"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, warmer today and tomorrow; fresh southwesterly winds.
☞For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,570. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1917.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. } Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

WILSON WON'T COMPROMISE, REJECTS GERMANY'S OVERTURES; GERARD, UNDER PRESSURE, WAS PRACTICALLY A PRISONER; RELIEF AGENTS QUIT BELGIUM; WILSON WORKS AFTER MIDNIGHT

THEIR WORK TO CONTINUE

Hoover Says Commission Will Support Another Neutral Organization.

ORDER BY GERMAN GOVERNOR

Few Americans Allowed to Stay Would Have Been Virtual Prisoners.

CONFINED TO BRUSSELS

And Brand Whitlock Would Have Had No Diplomatic Standing—German Step Deplored Here.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The American Commission for Relief in Belgium has officially notified the German authorities that the Americans will withdraw from participation in the relief work in Belgium and Northern France.

This step was taken in reply to an order from the German authorities that Americans must withdraw from the Provinces of Belgium and Northern France, leaving only a few of their representatives, headed by Brand Whitlock, the American Minister to Belgium, in Brussels. The action of the commission is explained in the following statement which was given to The Associated Press today by directors of the commission in London:

"We were advised Feb. 12 by Director Warren C. Gregory from Brussels that Baron von der Lancken (Civil Governor of Brussels) had notified him that American citizens could no longer occupy positions in connection with the commission in the occupied territories of France and Belgium, but that a few Americans, among whom are Brand Whitlock, might reside in Brussels and exercise general supervision over the work. Mr. Whitlock, however, was to have no diplomatic standing. Further, automobiles and other means of communication would be denied Americans.

"After earnest consideration with Ambassador Page the Directors of the commission in London, acting in accord with Herbert C. Hoover, Chairman of the commission, instructed Mr. Gregory to inform the German authorities that in view of their order that the Americans could no longer exercise their functions in the occupied territories, and that as under these conditions the American members of the commission could no longer carry out their responsibilities and understandings to other interested Governments and fulfill their duties toward the peoples of Belgium and Northern France, the Americans would officially withdraw from participation in the work of relief in the occupied districts.

"Mr. Gregory was advised to arrange for all his men to leave Belgium immediately, except a few who are to close the commission's affairs and take steps to see that there be no interruption in the service pending the reorganization of the work."

COMMISSION TO CONTINUE.

Will Co-operate with Another Neutral Organization, Hoover Says.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—The American Commission for Relief in Belgium will continue its activities toward obtaining funds and supplies, and will support and co-operate with another neutral relief organization as soon as one is formed to administer the work, Herbert C. Hoover, Chairman of the commission, stated here tonight.

After addressing a meeting in the interests of the fund, Mr. Hoover learned from press dispatches, and subsequently from the State Department at Washington, of the announcement from London that the American relief workers would be withdrawn from Belgium and Northern France. He said he thought they would go to Holland and set up a temporary headquarters there.

The American evacuation does not mean immediate lack of food for those who have been cared for, although the commission has automatically stopped the movement of further supplies from Amsterdam or other points.

"There is $25,000,000 worth of food now stored in warehouses in the various districts in which we have been active," said Mr. Hoover. "It is equivalent to a six weeks' supply. This food is in charge of Belgian officials, and they will be authorized to administer its distribution until another organization steps in to take over the work.

"If the Germans do not interfere with the Belgian administration and allow it to go on uninterrupted, meanwhile allowing time and opportunity for another neutral group to control the relief, there is no reason why the relief work should not go on indefinitely.

"A food supply for these 10,000,000 people is necessary, and it must be in the hands of some other neutral body under a reorganization of the machinery now displaced. Support from this country is just as necessary behind any other neutral body as it has been behind us. The British and French have supported us Americans as neutrals

Continued on Page 7.

Brazilians Arrest Germans Taking Photographs of Forts

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil, Feb. 12.—According to the newspapers today the authorities of Nictheroy, five miles east of Rio Janeiro, yesterday arrested two Germans who at the moment of their arrest were photographing the fortress at Imbuhy. The prisoners are Fritz Meyer and Johannes Karl, important employes of commercial houses in this city.

One of the men, the accounts state, had in the pocket of his overcoat a blank book containing a sketch of the fort at Cobras Island. One of the newspapers reports that Meyer had taken part in manoeuvres of the Brazilian mountain artillery at Imbuhy.

CARRANZA FOR NEUTRAL EMBARGO

Asks All Nonbelligerents to Refuse to Supply Nations Fighting Abroad.

SURPRISE IN WASHINGTON

Suggestion of Action Contrary to Law Thought by Some to be Pro-German Move.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—In an identical note to the various neutral nations of the world, a copy of which was delivered to Secretary of State Lansing today, the de facto Government of Mexico urges the United States, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Spain, Sweden, Norway, and other nations to join with Mexico in an international agreement to prohibit the exportation of munitions and foodstuffs to the belligerents in Europe.

The proposal for a neutral embargo against the belligerents is contrary to the principles of international law and of neutrality as laid down by the United States in its notes to the German and Austrian Governments, in which reasons were given why the Washington Government declined to place an embargo against the shipment of munitions to belligerents in the European war. The Mexican communication argues that this war is without precedent in history, and asserts that Mexico is not "out of place" in proposing "new, extraordinary and adequate" means in an effort to unite neutrals to end the war.

The Carranza note, handed to the State Department by R. P. De Negri, chargè of the Mexican Embassy, says in part:

"Over two years ago there began on the old continent the most gigantic armed conflict which history records, spreading death, desolation, and misery among the belligerent nations. This tragic struggle has deeply wounded the sentiments of humanity of all the countries not taking any participation in the struggle, and it would not be just or humane that hese nations should remain indifferent before such great disaster. A deep sentiment of human brotherhood therefore obliges the Mexican Government to offer its modest co-operation in order to bring about the cessation of the struggle. * * *

"The present European war seems to the whole world as a great conflagration, as a great plague that ought to have been isolated and limited long ago in order to shorten its duration and avoid its extension. Far from that, the commerce of the neutral countries of the world, and particularly that of America, has a great responsibility before history, because all of the neutral nations, more or less, have lent their assistance in money, in provisions, in munitions, or in fuel, and in this way have fed and prolonged thi great conflagration.

"By reason of high human morals and for their own national preservation, the neutral nations are obligated to abandon this procedure, and also to refuse to continue lending this assistance that has made possible the continuation of the war for over two years. To this end the Mexican Government, acting within the most strict respect for the sovereignty of the countries at war, inspired by the highest humanitarian sentiments, and guided at the same titme by the sentiment of self-conservation and defense, permits itself to propose to the Government of your Excellency, as it is also doing to the other neutral Governments, that, working in mutual accord and proceeding upon the basis of the most absolute equality for both groups of combatant powers, to [we?] invite them to put an end to the present war, either by themselves or taking advantage of the good offices or of the friendly mediation of all the nations that jointly may accept this invitation.

"If within a reasonable length of time peace cannot be established by this means, the neutral countries will then take the necessary measures in order to confine the conflagration to its strict limits, refusing to the belligerents all kinds of elements and stopping the merchant traffic with the nations of the world, until the end of the war is achieved.

"The Mexican Government recognizes that in its proposition it steps aside a little from the principles of international law, which until now have been in force in the relations of the neutrals with the belligerents. But we ought to recognize that the present European war is a conflict without any precedent in the history of humanity, which demands supreme effort and new remedies that cannot be found within the narrow and somewhat egotistical limits of international law as known up to date.

"The Government of Mexico understands that no neutral nation, powerful as it may be, could by itself take a step of this nature, and that the result of this measure only can be reached with the co-operation of the neutral Governments possessing the greatest international influence before the belligerent nations.

"It pertains especially to the United States, Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, in America, and to Spain, Sweden, and Norway, in Europe, which are more influential and more at liberty to take a determined stand before the belligerents concerned, to foster this initiative, which, not because it proceeds from a nation which is supposed to be weak at the present time and therefore incapable of an effective international effort, is nevertheless worthy of serious study and minute consideration."

FLORIDA—GEORGIA—CUBA
Carolina Resorts. 4 steel trains via P. R. R.—Seaboard Air Line. Inq. 1184 B'way.—Advt.

BERLIN WARNING OF SINKING

Sailing of Two American Freighters Causes a Sensation There.

SAID TO GO AT OUR OWN RISK

Washington Expected to Give Cannon for the Arming of American Liners.

QUESTION UP TO PRESIDENT

Advisers Believe Government Should Furnish Guns, but Not Gun Crews.

Andania Brings Story of a British "Safety Lane."

Passengers who arrived here yesterday on the Cunarder Andania from Liverpool thought their safety was due to a lane established by the British Admiralty around the southwest coast of Ireland through which no German submarine could pass. The Andania passed patrol boats and destroyers near the British Isles. Her officers denied, however, that they came by a "safety lane."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 12.—A Berlin message to the Berlingske Tidende, says the news that two American ships have sailed to try to break the blockade is raising a great sensation. As both sailed for Bordeaux, which is completely intercepted, the ships cannot use the channels outlined for neutral navigation. The Vossische Zeitung says that the United States "must write the consequences on its own account."

Government to Ignore Threat.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—In the face of the warning conveyed in a press dispatch from Copenhagen tonight that a sensation has been caused in Berlin by the announcement of the departure of the American unarmed freighters Orleans and Rochester for Bordeaux, it is not understood that the United States Government will take any steps to halt the voyage of these vessels. Officials were unwilling tonight to comment on the Copenhagen dispatch.

It was pointed out, however, that to call back the Orleans and the Rochester would be equivalent to warning American vessels that they should not sail for the German submarine areas—a warning which this Government has refused to issue either to vessels or passengers. The position of the Government in this respect was laid down in the message which Secretary Lansing sent last Wednesday to the directors of the International Mercantile Marine, in which it was stated:

"The Government cannot give advice to private persons as to whether their merchant vessels should sail on a voyage to European ports by which they would be compelled to pass through the waters delineated in the declaration issued by the German Government Jan. 31, 1917. It, however, asserts that the rights of American vessels to traverse all parts of the high seas are the same now as they were prior to the issuance of the German declaration."

While it might be physically possible for the United States to convoy these vessels, the Government is understood to be definitely opposed to taking such action and to be disposed to wait for developments and act in accordance with the facts if these vessels are attacked by German submarines in a manner regarded as an invasion of American rights.

Ships Likely to Get Arms.

While no official announcement was forthcoming today concerning the attitude of the United States Government toward the furnishing of guns to the American Line, it was confidently expected that an affirmative decision would be reached and made public within the next few days.

P. A. S. Franklin, President of the International Mercantile Marine, has made formal application to the Navy Department for guns to be used in arming the passenger vessels of the American Line, basing his request on the fact that the company had been unable to purchase suitable guns in the open market or otherwise obtain them.

This application will serve as the basis for the Government's decision. The State Department is not objecting to the furnishing of these guns by the Navy Department, and holds that it is a military matter. The Navy Department is willing to furnish the guns if the State Department offers no international law objection. The matter is now in the hands of President Wilson for consideration on the broad ground

Continued on Page 2.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
50c. the case of six glass-stoppered bottles.—Advt.

U-Boats Bag Five More Ships; 89 Now Sunk Since Feb. 1

Five more ships were reported sunk in the war zone yesterday. The record of tonnage and ships destroyed since the German blockade order to take effect Feb. 1, follows:

REPORTED SUNK YESTERDAY.

Ship.	Tonnage.
Netherlee, British	4,227
Lycia, British	2,715
Aghios, Spyridion, Greek	768
Voltaire, British	409
Olivia, British	242
Total reported yesterday	8,361
Previously reported sunk	178,113
Total tonnage sunk since Feb. 1	186,474

SUMMARY OF SHIPS SUNK.

American	Other Neutrals	British	Other Belligerents
1	33	48	7

BERLIN REFUSES TO FREE OUR MEN

Will Hold Sailors Brought on the Yarrowdale Until Assured as to Fate of Crews Here.

FORMAL NOTICE RECEIVED

Washington Amazed at New Step by Berlin—Zimmermann Defends His Course.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12. — Formal notification of the continued detention in Germany of the seventy-two American sailors, brought in as prisoners on the prize ship Yarro[illegible] to the State Departm[illegible] Paul Ritter, the Swis[illegible] for the German Gov[illegible] with an inquiry as to the status of the crews of the German warbound ships in American harbors.

Germany, Dr. Ritter said, had decided to hold the Yarrowdale prisoners until she had definite assurance that German crews in American harbors would not be held or imprisoned.

This development has amazed the American Government. Officials here had come to the conclusion that the early reports, which misled the German Government as to the treatment of German crews here, had been dispelled by the forwarding of complete details. As this included the Presidential announcement that German ships would not be seized now or in the event of war, and full information about the fair attitude of the Government toward the German sailors, officials are at a loss to know what kind of report could have so suddenly changed Germany's attitude.

A query was at once cabled to the Governor of Hawaii, the only point where all the conditions about warbound German ships are not known. There is not the least thought that any variation will be found there in the uniformly courteous treatment accorded German vessels, but officials want a detailed account of the status of the two war vessels and eight merchantmen there in order to present a final report showing the conditions in all American harbors. Such a report has been received from the Philippines and was included in the blanket statement previously sent Germany.

Eventual release of the Yarrowdale prisoners is regarded as assured, but an urgent protest against their reimprisonment will be made at once.

A peremptory demand for the release of these prisoners was about the last instruction sent to former Ambassador Gerard. Although the boat came into port Dec. 31, its arrival was not reported for military reasons till Jan. 19. Following reports that there were Americans on board, three inquiries were made, culminating in the receipt of a list of sixty-four American sailors held prisoner in Westfalen. This list was made public by the State Department a few hours before President Wilson announced the severance of relations with Germany to Congress. Immediately afterward the announcement of a protest against their imprisonment and demand for their release was given out at the State Department. The next day came word of their release.

There are two classes of German ships in American ports: Interned are war vessels, such as the commerce raiders, Prinz Eitel Friedrich, Kronprinz Wilhelm, in American ports, and the gunboats Cormorant at Guam and Geier at Honolulu, and warbound merchantmen.

The crews of the war vessels, as well as the ships, being part of the German naval forces which have taken refuge in neutral harbors, are interned as prisoners for the duration of the war under provisions of international law and The Hague conventions.

The status of the warbound German merchantmen is different, and so is the status of their crews. The merchant ships are not interned, but remain in harbors of refuge. They are free to put to sea at any time and take their chances with the enemy warships. Their crews are in the same status as any other aliens coming to the United States. Any one may be admitted to the country on fulfilling the immigration requirements.

ZIMMERMANN'S STATEMENT.

Can't Free Yarrowdale Men Yet, Says Foreign Secretary.

BERLIN, Sunday, Feb. 11, (by Wireless to Sayville, Feb. 12.)—Foreign Secretary Zimmermann today stated that he had requested the Swiss Government to make inquiry in Washington regarding the status of the crews of interned

Continued on Page 2.

HAVE SOME FOR BREAKFAST.
Deerfoot Farm Sausage. Fresh from the farm at Southborough, Mass., in parchment packages.—Advt.

URGED SHIP PLAN ON GERARD

Officials Asked Him to Have Us Get German Vessels Safely Home.

MET WITH FLAT REFUSAL

Gerard Said He Would "Sit There Until Christmas" Before He Would Aid Such a Proposal.

WAS BARRED FROM MAIL

Other Americans Were Under Great Strain, Meeting Constant Obstacles to Leaving.

BY OSCAR KING DAVIS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Sunday, Feb. 11, (via London, Feb. 12.)—James W. Gerard, the former envoy to Germany, arrived here at 9:30 o'clock tonight with his embassy staff and party of Americans after a pleasant journey from Berlin without untoward event.

A small German escort remained with the train to Singen, the last station in Germany, where a perfunctory customs examination was made of those on the train who were not in the Ambassadorial party. At Schaffhausen, the first Swiss station, Colonel Brueger, the commandant of the Swiss military district, with Captain Iselin, his adjutant, a relative of the New York Iselins, received the Ambassador with a guard of honor. The American Minister, Pleasant A. Stovall, also met Mr. Gerard at Schaffhausen, and accompanied him to Berne. [illegible] pleased with [illegible] by the Ger[illegible] for his special train, and [illegible] with the Swiss courtesies.

The last week in Berlin had been one of uncertainty and anxiety. There had been preparation for Germany's change of front on the submarine question. Informal talk among the German officials warned Mr. Gerard that the subject was under consideration, and enabled him to give Washington an intimation that the change was likely. But there was nothing authoritative until 6 o'clock on the evening of the day before the new orders were to go into effect. Consequently the Americans in Berlin were generally inclined to think the situation not serious and were unprepared for a sudden emergency.

Then, when the break did come, there was a simultaneous break of communications somewhere along the line, which rendered the situation immediately more anxious for Berlin Americans and at times seemed liable to produce serious results.

The Foreign Office constantly assured the American correspondents that the wireless was open to America. I was told personally that every one of my dispatches had gone through, and the receipt of them had been acknowledged by Sayville, although the messages, coming to me from New York, were wholly unresponsive to what I was sending.

Virtually a Prisoner.

A police guard was stationed in front of the American Embassy to prevent an outbreak, but it was wholly unnecessary. There was no unfriendly demonstration at any time. The general attitude of Berliners toward Americans changed rather sharply, although nothing more unpleasant occurred, so far as I learned, than a few cases of rudeness in the street or shop brusqueness. In the meantime Mr. Gerard himself was practically a prisoner in the embassy building. His mail was stopped and the telephone was cut off without warning or justification.

The theory for interference with his mail may have been that inasmuch as he was turning American affairs over to Spain the mail should go to the Spanish Ambassador. No explanation, even theoretical, was given for cutting out the telephone.

While this was going on nothing was coming from America except Reuter dispatches, most of which were calculated to exasperate Germans and excite an anti-American spirit. There was complete misrepresentation of what had occurred regarding German sailors and ships in American ports.

There was first silence about Count von Bernstorff, and then three conflicting statements, one having him traveling toward Mexico, one saying he had gone to Cuba, and one saying he would return via Denmark. Finally a message was received by the Spanish Ambassador reporting that Count von Bernstorff was making unimpeded preparations to sail for home via Denmark. This brought the first sign of easing tension.

This was followed quickly by a NEW YORK TIMES message to me, giving explicit information regarding the status of the German sailors and ships in American ports. I took this message immediately to the Foreign Office, where it was arranged to have it widely published in the German newspapers.

Tension Is Relieved.

That produced a marked effect. relaxation of the tension was immediately observable.

Up to then both the Foreign Office and the military authorities had been saying all the time that Americans' free-

Continued on Page 2.

[illegible] is a good drink [illegible]—Advt.

Text of President's Refusal to Negotiate With Berlin Unless Blockade Order Is Withdrawn

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Secretary of State Lansing issued the following statement today on the German offer to reopen negotiations:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Feb. 12, 1917.

In view of the appearance in the newspapers of Feb. 11 of a report that Germany was initiating negotiations with the United States in regard to submarine warfare, the Department of State makes the following statement:

A suggestion was made orally to the Department of State late Saturday afternoon by the Minister of Switzerland that the German Government is willing to negotiate with the United States, provided that the commercial blockade against England would not be interfered with. At the request of the Secretary of State, this suggestion was made in writing and presented to him by the Swiss Minister Sunday night. The communication is as follows:

MEMORANDUM.

The Swiss Government has been requested by the German Government to say that the latter is now, as before, willing to negotiate, formally or informally, with the United States, provided that the commercial blockade against England will not be broken thereby.

(Signed) P. RITTER.

The memorandum received immediate consideration, and the following reply was dispatched today:

My Dear Mr. Minister:

I am requested by the President to say to you, in acknowledging the memorandum which you were kind enough to send me on the 11th inst., that the Government of the United States would gladly discuss with the German Government any questions it might propose for discussion were it to withdraw its proclamation of the 31st of January, in which, suddenly and without previous intimation of any kind, it canceled the assurances which it had given this Government on the 4th of May last, but that it does not feel that it can enter into any discussion with the German Government concerning the policy of submarine warfare against neutrals which it is now pursuing unless and until the German Government renews its assurances of the 4th of May and acts upon the assurance. I am, my dear Mr. Minister, &c.,

ROBERT LANSING.

His Excellency, Dr. Paul Ritter, Minister of Switzerland.

No other interchange on this subject has taken place between this Government and any other Government or person.

German People, Hungry for Peace, Are a Unit for Most Desperate War

With Tremendous Preparations, They Count on Success with U-Boats, and Will Pay the Price—Don't Care if We Join Their Foes, But Are Determined to Go Ahead.

By OSCAR KING DAVIS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Sunday, Feb. 11, (via London, Feb. 12.)—The American people should get this very clearly and firmly in mind. Germany has made up her mind to "go to it" with the submarines, and the German people are with the German Government on that point.

The question of a sharpened U-boat warfare has been the subject of the keenest discussion among Germans these many months. When I first reached Berlin different prominent and influential men, including members of the Government, spoke to me against indiscriminate use of submarines. There can be no question now, however, that German solidarity supports the new policy.

The Germans wanted, and still want, peace. Thousands of them were fatuous enough to believe that the Kaiser's December offer was genuinely feasible and that peace might really ensue. The newspapers constantly used a word meaning "peace-longing" in their discussions of the subject.

It is past all doubt that the great bulk of Germans for the moment believe that they want peace because they have been forced down by starvation, by financial stress, or by the present or approaching lack of war materials. They are sincerely tired of war.

The great wave of emotion which swept over Germany about Christmas time was for peace. The refusal of the Entente Powers to make peace on the basis of Germany's Christmas offer having deprived the German Government of the opportunity to claim great success, Berlin now works with consummate skill on the emotional German people, everywhere replacing longing for peace with a hardened determination to fight.

The men who three weeks ago were opposing a sharpened submarine warfare are now earnestly and sincerely supporting it, and asserting hat England is responsible for the refusal of Germany's peace offer.

How They Count on Victory.

This is a sincerity which cannot be ignored or scoffed at. It must be met full square or it will carry Germany to peace with victory.

There is supreme confidence among the Germans in the ability of the submarines to force England to early terms. These Germans have discounted America's participation in the war. They are not indifferent to it but are wholly confident: First, that America will be unable for many months to render any appreciable material, military or naval, aid to the Entente powers, and, second, that before America can do anything effective the submarines will have created such havoc among the world's shipping that the Entente powers must seek peace.

The Germans say that they have 300 submarines of the largest type, equipped for long service far out at sea. They say that they have ample supplies of every kind, and especially oil, thanks to Rumania.

They say that they will destroy one-third of England's shipping before Summer and will create such a situation that neutral ships will refuse to venture near the prescribed waters, and sailors will refuse to serve on vessels liable to be ordered into the war zones.

That is what Germany's hope is built on. They have been preparing for it with the utmost energy for months.

On a recent visit to certain munition factories I personally saw torpedo tubes in process of construction enough to equip many new submarines. I saw literally acres of shells, guns, mines, torpedoes, and torpedo tubes under construction. Yet that was only a small percentage of Germany's munition capacity.

Many Germans with whom I have talked speak of the sharpened submarine warfare as a peace move. They call it their ultima ratio, their last resort. They believe or affect to believe, that it will surely bring peace before the Summer ends. "Peace in Summer" is heard everywhere in Berlin.

Will Fight Us, if Need Be.

They don't want any more enemies. They are not deliberately seeking to embroil America. But they are going to make a last great, determined effort with their deadliest weapon. If America objects, they will fight her also, and they have what comes very close to contempt for her fighting possibilities.

They know all that such submarine warfare means to them. They speak with great show of bitterness about the terms of outlawry and reproach constantly applied to them by their enemies. Nevertheless they are going into the submarine warfare now as the last chance. If America objects, they say, let her.

The War Office official illustrated the case as he saw it by a prize ring simile. "Two of us are fighting," he said, "with Uncle Sam as umpire. The other fellow clinches and begins clutching us by the throat, trying to strangle and choke us. The umpire sees the foul but doesn't blow the whistle. The other fellow keeps clinching and choking. The umpire won't interfere. We see that the only way to meet unfair fighting is to fight the same way ourselves. So we hit below the belt."

Responsibility for the future is either England's or America's, according to the German explanation. One nation has just as good right to proclaim a war zone in the open sea as the other. England began by laying a war zone in the North Sea, they say. Now Germany merely does the same thing in other waters. If it is wrong, why didn't America compel England to cease? Not having compelled England to cease, how can America rightfully protest now against Germany?

Is Determined to Go Ahead.

Moreover, it is perfectly inexplicable to any German how President Wilson could urge peace as he did in his note to the belligerent powers and his speech in the Senate and then take the attitude he did in breaking off relations with Germany.

Therefore if America has determined to fight in the event that Germany continues her sharpened submarine warfare, America had better put in her best licks getting ready, for Germany is going right about that business with every ounce of her power.

AUGUSTA, CHARLESTON, SUMMERVILLE, SAVANNAH, FLORIDA, CUBA. 4 Trains Daily. Atlantic Coast Line. 1198 B'way.—Advt.

LANSING ANSWERS RITTER

No Parley Possible While Germany Continues to War on Neutrals.

MUST RESCIND NEW ORDERS

Swiss Envoy Asked to Inform Berlin That Only Then Can Negotiations Be Reopened.

NO SUPPORT GIVEN TO BRYAN

Secretary Denies Any Previous Interchange with "Any Government or Person."

Wilson Works After Midnight; Important Document Suggested

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 13.—Contrary to his custom, President Wilson remained up beyond midnight. Just before 1 o'clock this morning he was reported to be still in his study engaged in some work. No explanation was offered at the White House, but the President's action naturally gave rise to speculative reports that he was preparing some extremely important communication, possibly an address to be made before Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—As quickly as it was possible to do it, the United States Government has rejected a suggestion apparently intended to draw it into an arrangement with Germany which would amount to a compromise of the principles involved in the action of President Wilson in severing relations with that Government.

By direction of the President, Secretary Lansing today notified the Swiss Minister here that the informal proposal of Germany submitted on Saturday by the Minister inviting exchanges to arrange a modification of the German submarine blockade policy could not be accepted until the blockade order was withdrawn and the German Government renewed its broken pledges to sink no neutral merchant vessels without warning and without provision for the safety of passengers and crews.

The response of the United States was short and to the point. There was no effort on the part of the Secretary of State to indulge in fine writing or to elaborate the attitude of his Government. In a straightforward businesslike way the German Government was told through the Swiss Minister that its suggestion was not acceptable to the United States for the reasons given. If there is basis for the surmise that the German proposal was intended to place the United States in an embarrassing position by compelling it to reject what seemed to be an effort to prevent war, the ruse was successful in that it produced the rejection. But opinion in Washington is inclined to put the feather in the cap of the Administration in announcing boldly that it would not compromise on the principles laid down in President Wilson's address of Feb. 3, in which he notified Congress that he had directed that relations with Germany be severed.

Suggestion First Made Orally.

In a formal statement given to the press this afternoon Secretary Lansing acknowledged officially the correctness of the Washington dispatch in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sunday, in which it was said that on Saturday afternoon Dr. Paul Ritter, the Swiss Minister, had called at the State Department and in the course of a conversation with Counselor Frank L. Polk had made orally a suggestion in behalf of Germany, whose interests he represents in this country, intended to pave the way for discussion to overcome the present critical situation in the relations of the two nations. On that occasion Dr. Ritter did not present a formal note to Mr. Polk, but informed him that the German Government had authorized the Swiss Government to approach the United States with the suggestion mentioned. Dr. Ritter, however, showed Mr. Polk the cable message containing the German proposal and his instructions to present it to the Washington Government.

No statement on behalf of the United States was made by Mr. Polk at the time, but after he had communicated with Secretary Lansing and the suggestion had been laid before President Wilson, the Swiss Minister was informed that this Government would prefer to have the suggestion in writing. Accordingly on Sunday night a memorandum containing the suggestion was presented to Secretary Lansing. The reply of Mr. Lansing was given to the Swiss Minister today. The whole story is told in the statement given to the press by the State Department this afternoon. [This statement appears elsewhere in THE TIMES this morning.]

Policy of "No Compromise."

In some respects the answer of the Administration to the German suggestion is regarded as a document as important as the address of President Wilson notifying Congress that relations with Germany had been broken. The main importance lies in the fact that the answer disposes of reports that President Wilson was looking for some way of compromising the critical trouble between the United States and Germany so as to prevent the entrance of this Government into the great war.

"No compromise" is the position of the President. Germany must abandon her new policy of relentless submarine warfare or remain on bad terms with the United States, with all that this severance of relations means to the Kaiser's abandon the new policy, the United Government. Even if Germany should States Government would not be willing to resume friendly relations until it had received a renewal of the pledge given on the demand of the President after the Channel liner Sussex was sunk last year.

The action of the United States is not giving encouragement to those who have been seeking to put the President in the position of not having meant what he said in his Congressional address of Feb. 3. Opinion here is divided as to whether the present condition of broken relations will lead to war, but the more general view is that hostilities are certain unless Germany completely backs down on her new submarine policy.

Not the least interesting feature of the statement issued by Secretary Lansing is the last paragraph, which reads: "No other interchange on this subject has taken place between this Government and any other Government or person." This is intended to be a reference to reports that the State and Navy Departments had been conniving with W. J. Bryan, Count von Bernstorff, and others to further a peace propaganda in Germany that would prevent hostilities between that Government and the United States. Secretary Lansing felt that he could not go further in an unofficial statement, but the story upon which the reports were based was learned unofficially and gave a new aspect to the matter.

Bryan's Peace Propaganda.

No doubt is felt that ex-Secretary Bryan was a party to an effort to put before the German people certain suggestions that tended to give the impression that President Wilson was extremely anxious to avoid war. He is reported to have been assisted in this by Dr. George Kirchwey, ex-Dean of the Columbia University Law School and head of the American Peace Society, who is said to have come to Washington when Mr. Bryan was here a week ago. But it was denied emphatically at the German Embassy that Count von Bernstorff saw Mr. Bryan or communicated with him directly or indirectly, or had anything to do with the attempt to create in Germany anything which might be construed here as an erroneous impression of the President's attitude.

The preface to the story was given in reports circulated here last week that Mr. Bryan, through an intermediary, had endeavored to have it arranged that Count Bernstorff should remain in Washington and send to Berlin, with the assistance of this Government, statements showing that the United States was not anxious for war and otherwise use his influence to persuade the German Government and people that the break in relations was not preliminary to hostilities. Count von Bernstorff was represented as having politely rejected Mr. Bryan's advances, on the ground that he could not properly remain in America unless invited to do so by the Government. Thereupon Mr. Bryan, according to the reports, endeavored, in an informal way, to persuade Secretary Lansing to invite Count von Bernstorff to remain in America for the purpose of furthering peace propaganda in Germany.

The denial given at the German Embassy applied to the first part of this story, and it was said at the State Department today in behalf of Secretary Lansing that Mr. Bryan had not attempted to communicate with Mr. Lansing with reference to having Count von Bernstorff stay in Washington. Dr. Kirchwey, it is reported, saw several Government officials at the time, but the denials given today were understood to mean that he had not made any requests of the character indicated in Mr. Bryan's behalf.

Barthelme's Wireless Message.

At this point in the story enters George Barthelme, a German subject, the Washington correspondent of the great German newspaper, the Cologne Gazette. On last Monday Dr. Barthelme submitted to the Navy Department for transmission to Germany by wireless a press dispatch for his newspaper in which he said he had been asked by "high sources" to call the attention of the German people to the fact that President Wilson's address of Feb. 3, giving the reasons for the break with Germany, must not be construed as showing that the Government or people of the United States wanted war.

A garbled version of Dr. Barthelme's message was published this morning, and the construction was placed upon it that it represented the views of ex-Secretary Bryan, and had been sent following a conference between Count von Bernstorff and Mr. Bryan on Feb. 4. The contention was advanced that, while purporting to be a press dispatch, the Barthelme telegram was in reality a message from Count von Bernstorff to the German Government.

Dr. Barthelme tonight gave a carbon copy of this message, which was in English, to THE TIMES correspondent. A portion of it, which Dr. Barthelme said he himself had deleted, was a brief summary of a peace speech delivered by Mr. Bryan in New York. It was said here today that all mention of Mr. Bryan had been stricken from Dr. Barthelme's original dispatch by officials of the Navy Department. Secretary Lansing was questioned today with regard to this statement, and met all inquiries with the answer: "There was no mention of Mr. Bryan in the dispatch."

Dr. Barthelme was asked tonight if he had deleted the summary of the Bryan peace speech by request, but all he cared to say was that he had himself erased it from the dispatch as originally written and taken to the Navy Department for transmission.

Text of the Dispatch.

Following is the text of Dr. Barthelme's dispatch to the Cologne Gazette:

"Wireless via Sayville,
"2-4-17, 6 P. M.

Kölnische Zeitung:

"February fourth. From high sources whose identity cannot be disclosed I am urged, almost implored, to convey to German people and if possible to Government the idea that message should not be construed as indicating any desire on the part of the Government or the people for war with Germany.

"Attention is called to following passage: 'I refuse to believe is intention German authorities to do in fact what they warned us they will feel at liberty to do,' and so forth; 'only actual overt acts can make me believe it even now.'

"Further attention called following sentence: 'If this inveterate confidence should unhappily prove unfounded, I shall take liberty coming again before Congress to ask authority to use any means necessary for protection our seamen and people.'

"These passages widely construed: First, an expression of confidence some way out might be found; second, not containing any threat of war. Widely shared opinion is President could do nothing else but sever relations to make good former note; now up to Germany to provide an opening. First thing necessary, avoid everything which makes maintenance friendly relations impossible.

"Particularly refrain from destruction American ships not carrying contraband, thus inducing a delay of perhaps one month to make permissible limit of submarine activities object of negotiations; such delay offered as special token of ancient friendship two countries. Then consider possibilities provided in Hensley resolution for calling conference of powers. These possibilities closed by hasty action.

"Some explanation about sailing of only four especially marked American ships would remove very bitter impression created by this wholly incomprehensible proviso, hurting the national pride as nothing else. My informants assure in most emphatic manner country is not for war, and will be for war only when forced into it. Only certain small circles clamoring for hostilities, but huge majority praying for peace with honor.

"Feel it my solemn duty to inform you about these sentiments and opinions entertained by men of highest standing, noblest character, responsible position, and loftiest ideals and thoroughly good-will. Should you deem advisable to exert influence of our great paper, do so, to find way out of situation not yet unavoidably pregnant with gravest possibilities. I honestly believe country just anxiously waiting for one more good word.

"GEORG BARTHELME."

Out of the story that Mr. Bryan, Count von Bernstorff, and Dr. Kirchwey have been conducting a peace propaganda in Germany through the medium of Dr. Barthelme have grown reports that officials of the State and Navy Departments were parties to the arrangement to the extent of enabling Dr. Barthelme to have his dispatches transmitted to Germany by wireless with the least possible delay.

The point sought to be made in these statements was apparently that officials of the Administration were seeking to show the German Government that President Wilson did not mean what he said in his address notifying Congress that relations with Germany were broken, and that he was now seeking to patch up the differences between the two Governments so as to prevent the United States from being drawn into the war. Color was given to these statements by certain circumstances which had attracted notice here. Among them was that, while a newspaper correspondent, who is a German subject, was invited to remain away from the State Department, after the break in relations, Dr. Barthelme has been appearing there during the last week and having private interviews with Counselor Polk.

It was reported that in order to give him immunity from interment should war come between Germany and the United States, Dr. Barthelme had been designated as an attaché of the Swiss Legation, which is representing German interests in the United States.

Investigation today lifted the veil of mystery from the circumstances that seemed to indicate that the United States Government was helping to further a peace propaganda in the German press, for which ex-Secretary Bryan was accused of being partly responsible. The explanation was made in a high official quarter that Dr. Barthelme had gone to the Navy Department with a request that his dispatches should be censored in Washington and not at the wireless station at headquarters.

He complained that dispatches to the Cologne Gazette, telegraphed from Washington to Sayville, thence to be transmitted by wireless to Germany, had been rejected by the Sayville censor, and the information that they had not been sent was not conveyed to him until some time later. In order to overcome this condition and know at once whether his dispatches were of the neutral character necessary to their acceptance for transmission by wireless, Dr. Barthelme took his dispatch of last Monday to the Navy Department.

It was examined there and approved, apparently after the reference to Mr. Bryan's peace speech had been deleted. On subsequent days last week, when Dr. Barthelme presented his dispatches, he was requested by the Navy Department to show them to the State Department, to get its approval. This request, it was explained today, accounted for Dr. Barthelme's appearance at the State Department last week practically every afternoon. He went there, it was said, to show his dispatches to Counselor Polk and get approval for their transmission to the wireless station at Sayville.

Asked to Stay Away.

The visits of Dr. Barthelme to the State Department did not explain away, however, the willingness to receive him when another German newspaper correspondent had been politely requested to cease his visits to the department after the break in relations came. No direct explanation was obtainable today, but the department is believed to have been sufficiently responsive to the criticism of its seeming inconsistency to have requested Dr. Barthelme, when he called there this afternoon, to remain away while relations between his Government and the United States were severed.

It was not denied that an effort had been made to have Dr. Barthelme designated as an attaché in the Swiss Legation, which would give him diplomatic immunity, but it was said emphatically that he had not been so designated, and would not be. The consent of the United States Government would be necessary to such a designation.

One important particular in which Dr. Barthelme's dispatch of last Monday to the Cologne Gazette differs from the incomplete published version is that, while the latter quotes Dr. Barthelme as saying that from high sources, whose identity cannot be disclosed, he had been "requested" to convey to the German people that the President's address should not be construed as showing a desire for war, in the genuine dispatch he said "I am urged, almost implored," to do this. Who urged and almost implored this correspondent of a German newspaper to send a peace appeal to the German people is not disclosed in the Barthelme dispatch.

An official said today that no advice had been given to Dr. Barthelme by any representative of this Government as to what he should include or leave out of his newspaper dispatches. When the dispatches were brought to the State Department or the Navy Department, it was said, they were examined, and if found to be of a neutral character or otherwise unobjectionable, they were sent to Sayville for transmission by wireless to Germany.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Dr. George Barthelme, for many years correspondent here of the Cologne Gazette, probably will sail for home on the Frederik VIII. He was told by officials today that safe conduct could be obtained for him. It is understood that he has been barred from the State, War, and Navy Building.

DENIES ANY INSPIRATION.

Effort to Avert War Purely His Own, Dr. Barthelme Devlares.

The Brooklyn Eagle last night printed under a Washington date line a statement by Dr. George Barthelme, editor of the Cologne Gazette, who has been acting as the Washington correspondent of his newspaper since the beginning of the war in Europe and who has been represented as active in the effort to obtain a reopening of negotiations between the United States and Germany with the purpose of averting war.

The Eagle says Dr. Barthelme was led to make his statement because of newspaper reports that he had received inspiration from William J. Bryan, Count von Bernstorff, and State and Navy Department sources. Here is his statement:

"My indignation at, and my contempt for, the methods of certain American newspapers are so great that I hardly have patience to discuss the constant and unceasing attempts to mislead the people of the United States. On the Monday following President Wilson's announcement that he had broken off diplomatic relations with Germany, I did send a message to my paper, the Cologne Gazette, dealing with the situation here and making certain suggestions to the German Government. But it is an absolute untruth to state that I had the inspiration or suggestion of either the State Department or the Navy Department of the American Government.

Terms of Dispatch His Own.

"I simply had their permission to send my dispatch. I had to have this to obtain the use of the wireless. But the terms of the dispatch were my own. They were not suggested to me by any American official, nor by Mr. Bryan nor Count von Bernstorff nor any other person. The name of Mr. Bryan is dragged into it by men who desire to use his name in that connection for the purpose of spoiling all attempts to restore friendly relations between Germany and the United States. Their motives are those of the miscreant who throws a rotten egg into the broth to spoil it.

"My suggestions to the German Government were made in the same spirit in which your own paper prints an editorial of open advice to your Government. It happens that in the present instance the German Government seemingly accepted my advice and partly took the steps I recommended. It is possible that these steps may result in averting war between the United States and Germany. Hence the desire of those who so greatly want war between the two countries has led them to spread abroad the allegation that I have been laboring in collusion with Mr. Bryan. Also the hints that I have had the advice and assistance of Secretary Daniels, and of somebody in the State Department.

"My dispatch to my paper was for the purpose of setting the German people and the German Government right on certain points as to American public sentiment. It was my duty to do this. I informed them that the stipulation in the German note of Jan. 31 as to the peculiar manner in which American ships must be painted to be immune was exceedingly offensive to the American people.

Believes War Can Be Averted.

"I pointed out certain other modifications of the German submarine policy announced in that note which I believe ought to be made for the purpose of preserving the peace between the United States and Germany. I also stated it to be my judgment that one more attempt should be made to retain friendly relations between the two countries, and that in the meantime everything ought to be done that could be done without frustrating Germany's military purposes to prevent an overt act against the United States compelling the President to ask Congress for military authority to proceed against Germany.

"I firmly believed, and still believe, that war between my country and yours can be avoided. But it cannot be if the American Government and the American people listen to these certain newspapers here who cannot print the truth, and who, in their eagerness to compel war, resort to unbelievable lengths of misrepresentation. This is no time for newspaper sensationalism. The man who cannot realize the crisis before the world, who does not sense that civilization is hanging in the balance, who is not willing to do all in his power to avert a world cataclysm, has no place in the scheme of things and ought to be silenced.

"The German Government apparently has adopted the modifications of the war zones which I suggested for the protection of neutrals. It has made the change on orders dealing with the number of sailings of American ships. It has asked for a further parley to see if war between Germany and the United States can be prevented.

"Is it not the height of reason that all of us should do whatever we can to promote this? What can we say of men who attempt by every insidious and despicable means to mislead the American public into believing that which is not true for the open purpose of forcing this country into war?"

DR. KIRCHWEY MAKES DENIAL.

Has Had No Connection Whatever with Peace Propaganda, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12.—Dr. George W. Kirchwey, ex-Dean of Columbia Law School, who was in Philadelphia tonight as one of the speakers at a meeting of the Contemporary Club, declared that he had "no connection with any of the pacifists in Washington."

"I have not been in Washington for some time," Dr. Kirchwey said. "I have nothing to do with any of the men in Washington, and am not engaged in any peace propaganda."

Dr. Kirchwey seemed almost mystified that he should be questioned in regard to the Barthelme dispatch.

BERLIN AMAZED AT SHIPS SAILINGS

Continued from Page 1.

of national policy, it being realized that if the Navy Department furnishes guns to the American Line it cannot well refuse to furnish weapons to other American vessels.

The State Department has taken the position that American vessels have a right to arm themselves for defense, and has so notified the American Line and other steamship companies.

Having held that it is proper for these companies to arm their vessels, if they so elect, officials are now understood to believe that the Government, if requested, should put these American shipping companies in the way of obtaining guns. It has been virtually decided by State Department experts that the furnishing of guns from the stock of weapons now possessed by the Navy Department would not of itself alter the private or commercial character of the merchant vessels, and that while the Government itself should not arm private vessels there appears to be no valid reason why it should not, when requested, find a way for putting guns at the disposal of the companies.

It is held by officials, however, that the action of the Government in this respect should stop with the furnishing of the guns, and that it would not be proper for this Government to furnish the crews with which to man the guns, although there is no objection to the American companies hiring the services of expert gunners once enlisted in the navy but now retired.

All American Line Ships Held.

With the arrival here yesterday of the New York, the entire American Line fleet of passenger vessels was in port, a total of 65,239 gross tons. The St. Louis, St. Paul, Kroonland, and New York are in this port, and the Philadelphia and Finland are docked in Liverpool.

With regard to the report that a formal demand for guns to arm the American liners for protection was made yesterday in Washington, P. A. S. Franklin, President of the International Mercantile Marine Company, indicated that the request had been made previously in communications to the State Department. He denied that formal application for guns had been made yesterday to the Navy Department, and added that the situation here in respect to the sailing of the ships was unchanged.

The White Star liner Cedric sailed from here yesterday afternoon for Liverpool with 5,000 sacks of mail from the St. Louis, and 18,000 tons of cargo, including fifty large motor trucks lashed to her upper deck. She was delayed three hours on account of the difficulty in getting firemen and sailors to replace those who had deserted when the ship arrived in New York. There were no passengers.

The agents of the French Line announced that the sailing of the liner Espagne for Bordeaux had been postponed again through shortage of coal, and she would not get away until 10 o'clock today.

The White Star liner Adriatic, with one American passenger on board, is due in Liverpool today, and the Cunarder Carmania, which has two citizens of this country, is due to reach there also today.

The White Star liner Lapland is expected to sail today for Liverpool with passengers, who include about twenty American citizens in the first cabin, but she may be detained until tomorrow on account of the lack of coal and the ice in the North River, which obstructs the lighters from getting into the slips.

TO FORBID SHIP ARMING.

La Follette Introduces a Resolution and Will Make a Speech.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Senator La Follette of Wisconsin introduced a joint resolution today aiming to prevent the arming of American merchant vessels. The resolution declares "that it shall be unlawful at a time when the United States is not at war for any merchant vessel of the United States to be armed and to depart from a port of the United States or any of its Territories or possessions for a port of any other country, its colonies, or possessions." He asked that the resolution lie over on the table, under the rules, in order to speak on it.

Questioned this afternoon about what course he thought should be taken with regard to the sailing of American merchant vessels, Senator La Follette declined to say more than that he thought it would be "safer" for them not to be armed. He refused to say whether he thought they should be held in port in order to keep them out of the danger zone. Senator La Follette plans to make a speech on the subject at the first favorable opportunity, and will try to bring his resolution to a vote to test sentiment in the Senate on the question of arming steamships.

THREE CUNARDERS ARRIVE.

Adania, Ascania, and Feltria All Had Bad Weather.

Three Cunarders, the Andania, Ascania and the Feltria, reached Quarantine last night, all from Liverpool. The Feltria was formerly the Uranium, and started on Jan. 16 for New York. The weather was so stormy on the Atlantic that the steamship made very little headway, and the captain had to cut into Bermuda for coal. When he left there for New York the Feltria ran into a northwest hurricane and was obliged to put back to Bermuda for a second supply of fuel.

The mails delivered in New York yesterday were brought from Liverpool by the Cunard freighter Valeria, which took fifteen days on the voyage, and arrived at Quarantine late on Sunday night.

Three neutral steamships, the liner New York, from Liverpool; the Norwegian freighter Bjorn Bjornsen, from Cette, and the Patris, from Piraeus, arrived safely without having met U-boats or raiders. Two Italian liners, the Giuseppe Verdi and the San Giovanni, from Genoa and Naples, also arrived.

Two survivors from the Greek freighter Spyrous, which was torpedoed off Las Palmas in December, arrived here on the Ward Line steamship Morro Castle from Havana. They were Gerasimos Dracktos and Nicolas Esclabanos. They said the Spyrous was bound from Buenos Aires for Hull with a cargo of grain. The crew got time to get their gear together and leave in their boats. They had closed the watertight bulkhead doors, and after the torpedo was fired the steamship remained afloat for two days.

The Captain and crew rowed to Las Palmas, and after the German submarine had disappeared they went out in a tug and towed the disabled steamship into port.

It was stated yesterday that the American freighter Rochester, which sailed for Bordeaux on Saturday afternoon, was owned by the Rochester Navigation Company and not the Kerr Steamship Company of 17 Battery Place, which operates the vessel.

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FIVE MORE SHIPS SUNK, FOUR OF THEM BRITISH

Several Lost on Greek Vessel—Berlin Doubts Shelling of the Eavestone's Boats.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The destruction of shipping by German submarines today showed a further falling off from the results obtained in the first three days after the German announcement creating a new blockade area to take effect on Feb. 1. Although Lloyd's Shipping Agency announced the sinking of five more ships, their aggregate tonnage was only 8,361, compared with 44,457 tons sunk on Feb. 6, 29,997 sunk on Feb. 7, and 23,712 on the following day.

Of the five ships reported sunk today four of them were British, putting the number of British vessels destroyed since Feb. 1 up to forty-eight. The other ship lost today was a Greek steamer, on which the Captain and several members of the crew are said to have been drowned. The vessels reported lost today were:

The Lycia, British; the Voltaire, British; the Olivia, British; the Netherlee, British, and the Aghios Spyridion, Greek.

The Lycia was a Cunard Line vessel of 2,715 tons, built in 1896 at Middlesbrough. She was in command of Captain Thomas Chester, who had just joined her. Members of the crew of the steamer say that without a moment's warning a German submarine opened fire. They rushed to their boats, but the Germans continued to fire on them recklessly. One man was seriously injured and another slightly hurt.

Nineteen members of the crew of the British tank steamer Saxonian, which was sunk on Feb. 8 by a German submarine, were rescued, according to a Central News report. Eight men were injured.

BERLIN, Feb. 12, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Reports from British sources that the lifeboats of the British steamer Eavestone were fired upon by a German submarine are mentioned in an Overseas News Agency announcement today, which adds:

"As soon as the submarine reports, all the details regarding the question of the Eavestone will be given out. Meanwhile it is reiterated that no German submarine ever fired at lifeboats, nor will one do so in future."

Of seven steamers and three sailing vessels reported sunk by German submarines on Feb. 9, says the Overseas News Agency, two steamers carried metal and three were laden with either corn, nuts, or provisions. Two of the sailing vessels carried victuals for England.

Reports from Christiania say that the Norwegian steamship Sorland was fired at by two British torpedo boats while in Norwegian waters.

RUSH FOR BOOKINGS ON BERNSTORFF SHIP

1,225 Passengers Will Sail on Frederik VIII.—Navy Tug for Envoy and Party.

The offices of the Scandinavian-American Line at 1 Broadway were thronged yesterday forenoon with Danes, Swedes, and Norwegians who were anxious to sail on the Frederik VIII., which has safe conduct from all the belligerent powers, owing to the presence of the German Embassy staff. One hundred passengers from the Hellig Olav, whose sailing has been canceled on account of German submarines, were transferred to the liner, and several others were booked, the passenger agents said.

The party of Germans with Count von Bernstorff and the Countess would number between 180 and 200 persons, it was said. Altogether the liner will have 525 cabin and 700 third class passengers when she sails at 2 o'clock tomorrow from Hoboken for Copenhagen.

Chief Hayes of the Hoboken Police said the first arrangements for the departure of the former German Ambassador's party tomorrow provided that the members should travel in their special cars along the shore road from the Erie Station at Weehawken to the station at Hoboken and drive to the ship. Later, Commander Upham, an aid to Admiral Usher, visited Chief of Police Monahan, at Jersey City, and Chief Hayes. He told them that Count von Bernstorff and his party would leave the Pennsylvania train in Jersey City and be transferred to the Frederik VIII. in a navy tug. The Commander added that he would communicate the change in arrangements to Chief Flynn of the Secret Service in Washington.

BERLIN REFUSES TO FREE OUR MEN

Continued from Page 1.

German ships in American ports. Pending an answer the seventy-two Americans taken by the German raider and brought in by the Yarrowdale, whose release had been agreed to, are being held in Germany, the Foreign Secretary stated.

During the past week recurring rumors have reached Berlin by way of London which announced that the United States Government had sequestered the German ships and interned their crews. No definite official denial having been received, the German Government was prompted to ask the Government of Switzerland to obtain specific information.

"We could not consent to the release of the Yarrowdale prisoners, which was taken to be agreed to a week ago," said the Foreign Secretary.

"These men had been taken off armed merchantmen and their status had been established. They will be liberated just as soon as we learn the fate of the German crews in American ports."

The release of the Yarrowdale prisoners was agreed to with Ambassador Gerard on the eve of the break in relations, but the possibility of the German crews being interned in the United States prompted the Admiralty to rescind the orders liberating the Americans held with the rest of the Yarrowdale prisoners.

It is pointed out here that this episode is a further illustration of the menace growing out of the lack of facilities and opportunities of free intercommunication by both countries.

Herr Zimmermann reaffirmed his previous statment that Americans, now in Germany, would be permitted to move about unmolested and be perfectly free to leave the country whenever they desire, even if the break threatened to reach the ultimate stage. This intention is based on the impression, prevailing here, that the United States is not contemplating any steps with respect to German civilians that might compel Germany to reconsider the position she had now definitely taken.

These and similar considerations, calculated to work out to mutual advantage, are said to be incorporated in a modernized draft of the treaty of 1799 which is awaiting the approval of both Governments. The complete text of the revised version has not yet been made public.

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GERARD WAS HELD LIKE A PRISONER

Continued from Page 1.

dom of movement would be absolutely unhampered because it was specially provided under the old Prussian treaty, which they were negotiating with Gerard to have specially reaffirmed.

But while these protests were made about full freedom for Americans, no passports were forthcoming and it was impossible to obtain police permission to leave Germany for Holland, Denmark, or Switzerland. The German authorities were always suave and constantly explained that the delay was due to the lack of clerical assistance to handle so many passports promptly. It was even said that a hundred men had been taken from the Foreign Office for military service. My personal impression, however, was that the German Government was seeking to use the situation to obtain a specific affirmation from the United States regarding the application of the old treaty to the present case in order to save the German ships now in American waers.

From the erroneous reports published in all the German newspapers Germans generally were justified in believing that the American Government had seized these ships. Germans would regard such a move as a war measure.

The word used by German newspapers to describe the American action was a word employed by them to report the confiscation by the Government of property for military use. It was thoroughly familiar to Germans.

The anxiety about these ships was such that a proposition was tentatively submitted to Mr. Gerard looking to his making efforts to have Washington undertake to obtain French and British safe conduct for their return to German waters. Mr. Gerard flatly refused to have anything to do with such a proposition.

Would Sit There Till Christmas.

When it was delicately intimated that Mr. Gerard's friendly assistance in this matter might facilitate matters regarding the departure of Americans, Mr. Gerard retorted that he would sit there until Christmas before he would help such a plan.

While these efforts to get some assurance regarding the German ships were going on, the Foreign Office and the military authorities were flirting with the American correspondents with the apparent purpose of inducing them to remain in Germany. The correspondents desired two guarantees: First, means of communication, and, second, permission to leave in case of war with the United States. The first was promised so far as Germany could control it. The second was covered by a renewed citation of the old Prussian treaty. Under these conditions half a dozen American newspapermen did remain in Berlin when Mr. Gerard left. One of the two correspondents of THE NEW YORK TIMES stayed.

Many other Americans remained, although of the couple of hundred who cheered the departure of Mr. Gerard's train last night the majority were undoubtedly waiting only for passports to follow him.

Some Americans who had long been resident in Berlin and were well established there with many friends and business connections succeeded in getting away on Mr. Gerard's train. Others will come at the first opportunity. So far as I could learn the majority of Americans are eager to get away. Some, however, will remain, and the German authorities now profess every readiness to have Americans remain and give every assurance that their stay will be untroubled.

Mr. Gerard is refusing to give any interviews. Before making his final calls in Berlin he announced that there would be nothing to say afterward to any newspaper man concerning them. After the calls he repeated this announcement, stating that he would maintain that stand until he had reported to the President.

On his arrival at Zurich the former envoy was immediately surrounded by a group of French and English correspondents, who plied him industriously with questions, all of which he parried or refused to answer. He, of course, expressed his pleasure freely over the arrangements for his departure from Berlin and the Swiss reception, but declined to say anything having any bearing upon the German-American situation.

Some things about the occurrences of the last two days of Mr. Gerard's stay in Berlin seemed to indicate that the Germans were sorry to see him leave, although heretofore there had been an apparent feeling of relief that the protracted American strain had finally culminated in a definite rupture. The embassy telephone was restored and certain Foreign Office officials emphatically described the stoppage of this as an outrage, but from the day that Mr. Gerard asked for his passports he was unable to communicate with the American Consuls or to send any telegrams in cipher.

Coincident with the American rupture the Germans began carrying out military preparations along the Dutch border. All leaves from the fronts were stopped, and the officers and men on leave were recalled to their units. It became immediately impossible to obtain police permission to travel to Holland. Passes for Denmark were still obtainable, but under unusual restriction and difficulty.

Germany obviously anticipated President Wilson's effort to obtain Dutch adhesion to his stand and prepared for prompt action if Holland took a hostile position.

Huge Plans for Spring War.

In general, the German preparation for the Spring campaign is enormous. The old error of underestimating the ability of the Allies to provide munitions is not repeated. Hindenburg's order is "all the munitions it is possible to manufacture."

All Germany is now mobilized for war—economic, agricultural, industrial, scientific, inventive, and commercial, as well as military. Germany means to make gigantic efforts to force peace next Summer.

TWO MORE TRAINLOADS OF AMERICANS COMING

Mr. Gerard May Leave for Paris Tonight, and Most of Those With Him Will Go Along.

BERNE, Feb. 12, (via Paris; Tuesday, Feb. 13.)—Ambassador Gerard announced today that he probably would leave for Paris tomorrow evening with the immediate embassy staff. He informed other Americans desirous of returning to America that they were welcome to accompany him, but must make their passport and other arrangements through the legation here, which had sole jurisdiction.

In consequence the legation was besieged by about 100 Americans, whose passports were good only for Germany and neutral countries and must be validated for France by special State Department authorization. Anxious crowds also inquired about railroad accommodations, especially sleepers, which apparently will prove inadequate if every one who wishes is able to leave with Mr. Gerard.

Berne, already crowded with Americans, was today awaiting a further influx with the impending arrival of another trainload, including Consuls, who were unable to catch the ambassadorial train because Mr. Gerard was cut off from telegraphic and mail facilities and could not instruct them in time. In addition, another contingent of civilians, who could not get permission to leave Germany on Saturday, are expected.

Mr. Gerard maintained his reticence today. He merely shrugged his shoulders when shown an alleged semi-official document in the Cologne Gazette declaring that Germany expected war with America.

On hearing that the British would be glad to have him return to the United States by way of England, in order to give them an opportunity for thanking him for his efforts on behalf of British prisoners of war, he expressed his appreciation, but said that it was impossible for him to change his Spanish route.

Mr. Gerard paid a brief visit this afternoon to M. Hoffman, Chief of the Swiss Political Department.

Has No Peace Proposal.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Tuesday, Feb. 13.—Mr. Gerard spent the day here quietly, pending completion of arrangements for the journey through France going to Madrid. He received numerous callers today, especially correspondents, who vainly sought an exxpression of opinion from him. The morning papers published what purported to be a Washington dispatch saying that Germany was trying to submit a new proposition to the United States, designed to prevent war between them. Mr. Gerard was repeatedly asked concerning this. He always declared he knew nothing about such a proposition. He certainly is not bearing a proposal for peace. The story may have some connection with Germany's avowed desire to procure reaffirmation and emendation of the old Prussian treaty.

Tonight Minister Stovall gave a dinner for Mr. and Mrs. Gerard, after which there was a reception, to which Americans residing in Berne were invited.

On the way to Berlin it was planned to endeavor to procure a special train, keeping together the party that left Berlin with Gerard. Arrangements for this train were in the hands of Mr. Grew, Coupnselor at the German Embassy. Today it was found that this was impracticable, and the members of the party were notified to make individual arrangements for further transportation homewards. The Berlin Embassy staff is busily occupied at the legation here today in forwarding official messages to Washington. The French Legation here evinces every disposition to facilitate the journey through France.

Mr. Gerard Can Sail Feb. 20.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Feb. 12.—Local consignees say that the first ship available for Mr. Gerard to leave Barcelona is scheduled to leave Feb. 20.

BERLIN, Sunday, Feb. 11, (via London, Feb. 12.)—The Berlin press is confining itself to the most perfunctory references to the departure of former Ambassador Gerard and the American Embassy staff. The Lokal-Anzeiger, the only newspaper printing editorial comment, says:

"It can hardly be said that in the person of the representative of the United States who left yesterday a popular figure disappears from Berlin. The assertion that he was a pronounced opponent of Germany is stretching the case a bit, yet he surely was no friend of Germany, and it may be calmly set down that the relations of the United States and Germany would have reached a far less deplorable stage if the great transatlantic republic had been represented in Berlin in the person of a man who possessed a greater appreciation of the difficulties and peculiarities of our position, and who, further, had been inclined to keep his Government correctly informed with respect to the campaign of lies and villifications to which we are daily exposed."

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NEW YORK RACED PAST U-BOAT ZONE

American Liner Arrives Here After Picking Her Own Course in Danger Belt.

BROKE ONE OF HER ENGINES

Passengers Assert English Are Confident the Submarine Threat Is Bluff.

THINK ARMED SHIPS SAFE

Guns, Convoys, and Nets Disposing of Subsea Craft—231 Passengers on Board.

The American Line steamship New York, which sailed from Liverpool on Feb. 3, reached her pier at West Thirty-third Street at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. She was the first passenger vessel to leave England for the United States after the publication of the German note establishing the barred zone in allied waters and the last to leave with the benefit of the German guarantee not to sink neutral ships which got out of allied ports before Feb. 5. She carried 231 passengers—109 first-class, sixty-eight second-class, and fifty-four steerage—a big majority of whom were Americans.

The passengers felt keen anxiety until the ship was well out of the submarine area. As the liner came up the bay, her sides white with ice, they faced the cold wind on deck and uttered exclamations of relief when the tall towers of lower Manhattan rose before them.

"Oh, no, we were not afraid, and the voyage was very uneventful—but home never looked so good to me before," said one; and he seemed to voice the sentiments of all.

Captain Chose Own Course.

The fact that the New York did not encounter a submarine may have been due to the navigation of Captain W. J. Roberts, the commander, who did not depend upon the German assurances for safety. He chose the route he thought the safest, and, while the vessel was in the barred zone, she was pushed ahead at a speed that broke the record for a ship of her class. On leaving Liverpool on the evening of Feb. 3, the New York headed across the Irish Channel and then crept down the coast of Ireland as close to land as she dared go. When the vessel had rounded the southern point of Ireland and passed Fastnet Light on Feb. 4 she turned west into the Atlantic Ocean and started for America under full steam.

But no sooner was the menace of submarines over than other difficulties were encountered. Last Tuesday the New York ran into a heavy storm, and one of her engines, thought to have been weakened by the excessive speed of Sunday and Monday, broke down. For sixteen hours, while the repair of the break was being made, she ran with only one engine.

Stewards Threatened Strike.

The Captain's troubles really began before the ship sailed. She was scheduled to slip her moorings shortly after 8 o'clock in the afternoon, but several hours before that time 120 English stewards served notice that they would not sail unless the steamship company insured their lives for $1,500 each. They said that the English employes on the other boats were insured and that the Americans on the New York also were insured in this country. After some delay their demand was met, but the New York left her dock more than two hours late.

English and American voyagers on the New York were unanimous, so far as opinions could be gathered, in the conviction that Germany had already done her worst in submarine warfare, and that the destruction and capture of the undersea craft by the Allies was going on at a rate disastrous to the Berlin Government. The weapons used most effectively against submarines, it was said, were guns mounted on merchant vessels, guns of warships convoying merchantmen, and nets.

Guns mounted fore and aft on merchantmen were said by many to be all the protection against submarines needed. One American citizen who had been abroad for many months in a position that might enable him to have accurate information, but who was not free to let his name be used, expressed this belief emphatically.

"Out of seventy-eight armed merchantmen which were attacked by submarines," he said, "seventy-four succeeded in destroying or driving off the submarines, and in reaching French ports untouched, two arrived disabled by torpedoes, and two were sunk. On the other hand, so far as I have been able to learn, every unarmed and otherwise unprotected vessel that has been attacked by a submarine has been sunk. I am sure that if Americans will arm their ships they will not suffer much from the German submarines."

England Scorns U-Boats.

"England is getting submarines all of the time," said P. A. Curry of Southampton, son of an official of the American Line. "The Government does not think it wise to publish the results of its anti-submarine warfare, and I do not feel that I am at liberty to tell even what I know concerning details, but I can say positively that Engand has no fear of what the Germans may do to our commerce. England regards the German blockade as a big bluff, declared for its effect in Germany, the United States, and other countries than Great Britain and France.

"Germany's assertion that she will shut off England from the world by the use of submarines would be paralleled if Lloyd George were to announce tomorrow that he intended to send an army of 500,000 men into Berlin next week. We couldn't do it, and Germany can't do what she threatens, either. I am surprised that people in America take the threat so seriously.

Mr. Curry also expressed the opinion that England did not desire the United States to enter the war. He said that the military and other supplies this country was able to send to the Allies were much more valuable than active militaryco-operation would be, and that if America entered the war she undoubtedly would hold for her own use a large part of her present European output.

Another passenger said that the attitude of the United States toward Germany before the break was the subject of music hall skits in London.

"I attended a show," he said, "where one character was dressed as Uncle Sam and another as the Kaiser—a bad little boy. The act began with Uncle Sam's telling the Kaiser not to do certain things, and throughout the act the Kaiser persisted in doing them. At each offense Uncle Sam told the Kaiser that he was a 'naughty boy,' and that he should be thrashed if he offended again—but that's as far as it got. The audience roared when Uncle Sam kept saying 'Naughty, naughty,' and doing nothing."

50,000 Lewis Guns in Use.

Captain Barclay H. Warburton, who received his military rank with the volunteers in the Spanish-American war, returned on the New York after spending some time abroad promoting the sale of the Lewis gun, which was invented by an American Army officer, and rejected by the United States Government.

The Captain said that more than 50,000 Lewis guns were now in use by the Allies, and that, in his opinion, the United States would have to adopt the weapon. He attributed the gun's rejection here to the fact that the first model was not so efficient as the improved type now in use, and to the fact that the gun tried by the Government was not properly put together in American arsenals. He asserted Lloyd George has said in a recent speech that, because of its effectiveness among Germans, the Lewis gun had saved more lives among the Allies than any other weapon in use.

Discussing England's attitude toward the prospect of war between the United States and Germany, Captain Warburton said:

"It seems to be the opinion in London that the United States cannot keep out of active warfare. The Allies would be satisfied, however, if this country would send over to England and France trained mechanics and farmers so that men now engaged in these fields could be released for the army. England is sorely in need of farmers."

Captain Warburton said that he had information that Russia had 20,000,000 well-trained soldiers and could sweep the eastern front if supplied with suffient ammunition. Her armies, he declared, were holding a front 1,400 miles long, and forcing the Central Powers to take men from the western front to resist her. Dr. E. W. Ryan, chief of the American Red Cross in Serbia, who was on the New York, went to Serbia in September, 1914, with the first relief expedition and remained there continuously until starting for America. He was in Belgrade when the Austrian Army entered that city, but remained with his sick and wounded rather than retreat with the Serbian soldiers. He handled many cases of typhus fever, and was himself taken ill with the disease. He said yesterday that he was going straight to Washington and would like to go back to active duty in the field within a week.

Other passengers were Lieut. Col. Spencer Cosby, American Military Attaché of the embassy in Paris; Lady Lister Kaye, and Ned Weyburn, theatrical producer.

Ned Weyburn Recalled.

Mr. Weyburn said that he had put on a big revue in London called "Zig-Zag" and was preparing to go to Paris on business for Ziegfeld & Dillingham when the German note was published and he received word fro mhis business associates here advising him to return on the New York. He had his reservations changed from the Philadelphia, on which he had intended to return, to the New York, accordingly.

Several passengers said the New York picked up the S O S sent out by the steamship California when she was torpedoed on Feb. 7, but Captain Roberts dented this. No one could be found who could substantiate the rumor.

A passenger who aroused curiosity among the other voyagers slipped from the New York to the coast guard cutter down the bay and was taken ashore on the Government boat. It was rumored that he was a special messenger from some important personage, but Collector of the Port Malone said that the man was merely a Government agent who had the privilege of using the cutter, and that no special importance was attached to his arrival. He was said to be A. P. Homer.

PATRIS ENDS 77-DAY VOYAGE.

Greek Liner Twice Detained on Way Here from Piraeus.

The Greek liner Patris arrived here yesterday from Piraeus with 6 first, 102 second, and 456 third class passengers, after being seventy-seven days on the voyage that under normal conditions she makes in about seventeen days.

After the Patris sailed on Nov. 28, 1916, for New York, disputes arose in Athens between the Allies and the King of Greece, and when the steamship arrived at Gibraltar with her 564 passengers and a cargo of dried currants, figs and Corinthian marble she was detained there by the British naval authorities for twenty-five days. No one was allowed to go ashore and a naval launch every morning took officers to the ship to count the passengers and crew and see that none was missing.

Captain Caris of the Patris appealed in vain to the Greek Consul at Gibraltar, but was told that all he could do was to wait. Three American citizens of Greek birth, who were in the first cabin, sent letters ashore to the United States Consul, but he had no power to get the vessel released, he said.

On Christmas Day the Patris was permitted to weigh anchor and start once more for New York. She got as far as Fayal, in the Azores, where she had to remain for thirty-three days on account of more trouble between King Constantine and the Allies. The passengers were allowed to go ashore and make excursions into the country, and had plenty of good fish, fruit, and vegetables. In addition, they were comforted by the news that the Greek Line was not charging them for the extra days on board.

The Patris took on 400 tons of coal at Fayal, which cost $10,000, and the Captain had to pay another $15,000 for fresh stores, as the supplies shipped at Piraeus were exhausted. There were several tons of onions from the plains of Marathon stowed in the forehold, which started to sprout so rapidly that the forward part of the 'tween decks looked like the jungle when the hatches were taken off.

BRITAIN THANKS US FOR AIDING PRISONERS

Expresses Gratitude for Work of Government, Gerard, Page, and Consuls in Germany.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—A. J. Balfour, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in a note to the American Ambassador at London, Walter H. Page, requests him to convey to his Government the thanks of the British Government for the action taken in transferring British interests in Germany to the Netherlands Minister at Berlin, and adds:

"I desire to take this opportunity of expressing his Majesty's Government's deep appreciation of the care and devotion with which the United States Government has taken charge of British interests in Germany since the outbreak of the war. His Majesty's Government are fully conscious of the immense amount of work which the care of British interests necessarily entailed upon the staffs of the United States embassies in London and Berlin. They feel they cannot value too highly the promptitude and efficiency with which the work was invariably performed and the unfailing tact and courtesy shown by the members of your Excellency's staff in dealing with the care of German interests in this country.

"His Majesty's Government are especially grateful for all that has been done by the United States diplomatic and consular offices in Germany for British prisoners of war. There can be no doubt that their efforts have been the direct cause of considerable improvement in the treatment of British prisoners, while the machinery devised for their relief has as far as possible ameliorated the lot of those British subjects who, though not interned, have for various reasons been unable to leave Germany.

"His Majesty's Government fully realize that these results have not been achieved without much labor on the part of the American officials concerned, and, in some cases, in the face of strenuous opposition on the part of the German authorities.

"I can assure your Excellency that the work by the representatives of the United States in behalf of British subjects in hostile hands will not readily be forgotten either by his Majesty's Government or the British people. I beg your Excellency to accept personally and convey to the members of your staff this expression of the most cordial thanks of his Majesty's Government, and that you also will be so good as to ask your Government to express to Mr. Gerard his Majesty's Government's profound gratitude and recognition of their deep indebtedness to him and his Excellency's staff."

WILSON THANKS INDIANA.

Sends Appreciation of Senate's Action in Upholding the Government.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 12.—When the Indiana Senate convened today a letter was read from President Wilson thanking that body for approving his course in the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany. The letter follows:

"I am very grateful to members of the Indiana Senate for the generous action they have taken to strengthen the hands of the Federal Government, and I write to extend to you and to every one concerned my warmest thanks for the heartening assurance."

WAR COSTS ENGLAND $28,950,000 A DAY

Bonar Law Asks Parliament for Votes of Credit of $2,750,000,000.

HOPEFUL OF NEW LOAN

Says the Nation's Finances Can Stand the Strain Longer Than Those of Germany.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The House of Commons will be occupied this week with financial affairs. The feature of today's program was the introduction of two new votes of credit aggregating £550,000,000, ($2,750,000,000)—one for £200,000,000 to cover expenses to March 31, the end of the present financial year, and the other for £350,000,000 to start the next financial year.

The chief speakers today were Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who was charged with the duty of introducing the motion for the votes of credit and reviewing the financial position of the nation, and Reginald McKenna, who was called on to support the motion as Chancellor of the Exchequer of the Asquith Government.

The sessions of Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday will be occupied with secondary financial legislation.

In giving the progressive increases in the daily expenditure for the five periods of the war, corresponding with the five notes of credit, Mr. Bonar Law explained that the daily expenditure in the last sixty-three days was £5,790,000, ($28,950,000.) This increase, he said, was not due to recent advances to the Allies and Great Britain's dominions, for the dominions were now beginning largely to finance themselves, but to the cost of munitions and to the increased cost of food, amounting to £190,000 daily. He gave the total expenditure since the beginning of the war as £4,200,000,000.

In announcing that at the end of the current year the national debt would stand at between £3,900,000,000 and £4,000,000,000, and that the advances to Great Britain's allies and dominions would be, approximately, £390,000,000, Bonar Law asked whether the Entente would be able to bear the burden of bringing the war to a successful conclusion. He said he had every confidence in the future and believed that the new loan of £550,000,000 would be a success.

Bonar Law said the country had a difficult road fronting it as a nation, and that it might still have greater sacrifices to bear, but that there would be no drawing back. Great Britain would be able to stand the financial strain longer than her enemies, and it would not be on that account that she would be forced to make a disastrous peace.

The number of applications and the amount applied for by the general public for the new loan, the Chancellor said, were larger than ever before.

He pointed out that the total votes of credit for the current financial year would amount to £1,950,000,000. He said that was in excess of the estimate of Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer under the Asquith Government, and that the increase was due to additional expenditures for munitions and advances to the Allies and dominions. The average expenditure had increased by £1,000,000 daily, as compared with the first sixty-three days of the financial year. There also had been an increase in expenditures for the army, but it was proportionate with the increase in the number of troops, the army being fourteen times as large as when the war began.

The amounts asked for, Mr. Bonar Law said, would enable the Government to meet expenses until the end of May. On the last vote of credit there had been an unexpected balance of £76,000,000.

"We have a superiority not only in men, but in equipment," said Mr. Bonar Law. He asserted that the increase in the production of munitions was going on all the time, being as marked now as at any previous period. The smallest increase in the case of any kind of shell, as compared with the average output of the first year of war, was twenty-eight times that output.

In making advances to her allies, the Chancellor said, Great Britain considered one thing only—whether it would be in the general interest. He emphasized the importance of co-ordination in every field, and said the conference at Rome had resulted in a decision in regard to the policy to be adopted toward Greece, which policy was now being followed. The object of that policy, said Mr. Bonar Law, was to prevent the Entente forces from being attacked from the rear in the event of a German-Bulgarian invasion. The Entente commanders, he added, were now satisfied that the danger from that quarter was much less than it was a few weeks ago.

Another result of the conference was greater naval co-ordination among the Allies, especially in the Mediterranean.

Bonar Law then explained that the object of the conference in Petrograd was to discuss how the other allies could help the Russians in the preparations for their offensive this year. The Government, he said, had not yet received a report from this conference.

Mr. McKenna in the course of his remarks observed that never before had such a large credit been asked at the beginning of a session, and that the Government must either be intending to prevent Parliament from reviewing the expenditures during the coming months or else the money thus provided should tide the country over a possible Parliamentary recess or election. Mr. Bonar Law said the question of a general election had never entered his mind.

There was considerable debate on the new vote of credit, but after Mr. McKenna had spoken it became uninteresting.

Colonel Arthur Lynch, Nationalist, made reference to President Wilson's proposal for a world peace as the most momentous declaration ever made in the history of nations, terming it a definite plan which, if followed by the civilized powers, would almost eliminate warfare. If the United States intervened in the present war, he said, this would secure a victory for the Entente Allies. Colonel Lynch strongly criticised the conduct of the war and demanded the recall of Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, the British Commander in Chief.

Mr. McKenna's reference to the possibility of a general election provoked much lobby gossip. This was based on the fact that the life of the present Parliament expires at the end of April, and the new vote would give the Government enough money to carry on the war till after a general election, if it became necessary. The prevalent opinion was, however, that the Government would ask for an extension of the life of the existing Parliament.

ARMS HIDDEN ON THE GEIER.

Discovered When Cruiser Interned in Hawaii Was Set Afire.

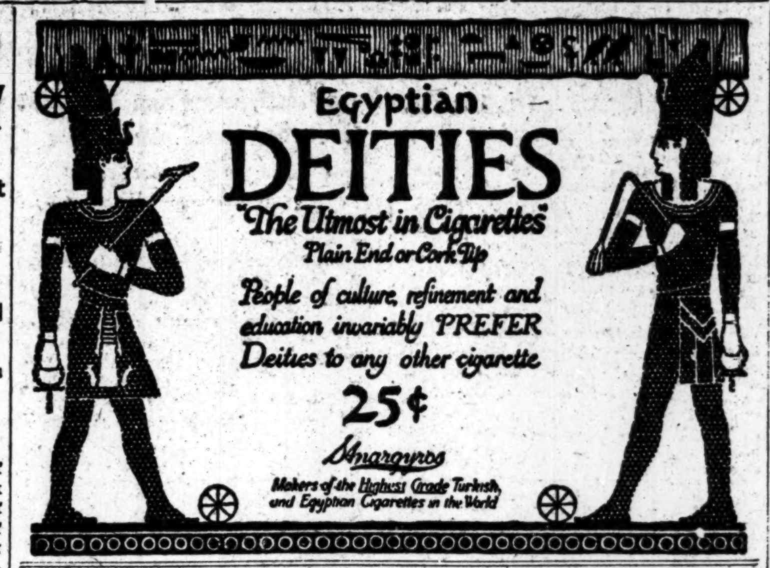
HONOLULU, T. H., Feb. 4, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Machine guns and ammunition were found stored aboard the German interned cruiser Geier, which was set on fire here today by her crew. At the time the Geier interned her commander was ordered to turn over all his arms and ammunition to United States naval authorities.

A number of German merchantmen laid up here have been incapacitated by fires built by the crews under empty boilers. This work, it was admitted, was started four days ago, on advices received by cable from the mainland.

A sailor of the big North German Lloyd steamer Pommern was found late tonight hiding in the bunkers. The vessel had been damaged to the estimated extent of $150,000 by the fires her crew started. He was arrested. Total damage to German vessels here inflicted by their crews will reach $500,000, according to reliable estimates.

HONOLULU, Feb. 12, (by Cable to San Francisco.)—Sailors from various German ships which took refuge in Hawaiian waters were released from detention today by immigration officials, acting, they said, under orders from Secretary of Labor Wilson.

Simultaneously charges against officers and men held for alleged destruction of machinery and otherwise damaging the self-interned ships were dismissed in the Federal Court at the request of the United States District Attorney.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NEUTRALS IN FEAR OF GERMAN BLOW

Menaced by War-Hardened Legions, They Did Not Dare Follow President's Lead.

5 CORPS ON DUTCH BORDER

Army Near Switzerland—Suffering Northern Countries Open to Fleet and Zeppelin Attacks.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 12.—Five German army corps concentrated on the Holland frontier furnish a fairly convincing explanation, in default of other reasons, for the failure of the Dutch Government to adopt the policy toward Germany recommended by President Wilson on account of the German submarine campaign.

That German troops were assembling in fairly large numbers in the vicinity of the Holland border had been the subject of gossip in Berlin military circles for several weeks before Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's announcement of the new submarine campaign. Their presence there at a time when Germany was talking of peace instead of a policy that would weigh most heavily upon neutral interests was then explained as a precautionary measure, or even merely characterized as a part of a plan for the distribution of strategic reserves for the Spring campaign. Such reserves, before the enemy's plan and place of attack developed, usually are concentrated at a spot well behind the battle front where there are good railway lines for moving them to a menaced point on the front as soon as the location of the opponents' main effort definitely is established. Accordingly, some doubt was raised concerning the latter explanation.

Whatever the cause of the concentration, a large force of German troops was on the Holland border when Germany's inauguration of submarine war and President Wilson's appeal to neutral nations to join with America in protecting neutral interests against Germany brought to the foreground the question of Holland's possible action in reply to the German campaign. Their bayonets emphasized the economic and political reasons why Holland is unwilling to follow counsel which it was feared might have drawn the little kingdom into the great European war.

Rumors were heard, too, in neutral quarters in Berlin, before the departure of The Associated Press correspondent, that a flaw had been discovered in Holland's strategic scheme of defense against Germany, which, as is known, involves flooding parts of the country in front of the selected first line of defense. According to these reports, it had been discovered that attempts to flood these districts would lay under water a far greater area than had been contemplated, and would throw the general scheme of Holland's defense into confusion.

PEKING NOTE TO BERLIN APPROVED BY TOKIO

Japan Also Withdraws Demand on China for Employment of Japanese Officers.

TOKIO, Feb. 12.—Viscount Motono, Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, at a conference with the Chinese Minister yesterday, approved the attitude of China toward Germany as it has been expressed in China's reply to the German note on unrestricted submarine warfare, according to the newspapers today.

The approval, it is said, was on the ground that the position taken by China would aid in uprooting German influence in the Far East and be of benefit to the Entente.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Confirmation was obtained at the Japanese Embassy today of a report from Peking that Japan has withdrawn her demands upon China for the employment of Japanese Army officers as advisers to the Chinese Army and for the establishment of Japanese police stations in Eastern Inner Mongolia. The demands were presented following a clash between Chinese and Japanese police authorities at Chengchiatun last Summer. China agreed to punish the Chinese officers concerned in the incident, to pay compensation, and to make formal apology.

China is expected to employ a Japanese military adviser at Mukden upon her own initiative.

Japanese newspapers have condemned the terms of the settlement, asserting that the Tokio Foreign Office has suffered a diplomatic defeat at the hands of Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese Foreign Minister.

BOLIVIA STANDS BY US.

Protest to Germany Calls Submarine Blockade Irregular.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The text of the Bolivian Government's note of protest against the German Government's submarine blockade was received in Washington today.

The note characterizes the so-called blockade as irregular, points out that the German Government without regard for the rights of neutrals "now tries to abolish by its sole inspiration" the rules under which neutrals have been permitted by international law and practice to maintain their commerce during a war between other nations, and contends that the inevitable result of this attitude is to force "a sort of war without belligerence" on neutrals.

The note informs the Berlin Government that the Bolivian Government "has resolved to consolidate its attitude in the present diplomatic emergency with that of the Government of the United States."

PERU PRAISES WILSON.

Hopes Way Will Be Found to Avert War with Germany.

LIMA, Feb. 12.—The Peruvian Foreign Minister, Enrique de la Riva Aguero, in replying to the American Minister respecting President Wilson's suggestion that other neutral nations take the same position as the United States on the German submarine campaign, says:

"In reply to your Excellency's note of Feb. 9, it gives me pleasure to say that my Government fully appreciates the principles and intentions that guide your Excellency in the present emergency, which are in complete conformity with your note of April 18, and which uphold the defense of the rights of all neutral nations, seriously threatened by the new methods of maritime war now attempted to be established.

"My Government trusts that some modification can still be obtained, speeding the way to sentiments of justice and concord which will prevent the bringing upon America the horrors of a war without parallel in history."

GAG ON SPANISH PRESS.

Minister of Interior to Censor News and Punish False Statements.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—The Temps' Madrid correspondent sends the following statement made to Madrid journalists by the Spanish Minister of the Interior:

"I recommend formally that the press abstain from every sort of campaign against such or such belligerent. I want all one-sided news submitted to me, so as to prevent the publication of news not confirmed by official information. This measure is dictated by the interests of the nation, which will have recourse to the previous censorship. The propagators of false news will be severely punished."

The correspondent adds that at Saragossa an editor has been heavily fined for an article published attacking France.

Under the ruling of the Minister of the Interior the secret use of wireless will entail punishment.

AMERICA TO PRODUCE COPIES OF ZEPPELINS

Aircraft and Rubber Manufacturers Promise Co-operation with Army-Navy Board.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Promises of co-operation with the Government in its efforts to develop satisfactory Zeppelin type aircraft for the army and navy were made by leading American airplane and rubber manufacturers at a conference here today with Rear Admiral David W. Taylor, chief constructor of the navy and head of the joint Army-Navy Board investigating the dirigible problem.

A preliminary survey of the materials and plants available was begun, and the manufacturers expressed belief that big aircraft similar to the German machines could be turned out. It is regarded as probable that some method of centralizing the work will be necessary so that the facilities of all plants which can aid can be utilized. No definite plans were made at today's preliminary discussion.

Representatives of the Connecticut Aircraft Company, the Curtiss Aeroplane Company, and the Goodyear, Goodrich, and United States Rubber Companies were present. They united in offering to the Government every aid in their power in its campaign for adequate national defense.

Officials view the Zeppelin problem as more a commercial than a scientific one. With the funds available and the co-operation of commercial plants they appear to feel certain of their ability to construct ships that can duplicate the performances of the German craft in durability and length of flight.

Much information has been received from England and elsewhere as to the nature of Zeppelins brought down in the present war. Fragments of the frame of one destroyed near London have reached the Navy Department, showing the peculiar trussed girder construction of an aluminium alloy to reduce weight and yet insure rigidity.

Some of the German craft are said to attain more than 1,000 horse power, furnished by gasoline motors. Since American automobile manufacturers have made rapid progress recently in reducing engine weight without reducing power, no fears are expressed that the efficiency of the German engines cannot be equaled.

The only dirigible craft for which the navy has contracted is a small semi-rigid machine for school purposes. It still is to be delivered to the aviation school at Pensacola.

REITERATES BRITISH SANK UNWARNED SHIPS

German Paper Draws Parallel Between Recent U-Boat Order and British Decree of 1914.

BERLIN, Feb. 12, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Under the headline of "Torpedoing Without Warning," the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung is quoted by the Overseas News Agency as saying:

"When the English Government in the fourth month of the war, that is, Nov. 3, 1914, declared the whole North Sea a military area, and thus put into practice an absolutely new principle with respect to sea war zone, it expressly warned all neutral ships—'merchantmen of all kinds, merchantmen from all districts, fishing vessels, and other ships'—against entering the prescribed zone, as they would be exposed to great danger from English mines and English men of war.

"The German declaration with respect to the barred zone, on Feb. 1, which followed the English declaration, announced exactly the same thing, and pointed out that neutral ships entering this zone would do so at their own risk, exactly as had already been set forth Jan. 15, 1915, in a letter by an English Minister to the Dutch Ministers—'vessels may do so at their own risk.'"

The Nord-Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung continues by saying that "the German sea forces have thus never torpedoed without warning, since the sinking of all ships without previous particular warning occurred in a war district which had been declared as dangerous," and adds: "The same cannot be said of England, since British submarines have repeatedly attacked and sunk steamers by torpedoes outside the sea war district and without warning."

The paper then gives the list of vessels alleged to have been sunk by the British, as given out by the German Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Zimmermann, early in December, and some alleged to have been sunk under similar conditions in the Mediterranean.

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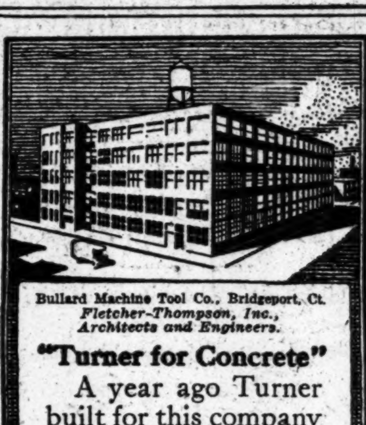
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HOLD LLOYD GEORGE GIVES BRITAIN'S CUE

His Lincoln Day Message Cited as a Model in Dealing with America.

URGES WIDE RESTRAINT

Westminster Gazette Deplores Complaints Regarding Our Course and Advocates Patience.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—While New York and Washington dispatches speak of the growing impatience at the prolongation of a situation described as intolerable, several reminders are being addressed to the British press and public that "displays of irritation on our part are gratuitous and mischievous." This phrase is taken from an editorial in tonight's Westminster Gazette which begins by saying: "The message, in the form of a tribute to Lincoln, which Lloyd George has given to THE NEW YORK TIMES is altogether admirable, and strikes exactly the right note. In our dealings with the United States today we do not want to dictate in the world's affairs or to complain because they do one thing and not another, or because their opinion is not as our opinion, but we do need constantly to keep before them our point of view and the principles on which we are acting, and there is no better way at this moment than to express ourselves in the language that Lincoln spoke and to build our case on strong and simple foundations as he built his."

Throughout the British provincial press there is wide comment on Lloyd George's message. The Manchester Guardian gives a column editorial to "this interesting parallel between the American civil war and this war," and suggests that "Lloyd George does not of course mean the historical parallel to be pressed too far." Continuing The Guardian says:

"Lloyd George's comparison between the two wars must be interpreted by our American friends only in the exceedingly wide sense that was in his mind. Although it is not accurate to say that the civil war was begun in order to abolish slavery, undoubtedly that became the great moral issue of the war, and it is the one on which the imagination of the people of this country always fastened. The second great result of the war was that it made the United States and what they stand for in the world today. These are the two parallels that are in the Premier's mind, and by these alone should his message be judged by Americans who are all convinced now that the maintenance of the union was a blessing for the country."

The London evening papers today editorially point out that in his message through THE NEW YORK TIMES the Prime Minister, to quote the words of The Pall Mall Gazette, "shows scrupulous respect for prepossessions of Americans."

The difficulties of the President's position are fairly well explained to British readers by American dispatches to London papers, the Washington correspondent of The Times saying Wilson "is in much the same position as Asquith or Grey would have been in at the beginning of the war had Germany avoided Belgium and had our commitments to France and Russia been less obvious."

If anything, Americans in London are less reserved in their comments on the American situation than any Englishmen, although it appears to be the opinion common to both that the President is acting on a well-considered policy which will insure complete union of all his countrymen in support of whatever action he eventually will be forced to take.

The report relative to reopening "the submarine conversations" with Germany is viewed here from the angle that an unrestricted U-boat campaign is bound to be more of a failure than a success, and that recognition of this fact is slowly permeating the German official mind. In that case the advantages for the Germans, of being able to abandon or modify it in supposed deference to neutral protests, are obvious. The German public believes that "concessions" to America brought the original submarine campaign to an unsatisfactory termination. The British belief is that Germany only acceded to American protests when the activities of the British Navy had, to a large extent, sterilized her offensive underwater operations.

In this connection, representations are being made to the Admiralty from various quarters that any doubts which may exist in America as to which is the true theory could be effectively dispelled by the publication of statistics of German submarines accounted for in earlier stages of the war.

In regard to the present unrestricted submarine campaign the Admiralty maintains its traditional policy of secrecy, although in well informed circles in London reports of a highly satisfactory character as to "surprises" which the Germans encountered are current.

"Don't worry too much about submarines. The navy will give them all the worry they want," ran a message issued the other day by Vice Admiral Bacon, and all experts seem to be in agreement that such success as the Germans obtained in the first twelve days of February neither warrant their preliminary boasts nor will they arouse alarm in this country.

TAKES $10,000,000 OF LOAN.

Sir George Cooper Invests American Millions in London.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 13.—The newspapers today call attention to the investment of part of the millions of the Smith family of Chicago in the new British war loan by Sir George Alexander Cooper, who on Monday applied for the biggest allotment of stock yet asked for by a private individual, exceeding $10,000,000. Sir George's new investment, plus his holdings of a former loan, which he has converted into new stock, makes a total of $13,175,000 which he has subscribed for.

Sir George Alexander Cooper married in 1887 Mary Emma, daughter of George S. Smith of Evanston, Ill.

TWO KAISERS IN CONFERENCE

William Has Arrived in Vienna on a Visit to Charles.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 13.—Emperor William has arrived in Vienna on a visit to Emperor Charles, says a Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam, quoting a Vienna telegram.

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YOU know what "Penny Wise—Pound Foolish" means, of course. Motor car makers are beginning to discover that it is better to *build service in* while the car is being made than to pay repair men to do it for them afterwards.
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at 34th Street

BRITISH ON ANCRE GAIN MORE GROUND

Occupy About 600 Yards of a German Trench North of Beaucourt During Night.

HOLD POSITIONSNEARSERRE

Berlin Admits Evacuating Position "Before the English Attacks Were Launched."

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The official report from British Headquarters in France tonight reads as follows:

We made further progress last night north of the Ancre in the neighborhood of the Beaucourt-Puisieux road, where, as a result of a small enterprise undertaken on a limited front, we occupied some 600 yards of a hostile trench without difficulty. We took a few prisoners.

Early in the night the enemy attacked our new positions south of Serre Hill, but, caught by artillery barrage and machine-gun fire, was easily repulsed.

The enemy's lines were entered by our patrols at a number of places. Southeast of Armentières one of our raiding parties blew up a hostile ammunition dump and captured a few prisoners. This morning an enemy raiding party, observed collecting on the enemy's positions northeast of Neuville-St. Vaast, was dispersed by our artillery.

Successful bombardments were carried out by us during the day north of the Somme and in the neighborhood of Armentières and Ypres.

In the course of the air fighting yesterday one German airplane was driven down damaged. One of our machines is missing.

BERLIN, Feb. 12, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—British troops last night made six successive attacks against the German "wrecked" trenches along the front from Serre to the Ancre River, says the official statement issued today by German Army Headquarters. All the attacks were repulsed. The Germans admit having evacuated a line of trenches southeast of Serre. The text of the statement follows:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht.—East of Armentières and south of La Bassée, all the attacks which had been prepared by lively artillery fire failed.

During the day strong artillery fire was directed against our positions on both sides of the Ancre River. During the night English troops six times attacked our wrecked trenches from Serre as far as the river. All the attacks were repulsed. The enemy suffered severe losses in our defensive fire, and to the north of Serre in hand-to-hand fighting. His troops in many instances wore "snow shirts."

The trench line southeast of Serre which had become unserviceable was evacuated. This was planned and carried out without any molestation and before the English attacks were launched.

The supplemental communication issued this evening says:

On the north bank of the Somme, after the failure of English attacks, the firing continued with considerable force.

A German submarine on Feb. 10 in the Hoofdens shot down and destroyed a French Naval fighting seaplane. Both inmates of the machine were made prisoner.

The military critic of the Overseas News Agency says that the British attack on the northern bank of the Ancre yesterday in which the British "penetrated a small sector of German positions on the road from Puisieux to Beaucourt" was started on a broad front at 10 o'clock at night after strong artillery preparations.

"The British success," he adds, "in no way corresponds to the number of men employed or the use of war material. The attack of the British battalion north of La Bassée Canal was absolutely without success. In preparation for this attack there were six hours of artillery firing which commenced at 11 A. M. and increased to drum fire at 4 P. M. Under the protection of heavy clouds of smoke, several attacking waves advanced upon a German trench on a narrow salient. The German artillery, however, covered this trench with such a heavy and well-directed fire than the British were compelled to vacate it, leaving behind numerous dead, and were compelled to seek protection in their own positions. The German losses were exceedingly small."

PARIS, Feb. 12.—The War Office reports that two successful raids were made last night, one on the Verdun front in the neighborhood of Hill 304 and the other in the Argonne. Patrols were active in the Champagne and Argonne. The announcement follows:

In the region of Berry-au-Bac we blew up with success two mines at Hill 108. In the Champagne and the Argonne patrols were active during the night. We carried out two successful surprise attacks which enabled us to take prisoners—one in the Argonne, the other in the sector of Hill 304. Everywhere else the night was calm.

It is confirmed that a German airplane was brought down on Feb. 10 in an aerial engagement in the region of Etouvelles, in the Aisne. Last night our squadrons dropped bombs on the railway stations at Stenay, Dun-sur-Meuse, and Arhies.

The official communication issued tonight says:

There was intermittent activity by both artilleries in the region of Bezanges and some sectors in the Vosges. Everywhere else the day was calm.

The Belgian communication says:

In the neighborhood of the ferryman's house there was patrol activity during the course of the night. In the direction of Het Sas this morning bomb and grenade fighting occurred. The artillery was moderately active at various points along the front.

RAIDS INCREASING ON RUSSIAN FRONT

Trenches Entered by German Detachments Retaken in Russian Counterattacks.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 12, (British Admiralty per Wireless Press.)—Numerous raiding and outpost operations along the Russian front are reported in today's War Office statement. The statement reads:

Western Front.—In the region of Borovoiolyn, northeast of Smorgen, our scouts, unnoticed by the enemy, cut his barbed wire entanglements, attacked his outposts and captured a machine gun.

The enemy, taking advantage of a snowstorm, attacked, about one company strong, the sector north of Mikhailovka, about six and a half miles north of Kiselin, (Volhynia,) occupied by two of our companies. On the front held by one company the attack was beaten back, but on the left flank, in the sector occupied by the other company, the enemy succeeded in entering our trenches. By the aid of the neighboring company he was driven back and our position restored.

South of Galitch, the enemy, about four companies strong, crossed the Dniester on the ice and attacked our field posts. In spite of a strong infantry and barrage fire the enemy succeeded at first in pressing back our field posts. By a counterattack the enemy was repulsed and our troops reoccupied their original position.

In the Carpathians snow is falling in places.

Rumanian Front.—Nothing of importance has occurred.

Caucasus Front.—The situation is unchanged.

BERLIN, Feb. 12, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Reporting operations on the Eastern and Balkan fronts today's German Army Headquarters statement says:

Eastern Theatre.—Front of Prince Leopold—Advances of our storming detachments on the Dvina and near Kiselin, west of Lutsk, were completely successful. Near Kiselin two officers and forty men and one machine gun were brought in.

Front of Archduke Joseph.—In the mountains on both sides of Oituz and in the Putna lowlands there were frequent clashes of raiding detachments.

Army Group of Field Marshal von Mackensen.—In the Sereth region there were skirmishes of outposts. On the lower Danube there was limited artillery actvity.

Macedonian Front.—There is nothing new to report.

BERLIN SAYS ALLIES LOST 1,002 AIRCRAFT

Asserts 1,700 Aviators and Machines Worth 50,000,000 Marks Have Been Brought Down.

BERLIN, Feb. 12, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—From the beginning of the war to Jan. 31, 1917, German battleplanes and anti-aircraft batteries destroyed 1,002 hostile machines, or 167 enemy squadrons of six machines each, according to official statistics obtained by the Overseas News Agency.

In the period stated, 1,700 hostile aviators were put out of the combat and machines valued at 50,000,000 marks were destroyed.

In 1914-1915 hostile airplanes to the number of 163 were brought down. In 1916, the Teutons brought to earth 734 hostile machines, and in January, 1917, the number of airplanes accounted for was 55.

ROME OUSTS GOETHE STATUE

Berlin Hears Decision Is Made to Remove the Kaiser's Gift.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 12 (via London.)—It is announced from Rome via Lugano that the municipal authorities have decided that the last German must leave the Eternal City. Goethe, or rather his statue, is to be ejected from the Villa Borghese, where it was placed several years ago when presented by Kaiser Wilhelm. At the decisive meeting of the municipal council it was moved that the statue be returned to the donor, but nothing definite regarding its fate seems to be settled.

FOOD CONDITIONS IN GERMANY WORSE

Scarcity Greatly Accelerated in Last Five Months, Observer Recently in Berlin Writes.

"HUNGRY ALL THE TIME"

That Is the General Complaint Among Civilians, Although Troops at Front Are Supposedly Well Fed.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 20, (Staff Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Food conditions in Germany have changed greatly for the worse in the last five months. The correspondent of The Associated Press, who had been away from Germany since the first week in August, has just returned from a stay of three weeks in Berlin. He found that many staples of food had altogether disappeared from the markets, others had grown so dear as to be beyond the reach of any but the well-to-do, the daily allowance of potatoes had been reduced to ten ounces, and either a shortage of flour or a disordered distribution of it among the bakers had resulted in long queues of buyers standing for hours in front of the bakeries.

Maximum prices of the foodstuffs controlled by the Government are still very low for potatoes and bread, and comparatively low for meats. Potatoes cost 72 cents the standard bushel of 60 pounds, and bread a little less than 3½ cents a pound. But the potato allowance is insufficient for people who have little but bread and potatoes to eat, and has to be eked out with turnips.

It had been hoped to allow one egg per person each two weeks in Greater Berlin, but the last one-egg allowance was made some five weeks ago, and another is not promised until February. When the correspondent left Berlin in August it was still possible to buy cheese. Since the end of August there has been no cheese on the market. It is said that considerable quantities are being imported from Holland, but it goes apparently to the front, except for small quantities allowed to the restaurants and hotels.

Cans of Vegetables Opened When Sold.

Another serious reduction of available foodstuffs has been the expropriation for control by the Government of all canned vegetables. Four or five weeks ago the dealers were permitted to sell a fractional part of their stock, but only two cans on each breadcard. Permission to sell a further part is expected to be granted again soon, but the dealers are to be compelled to open each can before selling it, so as to force the buyers to consume it at once and not hoard it.

The weekly allowance of meat of all kinds in the Greater Berlin municipalities runs from 5¼ to 8¾ ounces. The cheapest varieties cost about 60 cents a pound, the dearest 72 cents.

One of the most serious deprivations continues to be the lack of fats and oils. The weekly allowance of butter and margarine together is a little less than three ounces per head. Oil is so expensive that it is out of the reach of the great majority. The Associated Press correspondent paid $3.12 for about two-thirds of a pint of hazelnut oil to be used for frying. Goosefat costs $4.80 per can of 17 3-5 ounces, and is the only fat, except vegetable oils, that can be bought without a card.

This insufficiency of fats in the daily ration shows itself in an almost continuous feeling of hunger. The correspondent, experiencing this himself in the first days of his visit, remarked on it:

"I feel hungry all the time," said the person addressed.

Soldiers at Front Well Fed.

Extending his investigations, the correspondent heard similar expressions from all sides. The bitterest complaints come from soldiers at home. When the writer last visited the front, in July, the men's rations were ample in every respect, and there is no reason to believe the same is not true today. The soldier at home thus notices the difference more keenly than do those who have had gradually to accustom themselves to one deprivation after another.

There is a deadly monotony about the meals in the average household. Breakfast generally consists of rolls, marmalade, (often made of pumpkins,) and a decoction of roasted acorns, rye, chicory, and what not that goes by the name of coffee. There is no real coffee left. Some tea at high prices is still to be had, but the poorer people drink a brew of linden blossoms, raspberry leaves, or leaves of other shrubs or trees. For the "second breakfast" there is dry bread.

Dinner generally consists of boiled potatoes with salt, some other kind of boiled vegetable, and, on perhaps two days of the week, a tiny piece of meat. Fish takes the place of meat on other days, unless one can buy a goose, at $1.56 a pound, (they cost $2 a pound just before Christmas,) a duck, at $1.44 a pound, a turkey at $1.32 a pound, or a hen at $1.08 to $1.20 a pound. Comparatively little game comes on the markets, apparently going to the hotels and restaurants.

Supper is the problem in the average household. Generally there are no potatoes left over from noon, and if there are there is no fat in which to fry them. The usual German supper before the war consisted of cold meats, sausage, cheese, bread and butter, and beer. There is no meat, no cheese, and no sausage, no butter on four or five days of the week, no more bottled beer, and many saloon keepers refuse to sell beer to be drunk off the premises. The beer, moreover, is all but undrinkable.

There remain, then, only bread and fish—fresh, smoked, dried, or canned. And here the problem of cost is added to that of monotony. The writer paid in Berlin $1.20 a pound for ordinary lake trout, and 84 cents a pound for small fresh-water bass. Dried salted fish costs 36 cents a pound, and smoked eel $1.92 to $2.40. Smoked goose breast costs $3 to $3.50 a pound, and boiled shrimps are 72 cents.

Once in every four or five weeks the city authorities place on the market small tins of sardines, one of which may be bought on presentation of the municipal "Lebensmittelkarte," or provision card. Each family, no matter of how many members, has only one of these cards. The sardines thus sold may be had for about 48 cents for the small tin. In the open market they cost from 67 cents for sardines in tomato sauce to 72 cents for sardines in oil. One smoked herring from six to eight inches long costs 20 to 22 cents. A can of alleged shredded veal bought by the correspondent was more than half gelatine, and cost 72 cents. Its gross weight was a pound.

Pepper costs $6 a pound, and small raisins $1.08. Saccharine dissolved in water has taken the place of sugar for sweetening coffee and tea in private homes as well as in restaurants. Milk is ordinarily available in limited quantities only for invalids, the very aged, and small children.

100 MEN IN NIGHTIES RAID GERMAN LINES

Canadians Purchase Women's Garments (Large Sizes) for an Enterprise in the Snow.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, Feb. 12, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—For comedy there is an episode of Canadian history only a few days old which began when a sprightly young officer startled a respectable old lady behind the counter of a milliner's shop in a French village by demanding 100 ladies' nighties (chemises de nuit, he called them) of the largest size. The village heard the story of the shopping expedition, listened to the old lady's shrill cackle of laughter, and wondered what joke was on among the Canadian troops. It was one of those jokes which belong to the humors of this war mixed with blood and death.

Up in the Canadian trenches there were shouts of laughter as over their khaki a hundred brawny young Canadians put on nightdresses. They had been tied up with blue ribbon. The old moon never looked down upon a stranger scene than those white-robed soldiers who went out grinning into No Man's Land with rifles and bombs. Some of the nightdresses, so clean and dainty when they had come out of the milliner's shop, were stained red before the end of the adventure, and the Germans in their dugouts caught a glimpse of these fantastic figures before death came quickly or a shout of surrender.

The Pierrots went back with some prisoners in the moonlight and the Canadian staff officers chuckled with laughter along the telephone wires when the tale was told.

ITALIANS RE-ESTABLISH LINES EAST OF GORIZIA

Expel Austrians From Captured Trenches, and Take More Than 100 Prisoners.

ROME, Feb. 12, (British Admiralty per Wireless Press.)—The Italian lines in the district east of Gorizia, which had been penetrated in some places in Austrian attacks late last week, were completely re-established yesterday, the War Office announced today. In the operation more than 100 prisoners were taken. The following statement was issued today by the War Office:

In the Trentino there was moderate artillery activity. Detachments of enemy ski runners attempted to approach our lines on the Pasubio. They were repulsed and dispersed by a few well-directed shots. In the upper valleys of the But and Fella there have been continuous artillery duels. We reached the station of Tarvis with our fire.

In the Vedel zone on Saturday evening, after throwing hand grenades, an enemy detachment attacked. It was speedily repulsed in violent hand-to-hand fighting. The detachment was pursued and decimated by our fire. The few survivors were captured.

On the range of hills east of Gorizia Sunday and last night violent attacks and counterattacks alternated during an intense bombardment. We everywhere entirely re-established our lines and have completely repulsed the enemy, inflicting upon him serious losses and taking from him more than 100 prisoners, among whom were a few officers.

Finer weather favored aerial activity. An enemy squadron dropped bombs on Le Vallone, on the Carso, without causing victims or damage. Two other machines attempted a raid on Udine. They were immediately repulsed by our anti-aircraft artillery and pursuit airplanes. After a brilliant engagement over the town one of the enemy's airplanes was brought down and the two wounded aviators were made prisoners.

BERLIN, Feb. 12 (by Wireless to Tuckerton)—An official statement issued by the Austro-Hunagrian Army Headquarters under date of Feb. 11, and reporting operations on the Austro-Italian front, says that 370 more Italians were taken prisoner in the fighting on the Gorizia front Saturday. The text of the statement reads:

In the Gorizia district at several points there was fighting for the trenches captured by our soldiers. The hostile counterthrust failed, and 370 more prisoners remained in our hands. Detachments of the Austro-Hungarian Landwehr Regiment No. 137 distinguished themselves in the attack.

Italian airplanes bombed Trieste, the Muggio shipbuilding plant at San Rocolo (San Rocco?), and a field hospital in Oncina.

North of Tolmino, by a successful enterprise, we brought in forty-two Italians. A hostile attack against our positions on Stilsfer Ridge was sanguinarily repulsed.

ROME LOOKS TO WASHINGTON.

Regards Wilson's Decision as a Great Factor in the War Situation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Feb. 12.—Washington is considered the pivot of the international situation, and all eyes are turned thither. The decision of President Wilson is awaited with the greatest anxiety, especially since it has been reported that Germany has made proposals aiming to avert a declaration of war by America. It is felt that the attitude of Washington will be a great factor in the European conflict. The hope is expressed that the President, although having in view first of all the interests and dignity of his own country, will take into account the effect his action will have upon the belligerents.

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DEGNON TERMINAL

PROMISES IRISH DEBATE.

British Government Accedes to John Redmond's Home Rule Request.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The Government agreed today to set aside a day for discussion in the House of Commons of the Irish administration, as requested by the Nationalists.

John Redmond, the Nationalist leader, asked the Government last week to arrange for an early discussion of a motion to the effect that it is essential without further delay to confer on Ireland the free institutions long promised her.

RIOTS IN LEIPSIC.

German City Reported Isolated from Rest of World.

ROME, Feb. 12, (by Wireless Press.)—A report received here states that grave disorders have broken out at Leipsic. The city is now isolated from the rest of the world.

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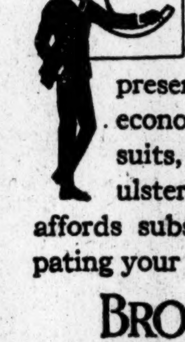

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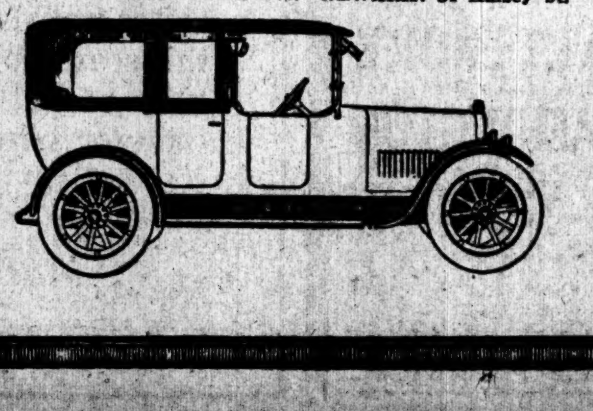

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We want you to read this booklet that you may understand what this course will do for you, the real practical help it will give you in a hundred different ways. You have a message, a something within you that demands expression. You need no longer be voiceless. Learn the mastery of English and realize your own possibilities. Be yourself at your best. It means more money, more power, more life in every way. Sign and mail this coupon NOW. To-morrow you may forget and the opportunity will be lost.

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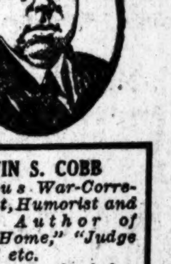

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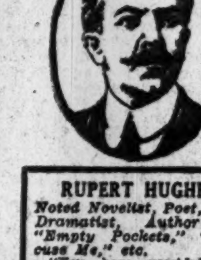

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NOTE If you are interested in flying or the War, or both, read WITH THE FRENCH FLYING CORPS, by Carroll Dana Winslow. Illustrated. $1.25 net. Charles Scribner's Sons.

REBELS IN CUBA SEIZE SANTIAGO

Garrison Arrests Governor and Other Officials—Other Towns Join in the Movement.

SOME FIGHTING REPORTED

Ten Killed in Clashes Between Government Troops and Insurgents—Many Arrests.

LANSING SENDS WARNING

Urges the Rival Political Factions to Settle Their Differences by Law.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Feb. 12.—The Santiago garrison has seized the Government of the town, arresting the Governor, General Manuel Fuentes, and other civilian officers, who refused to join the movement. Major Rigoberto Fernandez has assumed the Governorship and the city is being patrolled by soldiers. No disorders of any kind have occurred up to the present.

The reason given for the action of the military is that they learned that Government officials were not proceeding constitutionally in the conduct of the contested elections. Other towns in the province have joined in the movement.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Feb. 12.—Several clashes between Government forces and bands of rebels in Santa Clara Province, in which ten soldiers were killed, were among the most important developments today of the revolt to overthrow the Government of President Menocal.

Many more arrests of alleged conspirators were made, but apparently the trouble is confined solely to Havana and Santa Clara Provinces. The cutting of telegraph wires, however, left many points isolated, especially Camaguey Province, and there may have been occurrences elsewhere. The Mayors of the towns of Rodas, Camjuani, Vueltas, and Santo Domingo are reported to have risen in revolt, aided by numbers of men variously estimated. The Mayor and Chief of Police of Rodas were among the rebels killed.

A typewritten statement given by the private secretary of President Menocal at 10 o'clock says:

"The situation tonight is practically the same as reviewed in yesterday's note. Special Judges have been designated by the courts to pursue investigations started in connection with the conspiracy to take President Menocal's life, and vigorous measures have been taken to suppres the at present isolated and insignificant uprisings that have occurred in Havana, Pinar del Rio, Matanzas, and Oriente Provinces. Absolute quiet prevails, and no disorder has been reported. In Camaguey there are rumors of several small parties of men having been seen in different localities, apparently bent on unlawful errands, but, owing to the difficulties of communication with outlying districts and the fact that the telegraph and telephone lines have been tampered with on the border between Santa Clara and Camaguey Provinces, it has been impossible to ascertain the real facts.

"In Santa Clara it has been officially confirmed that there are five or six different bands of men in arms. Of these three already have been dispersed by the rural guard in three separate encounters with a total loss of ten killed and several wounded. The others, the most important of which seems to be that led by Sanchez del Portal, are being closely pursued by army detachments, and it is expected they will be caught and dispersed some time today or tomorrow.

"Innumerable offers of service have been received by the Government from retired army officers and men as well as veterans of the war of independence, and the civilian element all over the island, but so far none has been accepted because of the insignificance of the disorders reported and the fact that the Government is well able to cope with the situation with the resources at its disposal."

The Department of Government has received the following telegram from Santa Clara:

"Lieutenant Alberto Rojas from Palo Prieta reports that at 5 o'clock this morning forces under his orders fired upon a band commanded by the retired Captain Ismael Alavos and Sergeant Gonzales Cordova, capturing various horses and killing several of the party. Some arms also were taken. A soldier, Jesus Cardona, who was on duty at Matanzas, gave himself up, with arms. The armed band is fleeing toward Minarica, closely pursued.

"COLONEL CONSUEGRA."

Considerable excitement was manifested at the Presidential palace throughout the day, the street fronting the palace being crowded. Many veterans are offering their services to the Government. A special judge, appointed to take charge of the rebellion cases, went to the Presidential palace today and took the evidence of the President. For an hour the President related to him the development of the seditious movement as it had been revealed to him from various sources.

Wild reports are current which it is impossible to verify, but the movement appears widespread among the Liberals in the two provinces as shown by the many arrested. Eleven men were arrested in the town of Salud, Havana Province, this morning when they attempted to assault the barracks to obtain arms. The Mayor of Arencibia, the Mayor of Santiago de las Vegas, and the First and Second Chiefs of Police of the same town were arrested hiding in the outskirts of Havana. Nearly all the arrested men were involved in the August revolution that overthrew the Government of the late Estrada Palma.

The movement in Santa Clara Province is commanded by Sanchez del Portal, who was the Liberal candidate for Governor. Strangely enough, when the Cubans were fighting for their independence Portal commanded a company of Spanish guerrillas against them.

Wild rumors are current that General José Miguel Gomez, who escaped from Havana on his yacht on the morning before the night the storm broke, has landed on the coast of Santa Clara province and has assumed charge of the movement. But those who know Gomez intimately believe this is not true, even the Liberal sympathizers fearing he has deserted them

The Liberal newspaper Heraldo de Cuba, of which Speaker Ferrara, now in New York, is editor, was confiscated this afternoon on account of material alleged to be seditious. The papers in the hands of newsboys were confiscated and the newspaper was not allowed to publish for the present. Warrants were issued for the manager and subeditors of the paper and its Secretary, Hevia, alleging that the Heraldo's offices are a centre of conspiracy.

Charges were filed in the Supreme Court today, placing the responsibility of the rebellion on three Conservatives, namely, Cosme de la Torriente, Senator Maza y'Artola, and General Freyre de Andrade, until recently Mayor of Havana, and the entire Directorate of the Liberal Party. The charges declare that the three Conservatives named encouraged the Liberals to start the trouble.

LANSING WARNS CUBA ON REVOLT

Urges the Rival Political Factions to Settle Their Differences by Law.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The United States Government has issued a friendly warning to the rival factions in Cuba, as well as to the Cuban Government itself, to the effect that the question of new elections in Santa Clara Province is regarded with "no small concern," and that the United States is confident that the election controversy will be settled by resort to law rather than an appeal to arms.

The text of the statement of this Government's position, as delivered by Minister Gonzales at Havana, follows:

The Government of the United States in view of its relations with the Republic of Cuba, and on account of the duties which are imposed upon it by the agreement between the two countries, is regarding with no small concern the question of the new elections in Santa Clara province, which it is understood are an effort to carry out the laws providing the machinery for settling election disputes, and upon which laws the constitutional Government must depend. In this case it is understood that the law provides that election disputes be settled by a Central Committee with an appeal to the Supreme Court of Cuba and ultimately, should the dispute remain unsettled, by a re-election to be held in the districts in dispute.

"The Government of the United States is confident that both parties are endeavoring to do their utmost to settle their difficulties through the agencies provided by law and without having recourse to methods which would cause a disturbance throughout the republic, and it would view with gratification the invoking of the constituted judicial methods by the people of Cuba, particularly at the present time when a great portion of the world is embroiled in armed conflict. Such a settlement of their disputes would undoubtedly stand as a fine example before the world as a case where misunderstandings were being adjusted by law instead of by arms.

"The Government of the United States, as a friend of the Republic of Cuba, desires to point out that election controversies have not been unknown within its territory, in which party feeling ran at the highest pitch and wishes to recall to mind that these disputes have always been settled by legal and peaceful means. The most notable case which has occurred in the United States was the Hayes-Tilden controversy, in which the legally established elective machinery finally decided in favor of the candidate who had the minority of the popular vote. This controversy clearly proved that patriotism was elevated by a resort to law rather than by appeal to arms.

"The Government of the United States better than any other nation knows the patriotism of the Cuban people and, mindful of the patriotic deeds done by the Cuban heroes in their struggles for liberty, is confident that the same patriotic spirit will prevail in the settlement of the present electoral difficulty, and that it will be shown by implicit faith in the legal means which have been established for the settlement of such questions.

"In view of the interest which this Government feels for the future of Cuba as a nation highly advanced in patriotism and social development, it is anxious that all the parties should know that their course is being followed by the United States with the closest observance and in the confident expectation that the means provided for by the Cuban Constitution and the laws enacted for this very purpose will bring as a logical result a satisfactory and peaceable settlement of the present difficulties."

Cuba's Reply to Lansing.

HAVANA, Feb. 12.—It became known here today that Secretary Lansing, through the American Minister, had presented a note to the Cuban Government expressing the interest of the United States in the partial re-elections to be held Feb. 14 in Santa Clara Province.

The following is in part the reply sent by Cuban Secretary of State Desvernine to Mr. Lansing's note:

"Some erroneous information must have been given to the Government of the United States when it believes it necessary to express to the President (of Cuba) its anxiety with respect to the elections which are to be held in the Province of Santa Clara, and to remind him of the legal dispositions which regulate electoral matters here.

"The Government of Cuba surely will do nothing contrary to law and justice. But precisely because of its desire that these laws should be complied with, neither will it permit any one here to disturb order or to try, by fraud or violence, to alter legal procedure under which elections should be held, and will energetically repress any illegal attempt of this kind, as it is now proceeding, by means of competent tribunals, in a criminal suit begun because of the discovery of a conspiracy seemingly against the life of the President of the republic."

IMPEACHES MEMBERS OF RESERVE BOARD

Administer Act to Aid Big Business and Enslave Masses, Congressman Lindbergh Charges.

ALL A CONSPIRACY, HE SAYS

Makes No Specific Charges and House Sends His Complaint to the Judiciary Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The five members of the Federal Reserve Board were impeached on the floor of the House today by Representative Charles A Lindbergh of Minnesota, Republican member of the Banking and Currency Committee, who alleged that the Federal Reserve act had been administered by the board in the interest of "big business" and against "the masses."

Mr. Lindbergh's charges were referred to the Judiciary Committee. The committe is not expected to take action in the closing days of the present session. Mr. Lindbergh will retire from Congress on March 4, but this will not prevent the Judiciary Committee of the next Congress from continuing its investigation should it be deemed necessary.

The burden of the Lindbergh charges, which cover twenty-three typewritten pages, is that the members of the Federal Reserve Board have aided certain alleged "conspirators" with the intent "to co-ordinate big business and speculation for the benefit of the said group of operators and speculators."

According to Mr. Lindbergh, the "conspiracy" began in 1906, when the late J. P. Morgan, Paul Warburg, a present member of the Reserve Board; the National City Bank of New York, and other banking firms and persons "conspired" to obtain currency legislation in the interest of "big business" and the appointment of a special board to administer such a law. The plans of these "conspirators," Mr. Lindbergh avers, were successful, and the members of the Federal Reserve Board have so administered the law that "big business" has derived practically all the benefit therefrom.

Members of the Advisory Council of the Federal Reserve Board are included in the general charges made by Mr. Lindbergh, but the impeachment relates only to W. P. G. Harding, Governor; Paul Warburg, Vice Governor, and Frederick A. Delano, Adolph C. Miller, and Charles S. Hamlin, "the five active working members of the Federal Reserve Board."

The Minnesota member makes no specific allegation against the members of the board, but brings the sweeping accusation that the entire administration of the present currency law has been in the interest of big bankers and financiers.

A maladministration of the Federal Reserve act is alleged by Mr. Lindbergh, who concludes with the statement:

"In order to create industrial slaves of the masses, the aforesaid conspirators did conspire and are now conspiring to have the Federal Reserve act administered so as to enable the conspirators to co-ordinate all kinds of big business and to keep themselves in control of big business in order to amalgamate all of the trusts in one great trust in restraint and control of trade and commerce, * * * and that the said five active working members of the Federal Reserve Board have all the time by wrongful administration of the Federal Reserve act aided and abetted the aforesaid conspirators in promoting and carrying out the objects of their conspiracy and have refused and failed to administer the Federal Reserve act in favor of the general welfare."

Sweden to Resume Oversea Traffic.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 12.—According to the Stockholm paper Dagens Nyheter, Swedish traffic with America is expected to be reopened in a few days.

TRANSPORT STOWAWAY HELD AS SPY SUSPECT

Incriminating Papers Found in Trunk of a German Who Boarded Sheridan at Manila.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12.—An investigation was begun tonight by Secret Service detectives of the activities of George Kieft, a German, who arrived here today on the United States transport Sheridan from Manila as a stowaway. Kieft was taken from the transport shortly after the vessel arrived in the harbor, and is held in detention. Papers which it is alleged show that Kieft is a German spy and disbursing agent were found in a trunk which he smuggled aboard the transport at Manila when he stowed away.

Dressed in the uniform of a United States Army private, Kieft boarded the Sheridan at Manila and mingled with the soldiers in the troops quarters. His presence was not discovered until several days after the vessel left port when the soldiers aboard were ordered to muster and it was found that there was one too many. Kieft was questioned by one of the officers and acknowledged that he had purchased the uniform and that he was a German. Kieft told the officers that he was out of funds and wished to get to San Francisco. This story was soon disproved. He was searched and $672 was found secreted in his clothing. It was shortly afterward that a large steamer trunk and a suitcase belonging to Kieft were found hidden in a secluded place.

The trunk was searched, and, according to one of the army officers who was traveling on the Sheridan as a passenger, papers were found showing that Kieft was in the employ of the German Government. Receipts for money paid to Germans in the Philippines and for money received from the German Government and a large amount of other evidence showing that he was a German agent were discovered, according to the officer.

FRENCH REVENUES INCREASE

$21,800,000 Larger in January Than in the Same Month of 1916.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—Indirect taxes and monopolies in France produced a revenue in January of 109,000,000 francs ($21,800,000) larger than in the corresponding month last year, and 36,500,000 francs more than in that month of a normal year. Only 48,000,000 francs of this increase was due to importations. The remainder was in consequence of renewed economic activity and of the new taxes voted at the end of last year.

The new sugar tax yielded 8,500,000 francs. The additional tax on wines resulted in a gain of 2,500,000 francs, and on tobacco 3,500,000 francs.

NOT LEAVING FOR CUBA.

Passenger Lists Disclose No Exodus of Germans Thence.

Reports were current yesterday that great numbers of Germans were leaving New York for Cuba, but scrutiny of passenger lists of vessels recently departed for Cuba fails to reveal any German names. On the Ward liner Saratoga and the United Fruit Company's liner Tenadores, both of which left Saturday, there was not a single German, judging by the list of passengers.

SIGNS ORDER TO KEEP SPIES FROM CANAL ZONE

President Gives Virtually Unlimited Authority to Governor Harding to Protect Waterway.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—An executive order to exclude spies and other undesirable persons from the Panama Canal Zone and give to the Governor virtually unlimited authority to regulate immigration there, has been signed by President Wilson. The text of the document has not been made public, but it is understood to contain drastic provisions, very broad in terms, to prevent entry of persons who "would be a menace to the general welfare."

The order also contains a comprehensive provision for protection of the waterway. The Governor may expel any person convicted of a criminal offense, or whose presence, in his judgment, would tend to create public disorder or in any manner impede prosecution of work on the canal, its maintenance, operation, sanitation, or protection.

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one of our depositors suffered a loss—we could show the comparison between that individual loss and the total amount in our vaults by an impressively small percentage like .000000321. As it is—we quote a percentage of .000000000. It does not seem so impressive—somehow or other; but it means more. It means that not a single penny has ever gone astray from the vaults of

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UNCLE SAM'S DEFENDERS.
The ship and the men who will lead the line in case of war. The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial, this week. Now on sale—10 cents.—Advt.

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Silk Sports Suits
Coat Dresses
Luxurious Evening Gowns
Spring Tailor-mades

Exclusive styles. Moderate prices

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(Third Floor)

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue,
34th and 35th Streets New York

VOGUE

PRICE CHANGES ON FEB. 15th

Owing to the higher cost of labor and materials, the price of Vogue, after February 15th, is $5 a year. So this is your last chance to get Vogue at the rate of $4 a year (24 numbers) or in this offer $2 for 12 issues. By using the coupon below you can, with one stroke of the pen, solve your entire clothes problem.

Remember that this coupon should be received by Vogue on or before February 15th.

VOGUE, 443 Fourth Avenue, New York City

$2* Invested in Vogue

*A tiny fraction of your loss on an ill-chosen hat or gown

Will Save You $200

The gown you buy and never wear is the really expensive gown. Gloves, boots and hats that just miss being what you hoped for are the ones that cost more than you can afford.

Why take chances this year when, by spending $2 for 12 issues of Vogue, you can insure the correctness of your wardrobe for the entire Spring and Summer—and save yourself from costly gowning errors—errors that may mean $200, $300 or even $400 a year.

The Numbers of Vogue That Unfold the New Spring Mode

Vogue suggests that before spending a single penny on your new clothes, before you ever plan your Spring wardrobe, you consult these six issues of Vogue—the first six numbers you will receive on Vogue's special offer of 12 issues for $2

Forecast of Spring Fashions — February 1st
The earliest and most trustworthy forecast of the Spring mode. Authentic information on the correct fashions for the coming season. An insurance against the most costly of all wardrobe errors—a wrong start.

Spring Millinery — February 15th
Smart hats, bonnets, veils, coiffures fresh from Paris. Everything pertaining to the smart accessories of the new Spring mode. The best 100 model hats that Paris has produced for the season of 1917.

Spring Patterns and Materials — March 1st
Practical advice on how to plan and build your Spring wardrobe. Over 250 pattern designs at once modish, simple to make and sure to hold their style. An interesting number to the devotee of fashions: an indispensable number to the woman who makes or plans her own gowns.

Spring Fashions — March 15th
The last word on Spring models including many that hark forward to the styles of Summer. Gowns, tailleurs, blouses, hats, wraps and all the necessary accessories will be pictured and described so that at one glance you can tell what all the dressmakers and shops are showing.

Paris Openings Number — April 1st
This is the "All Paris" Number devoted to the newest French creations. Every noteworthy gown, hat, wrap, cloak or suit produced in Paris this Spring will be faithfully reproduced. The best creations of the smart couturiers showing the accepted sleeve, skirt and collar lines.

Smart Fashions for Limited Incomes — April 15th
To dress well one must have either taste and time or taste and money. Time to plan things economically or money to buy them extravagantly. This number shows how you can curtail your dress allowance and still be in the height of taste and fashion. A help to the woman with an inflexible allowance.

12 issues of Vogue for $2

These six issues and the six that follow for two dollars if your order is received before February 15th

In the next few months, during the very period in which these issues appear, you will be selecting your entire wardrobe for the coming Spring and Summer and spending hundreds of dollars for the suits, hats, gowns, and accessories which you will select.

Consider then, that for $2, a tiny fraction of your loss on one ill-chosen hat or gown, you may secure Vogue for six months—an assurance of new and valuable ideas and an insurance against costly gowning failures.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.

FINAL PRICES ON FURS

FUR COATS — $195, $295, $350, $850
Formerly $295, $475, $650 to $1700
Of Hudson Seal, Moleskin, Broadtail, etc.

SEPARATE FURS — MUFFS at $18, $35, $55, $65
Formerly to $95
NECKPIECES at $45, $75, $95 to $395
Formerly to $595

STILL A FEW WINTER STYLES—AT ABSURDLY LOW PRICES—

WRAPS — $145—$165—$195
Formerly to $495
Luxurious Fur-trimmed styles; of rich velvets and brocades.

GOWNS — At $65 and $95
Formerly to $195
For afternoon and evening.
A SMALL GROUP OF DRESSES TO CLOSE AT $35
Mostly dance frocks—slightly crushed from showing.

A FEW REMAINING FUR-TRIMMED WINTER SUITS—ARE BEING CLOSED OUT AT ABSURDLY LOW PRICES

Starting a Notable Lamp Sale

MOST of our second floor here at Ovington's is devoted to lamps—electric lamps of all sorts, sizes and prices. And on that floor, starting today, will be the most notable Lamp Sale that we have ever held.

One section contains fine, big lamps for your living room table—mahogany or old ivory finish, with silk shades—now $10. Smaller sizes at $5. A collection of handsome silk shades, sold separately, is offered with prices starting at $2.50.

Floor Lamps of Mahogany, Ivory, Enamel or Chinese Lacquer, with silk or parchment shades of quaint design—now at $15 and $20. Lamps of china and porcelain and bronze, big lamps and little lamps—all beautiful, effective fixtures, surprisingly low prices.

OVINGTON'S
312-314 Fifth Avenue, New York

Annual Sale of

KIRMANSHAH RUGS

At Reductions of About 25 Per Cent.

LAST February we held our First Great Kirmanshah Rug Sale. The immediate result was one of the most successful sales ever held in this department. The ultimate effect was that more people were made acquainted with the vast resources of this cash buying, cash selling institution.

In recognition of the appreciation shown by the many people who bought at the last sale and because we want this event to pass its predecessor in volume and effect, and further, because we want more people to know about this store, now 59 years young, and our resourceful organization of rug experts, we have reduced for this event, 184 Kirmanshah rugs.

$45,200 Worth of Kirmanshah Rugs Have Been Reduced to $33,900

A collection which, considered from the standpoint of workmanship and artistic effect, is truly remarkable, even at the original prices. There are large rugs, small rugs, hearth rugs and large room size rugs, in a variety of patterns in exquisite, soft, blending colorings, for which rugs from Persia are justly famous.

Each rug bears two tags:—The Original White Price ticket and a Blue tag, with the Sale Price. All rugs remaining unsold after this sale will go back to the original prices.

A Partial List of Sizes and Prices Follows

Every Kirmanshah Persian Rug Reduced

	Regular Price.	Sale Price.		Regular Price.	Sale Price.
10.9x8.8	$242.00	$181.00	15.2x10.9	$489.00	$366.00
10.7x8.9	274.00	206.00	13.10x10.10	519.00	391.00
11.3x8.2	269.00	201.00	15.0x11.3	587.00	439.00
11.9x7.9	273.00	204.00	26.6x18.4	1168.00	876.00
11.2x9.4	295.00	221.00	23.8x15.4	1749.00	1311.00
14.4x10.7	448.00	336.00	30.6x20.1	3048.00	2286.00

Small Size Kirmanshah Persian Rugs

	Regular Price.	Sale Price.		Regular Price.	Sale Price.
7.6x4.6	$114.00	$85.50	8.7x5.7	$168.00	$126.00
7.5x5.1	132.00	99.00	7.7x7.2	192.00	144.00

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Extra Salesmen Who Know Oriental Rugs

On Sale To-day 9.00 A. M.

R. H. Macy & Co.
Herald Square New York

Oriental Rug Department Fourth Floor

DEFENSE PLEA MADE BY FRELINGHUYSEN

New Jersey Senator-Elect Asks What Lincoln Would Say to an Unmindful Nation.

ASSAILS PORK 'LEGISLATION'

Service, Not Words, Needed, He Tells Diners, Who Also Hear Taft and Governor Edge.

Ex-President Taft, Governor Walter E. Edge of New Jersey, and United States Senator-elect Joseph S. Frelinghuysen spoke last night at the annual dinner of the Lincoln Association of Jersey City in the Jersey City Club. The speakers eulogized Lincoln and drew from his life lessons applicable to present times. There were more than 800 diners and as many more of their wives and women friends in the balcony and the boxes. George C. Warren, President of the association and toastmaster, recalled in introducing Governor Edge that he had been elected by the largest majority of any Governor of New Jersey, and said that if the Republican Party was seeking Presidential timber it would do well to select the Governor. At this there was great applause.

After paying a tribute to Lincoln, Mr. Frelinhuysen said: "We are potentially the most powerful of nations, but today we are looking out impotently on a world at war. We are neutral in this war, but we cannot enforce our treaty rights as a neutral nation. We cannot compel the observance of international law, we cannot defend our possessions, if the tide should turn and sweep our coast. Is this the sort of liberty that Washington won and Lincoln upheld?

"What would Lincoln say if he knew we had made this nation into an arsenal for Europe and left our greatest protecting cannon with a stock of ammunition that a few minutes of fire would exhaust? What would Lincoln, the practical statesman, say to a Congress that squanders vast sums of the people's money in constituency pork and hems and haws over pennies for national safety? With what commanding phrases would he arraign those who would pervert the immortal words of Pinckney into 'Millions for political tribute, not one cent for public defense.'"

Mr. Taft's address was a historical one on "Abraham Lincoln," devoted to the life of the martyred President.

Governor Edge said in part:

"New Jersey was with the Union and against wrong in Lincoln's time; New Jersey is with the Union and against wrong today. We stood back of the President in the sixties; we stand back of the President today.

"I can't resist taking advantage of this occasion where are present so many representative citizens of Jersey City, to touch on another subject in which we are all interested, and I might appropriately compare this thought with the feature of the life of Lincoln, which, in my judgment, stands out ahead and beyond every other characteristic. Lincoln stood by the motto, 'United we stand; divided we fall,' in his services for a united nation, and this is particularly appropriate in considering some of the big questions in State government before us today. As Lincoln believed for the nation, so do I for the State."

BLAINE'S TRIBUTE TO LINCOLN.

Letter, Long Lost, Read at Banquet of the Republican Club.

Patriotic exercises in honor of Lincoln's Birthday were more widely held than usual in this city yesterday, and were graver in tone. Flags were more numerous, and in the harbor hundreds of craft of all sizes were decorated.

The Republican Club held its annual dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria, and its feature was the reading by James R. Sheffield, President of the club, of an unpublished letter on Lincoln written by James G. Blaine in 1887, when he was invited to speak at the annual dinner of that year. It was lost by Andrew B. Humphrey, then Secretary of the club and now an active member, but was recently recovered. It is in the handwriting of the Maine statesman, and will be framed and hung on the wall of the Republican Club. The letter was as follows:

Augusta, Me., Feb. 11, 1887.

Andrew B. Humphrey, Esq., Corresponding Secretary New York Republican Club:

Dear Sir—It is with sincere regret that I find myself unable to be present at your banquet tomorrow evening. I have postponed replying in the hope that at the last moment I might find myself able to join you, but I must forego the pleasure, as imperative engagements detain me here.

It is an auspicious anniversary which you have selected for the formal inauguration of your club. It has always been found difficult to secure the annual celebration of a birthday, however eminent the career or however illustrious the character of the man in whose honor it is designed.

I think the fame of Mr. Lincoln will bring to his name the exceptional honor and that, like Washington, the grandeur of his achievements will increase and not diminish as the years go by. The fame of each rests not even so much on what he did for his own generation as for all the future of our common country. Great as has been the work of others who have sat in the executive chair, the highest glory, the fame imperishable belong to the names of Washington and Lincoln.

Your club meets to do honor to Mr. Lincoln as a Republican. It was the Republican Party that gave Mr. Lincoln to the nation and that sustained him step by step throughout his extraordinary career. A celebration of Mr. Lincoln's name is a celebration of the Republican Party. To that party he was sincerely attached, to its principles he was entirely devoted. In its success he found the victorious issue of every great policy of which he was himself the personal exponent.

The Republican Party makes no attempt to narrow the possession of a fame that is recognized on all continents, that will last through all centuries, that belongs to humanity, but the political organization which supported Mr. Lincoln has the right to claim the prestige of his name as it continues to labor in the great field where he wrought until all the harvests of his planting shall be gathered and garnered.

Very sincerely yours,
JAMES G. BLAINE.

Former Senator Lafayette Young of Iowa paid a stirring tribute to the memory of Lincoln.

Other speakers were James R. Sheffield, who presided; Congressman Philip P. Campbell of Kansas, and Job E. Hedges. Others at the speakers' table were William Barnes, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Frederick C. Tanner, Controller William A. Prendergast, Samuel S. Koenig, George W. Aldridge, George R. Sheldon, William R. Willcox, Henry L. Stimson, the Rev. Henry Sloane Coffin, Robert Bacon, and Benjamin B. Odell.

Several hundred members of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Daughters of Veterans, the National Association of Patriotic Instructors, and Boy Scouts attended a celebration at the Lincoln Statue in Union Square. Resolutions were adopted asking Congress to make "The Star-Spangled Banner" the national anthem, and to have Feb. 12 oficially named "Union Defenders' Day." Wreaths were laid at the base of the statue and the flag saluted.

The Women's Republican Club held its seventeenth annual luncheon in honor of the birth of Lincoln yesterday afternoon at Delmonico's

QUOTES LINCOLN ON LAW.

Dean Stone at Columbia Reads Selections to His Class.

Dr. Harlan F. Stone, dean of the Columbia University Law School, observed Lincoln's Birthday by reading to the senior class two excerpts from the writings of the martyred President. Both contained a significant message for the youthful lawyer. The first was a letter Lincoln wrote on Sept. 25, 1860, to J. M. Buchanan of Springfield, Ill., in which he said:

"Yours of the twenty-fourth, asking the best method of obtaining a thorough knowledge of the law, is received. The mode is very simple, though laborious and tedious. It is only to get the books and to read and study them carefully. Begin with Blackstone's Commentaries, and after reading it carefully through, say twice, take up Chitty's Pleadings, Greenleaf's Evidence, and Story's Equity in succession. Work, work, work, is the main thing."

The other quotation, from a law lecture Lincoln delivered July 1, 1850, was in part as follows:

"There is a vague popular belief that lawyers are necessarily dishonest I say vague, because when we consider to what extent confidence and honors are reposed in and conferred upon lawyers by the people, it appears improbable that their impression of dishonesty is very distinct and vivid. Yet the impression is common—almost universal. Let no young man choosing the law for a calling for a moment yield to the popular belief—resolve to be honest at all events."

CONGRESS HONORS MEMORY OF LINCOLN

Listens to Eulogies, and the Gettysburg Address Is Read in the House.

LEWIS SPEAKS ON CRISIS

Declares the Issue Is the Same That the Emancipator Raised—The Day Widely Observed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Congress took no holiday on Lincoln's Birthday, but eulogies to the liberator were delivered in both Senate and House and many members attended a memorial service held tonight under the auspices of several patriotic societies.

Senator Lewis, speaking in the Senate, said that in the present international crisis the issue involved was the same issue of liberty and justice which Lincoln gave to America.

In the House the Gettysburg address was read and Representatives Dill and Chipperfield made eulogistic addresses. At the meeting tonight ex-Speaker Cannon related his personal reminiscences of Lincoln.

Lincoln and America, Senator Lewis predicted, would be the shrine to which the world would turn after the great war for a new dedication of society to the principle of democracy.

"Today in the crisis pending between the United States and lands of Europe," Senator Lewis said, "the issue before the world is the issue which Lincoln gave to America—the right of man to exercise liberty of action, freedom of intercourse, and to enjoy justice from all."

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 12.—John Grier Hibben, President of Princeton University, in an address before the Lincoln Centennial Association here today said:

"Lincoln has become indeed the type, the symbol, and the incarnation to other peoples the world over of that which they prize above even life itself. This is illustrated in the striking attitude toward Lincoln of France and Great Britain today. Yearning for some ideal to steady and inspire them, some great memory, some vision of a spirit standing within the shadow of this terrible war, they find their longing realized in the noble nature and oracular words of Lincoln."

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 12.—Standing on the same rostrum on which Lincoln stood fifty-six years ago tomorrow as he was on his way to Washington to be inaugurated as President, ex-Governor James E. Campbell tonight addressed a joint session of the Ohio General Assembly on the life of Abraham Lincoln.

The speaker cast his first vote for Lincoln. Referring to the present crisis, Mr. Campbell said that the people who did not stand by the President now would be in as great contempt as were the Tories of '76 and the Copperheads of '61.

CUMBERLAND GAP, Tenn., Feb. 12.—S. S. McClure, the New York editor, speaking today at the Lincoln Birthday anniversary celebration at Lincoln Memorial University, said that the outcome of the European war depended on the success of Germany's new submarine campaign or the course of Russia.

"If the U-boat is a success Germany will win the war," he said, "but Germany is beginning to doubt the practicability of the undersea craft. Another possibility is that Russia will make a separate peace. In case the U-boat is a failure and Russia adheres to the Allies, Germany is lost."

Max Pam, prominent as a lawyer here and in Chicago, discussed the international crisis in a speech delivered on Sunday night at the Warren Memorial Presbyterian Church in Louisville, Ky. His subject was "Abraham Lincoln, a Masterpiece of God."

"In this great upheaval," Mr. Pam said, "there are outstanding figures, but in all the nations involved and among all the people affected, there is no outstanding spiritual leader. Would there were a Lincoln to counsel and lead! Would there were a Lincoln with his deep sympathy and sense of justice! A Lincoln with his great passion for righteousness! A Lincoln in whose wisdom and unquestioned honesty the nations and peoples at war would repose undoubted and unbounden confidence and trust! A Lincoln with that vision all comprehensive, all embracing, to feel and to appreciate the emotions, the passions, and sentiments of the people involved!

"In this great world conflict, when all the men of Europe are bleeding and all the women of the world are weeping, this country faces a great and serious crisis, but, fortunately, the people of this great nation are united. There is no difference in loyalty. There is no cleavage in patriotism, and I am confident that every citizen of this country, irrespective of antecedents or place of birth, says, with Decatur, 'My country! May she be always right, but right or wrong, my country.'"

DEPEND ON BOY SCOUTS.

C. H. Livingstone Says 552,000 Are Available for Various Duties.

In the Boy Scouts of America the country has a well-trained "peace army" of 202,000, backed by reserves of 350,000 "veterans," the former well qualified to take the place of police in guard duty, to give "first aid" and to do the work of older men in many things, and the latter particularly well qualified to serve their country in any capacity required of a citizen, according to Colin H. Livingstone, President of the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America, who arrived at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday from Buffalo.

"The Boy Scouts of America is not a military organization," said Mr. Livingstone. "Primarily its aims are character building and citizen making. Our boys get an outdoor training, and with them it is a case of playing soldier in the field and camp, getting a handy training for the duties of citizenship, building up health and mind.

"I told the Boy Scouts of Buffalo yesterday that they were part of a militia of service. In the event of war they will perform all the services that can normally be expected of them. For instance, they will be able to relieve the police of guard duty over water works, reservoirs, public buildings, bridges, and so on. They will look after families whose heads have gone to war, and help relieve any suffering."

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He Was Poisoned by Imperfectly Digested Food

Always below par—not really sick, but never quite up to the day's task. And indigestion all the time! If he ate he suffered, if he did not eat he suffered just the same. Then his doctor told him that he was fairly choked with imperfectly digested, and, therefore, fermenting, food that was sending its impurities through the blood into every tissue, bone, and muscle of his body.

"Sip a glass or two of Man-a-cea Water with your meals. It will straighten out your stomach." All druggists and leading grocers sell Man-a-cea Water. Try it yourself!

On View To-Day
AND FOLLOWING DAYS,
At the Galleries of
Fifth Ave. Auction Rooms
333-341 Fourth Ave. at 25th St.
A Collection of Old
CHINESE AND JAPANESE
Brocades and Embroideries
of Extensive Varieties.
Rare Old Porcelains, Wood Carvings, Lacquers, Cloisonnes, Bronzes, Enamels, Inros, Snuff Bottles, Screens.
Ancient Potteries
FROM KOREA AND JAPAN,
The Property of
Mr. Hogitaro Inada,
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To Be Sold at Auction Friday and Saturday, February 16 and 17, from 2:15 o'Clock Each Day.

Also on View,
An Interesting Display of
OLD CHINESE & JAPANESE
Paintings and Color Prints
by Artists of Note,
To Be Sold Friday Evening, Feb. 16, from 8:15 o'Clock.
Henry A. Hartman, Auct'r.

VENUS 10¢ PENCIL
Enjoy the luxury of a perfect pencil

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LOOK FOR THE VENUS WATER MARK FINISH
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Because they are mixed to perfection
Club Cocktails
should never be weakened by shaking with fine ice. Pour over large lumps—or cool the bottle.

Are you having trouble with your skin?

Does your skin cause you discomfort? Or is your appearance marred by red, rough patches? There is no need of enduring such annoyance when Resinol Ointment usually makes the skin clear and healthy in a very short time.

Doctors have prescribed Resinol Ointment for over twenty years in the treatment of skin affections. So you need not hesitate to use it, nor to recommend it to skin-tormented friends

Resinol Ointment is so nearly flesh-colored that it can be used on exposed surfaces without attracting undue attention. Sold by all druggists.

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Clinching Dealers' Good Will

"How can we improve our dealer service?" This is an important and often puzzling question to every manufacturer and distributor. Harley-Davidson Motor Company saw the importance of backing up good service with better accounting methods. They wanted to make sure of their monthly statements going out on time so that they might give the dealers better accounting service. They found a way. Read how they did it:

"When we purchased Elliott-Fisher Bookkeeping Machines for writing our statements and posting the ledger at one operation, we did it with one primary object, namely: to give better accounting service to our dealers. Our statements leave our office promptly, without fail, on the first day of each month.

"In addition to this service which we are now able to render to our dealers, we have also gained in that we are able to have our books balanced right up to the minute. This is truly efficiency and we cannot say enough for Elliott-Fisher Bookkeeping Machines."

Your accounting service is judged by your statements—their appearance, their accuracy and their promptness of arrival. Elliott-Fisher Machines will help you. They mechanically prove every entry and give you the pleasure of working with a perpetual balance and proven figures.

We shall be glad to explain more fully, without obligation on your part, how others render accounting service with Elliott-Fisher Machines. One of our accounting specialists will call if you telephone "Barclay 7315" or write to Elliott-Fisher Co., 404-5-6 Astor House Building, 217 Broadway.

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Buy Our
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PURCHASING POWER

The Thompson-Starrett Company once saved to a client, on a single line of work, nearly half a million dollars over the figure submitted for that particular line of work by another contractor.

The instance was exceptional, of course, but it goes to show the advantage of employing an organization which possesses such extraordinary purchasing facilities.

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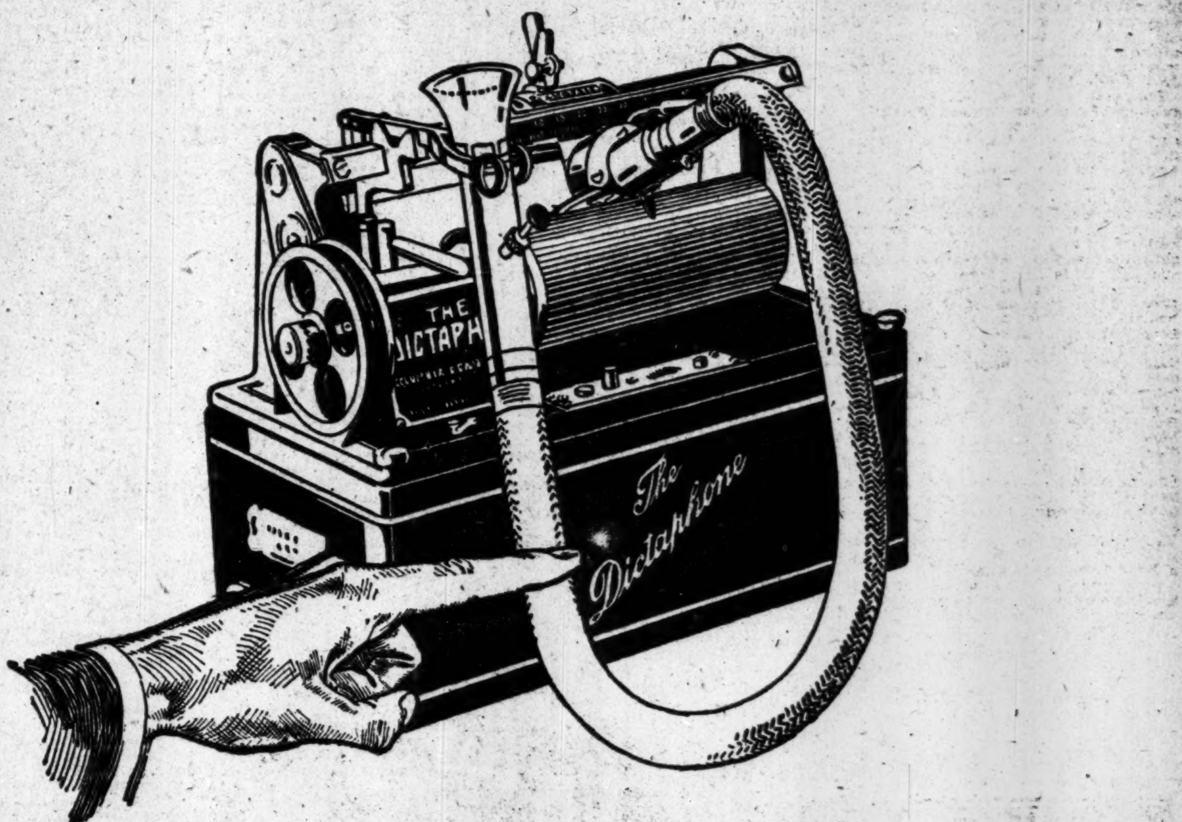

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It is the only Dictaphone made. And if you do not see *that name* written *that way* you are not getting The Dictaphone.

No one else can use that name, The Dictaphone. It stands for the first and for many years the only dictation and transcribing machine—the one used and endorsed by big business and little business all over the country.

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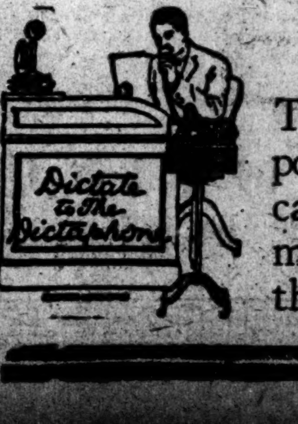

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SUNDAY'S SUCCESS PRAYED FOR BY 1,000

Campaign Launched at Meeting of Ministers and Laymen in Metropolitan Building.

BISHOP PRAISES EVANGELIST

Services the Forerunner of Many Others to be Held Here in the Co-operating Churches.

With something of the fervor of the great tabernacle meetings themselves, the Billy Sunday campaign was launched actively in New York yesterday with a prayer meeting in the Metropolitan Building, in which a thousand ministers and church workers participated.

Sunday himself, now busy fighting sin in Buffalo, was not there, but there were the Rev. Dr. James E. Walker, his advance man; Al Saunders, ardent Scranton convert, and others, who gave the meeting a touch of evangelistic ardor familiar to those who have watched the Rev. "Billy" and the devil at deathgrips.

The assembly yesterday was the forerunner of smaller prayer meetings to be held in all the co-operating churches, and was announced as the active initiation of the work of aligning an army of women with the Sunday forces.

Bishop Luther B. Wilson of the Methodist Episcopal Church of New York, who presided, said Sunday had spoken a mighty word for God wherever he had gone, and that the prayers of the churches should entreat the mighty success of his campaign here.

"The sympathetic attitude of the great secular press of New York, in whose hands is so much power for good," he continued, "is splendid. I want to call your attention to the fact that every great paper is here represented. I thank God that the great journals of our city many times preach a gospel more vital than is heard from many of the pulpits of New York. God bless the great secular press of New York."

"Billy Sunday will bring people of all denominations face to face with God," said Dr. Walker. "You may say you don't like Sunday's methods. He doesn't ask [illegible] He is not on trial; you are. He didn't ask to come to New York. New York asked him to come. We want a New York on its knees."

Al Saunders, who gave up his business in Scranton to follow Sunday after his conversion, said the only business in New York that was almost down and out was "the business of the King." He asserted that there were more empty churches here than anywhere else.

The Rev. Dr. Hugh Birckhead, formerly of St. George's Church here, and now filling a Baltimore pastorate, said New York was on the eve of the greatest spiritual experience it would ever know. He said Sunday understood the American mind as did no other and was the most loved man in the United States, he being "like a ray of light when he enters a place" and there being "salvation in his handshake." Dr. Birckhead defended the thank offerings Sunday received at the close of his campaigns, declaring that the $40,000 he got in Baltimore represented the "great human emotion of gratitude."

"I can't agree with the theology Sunday preaches," he continued, "but I can agree with all the earnestness I possess with the great central fact he preaches—that Jesus Christ is the Son of God. You will get a new view of how a united Protestantism could sweep this land to righteousness."

Mrs. J. E. L. Davis, Chairman of the Committee for Women's Work, urged the ministers to arouse the feminine members of their congregations to enthusiastic co-operation and announced this personnel of her executive committee:

Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Finlay J. Shepard, Mrs. William Borden, Mrs. John Calvert, Mrs. E. R. L. Gould, Mrs. Herman O. Armour, Mrs. James S. Cushman, Mrs. James Colgate, Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Mrs. James Montgomery, Mrs. Hunter McAlpin, Mrs. Stephen Baker, Mrs. Henry Fletcher, Mrs. J. Frederick Crumbie, Mrs. Warner M. Leeds, Mrs. W. H. Woolverton, and Mrs. Henry F. Tilge.

Others present at the meeting were the Rev. E. S. Halloway of Mount Hope Baptist Church, Newark; the Rev. J. H. Jowett of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, the Rev. William MacRossie, District Superintendent of the New York District of the Methodist Episcopal Church, George T. Dowey and William L. Ammerman.

DR. HENRI BERGSON HERE.

French Philosopher Comes on the Liner New York Unheralded.

Dr. Henri Bergson, the French philosopher, who delivered a course of lectures at Columbia University in 1912, arrived here unheralded yesterday on the American liner New York. His name did not appear on the passenger list, and it was unknown he was here until he communicated with Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler and other friends at Columbia.

Dr. Bergson denied himself to interviewers last night at the Vanderbilt Hotel, saying that he was very tired and had only a few hours to spend in this city. He will travel here for several weeks, returning to New York for a stay.

GERMANY HAMPERS BELGIAN RELIEF

Continued from Page 1.

loyally and with large sums. The American Commission for Relief in Belgium will continue to support and co-operate with any other neutral relief organization."

Mr. Hoover stated that negotiations looking to the formation of another organization of citizens of one of several neutral countries were now going on. In the meantime, unless the preliminary steps were protracted, he thought the Belgians would not suffer any hardships.

Profound Regret in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Expulsion by the German military authorities of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium and Northern France was officially reported to the State Department today in a telegram from Ambassador Page in London. The news was received here with profound regret, the development being regarded as one of the most deplorable of the many deplorable results which have flowed from Germany's announcement of unrestricted submarine warfare on Jan. 31.

Officials here refuse comment. They say that the facts speak for themselves. Germany has made the position of American relief workers untenable, and the workers have been withdrawn. There is no recourse or palliative. The military authorities have spoken, and their voice must be heeded. The Americans, who have been the backbone of the Belgian relief, will retire. The work will pass into other hands, probably Spanish or Dutch.

This action has been feared ever since the break with Germany became inevitable. Indeed, the gloom of its forecast has been one of the strongest deterrents which has stayed the Government's hands in previous crises. But even in the shadow of the break officials clung tenaciously to the bare hope that Germany would not exact this step. The Government went on with the other details of the break as though the question of Belgium did not enter into consideration at all. American relief workers were told to continue their work of charity as though nothing had happened. The quiet word went out that the United States would never withdraw from Belgium till it was forced to do so.

Chairman Hoover talked with State Department officials tonight over the long-distance telephone from Boston just before leaving for New York. He told them he had nothing to add to the dispatch from London; that words at this time were superfluous.

No false pride is felt in official circles here over American generosity to Belgium. The paltry $9,000,000 which this country has contributed in money does not represent even a third of the profit this country has made on the $150,000,000 of supplies bought here, nor a fraction of the $250,000,000 spent during the life of the commission. The gratification, however, lies in the fact that the soul and spirit of the commission were American, its conception and guiding direction American, and its whole life American in efficiency and in organizing ability.

How the Relief Work Originated.

The American Commission for Relief in Belgium was the outgrowth of an American committee formed in London at the outbreak of the war which aided stranded American tourists to reach their homes from Paris and London. Herbert C. Hoover was the prime mover in both organizations, and since the inception of the commission for relief in Belgium has assiduously worked for its success.

Contributions from both neutrals and belligerents have supported the commission, which has chartered ships to take foodstuffs and other supplies for distribution through American citizens to the needy persons in Belgium and Northern France. More than 10,000,000 persons were daily dependent on the commission, which expended about $18,000,000 a month for their relief.

The first negotiations in 1914 with the various belligerent governments to permit of relief supplies being taken into the occupied territory were carried on through the American Ambassadors in London and Berlin, and the American minister in Brussels. Mr. Hoover, realizing that the United States might become involved in the war, secured the patronage of the Spanish and Dutch ministers and Ambassadors in London, Berlin and Brussels, and at every crisis which has threatened to draw America into the war the commission has had the support of the Spanish and Dutch diplomats. The fact that they have stood ready to replace the American personnel at any time has strengthened the commission's position.

After the breaking of relations between the United States and Germany it was announced that all operations by relief commission steamers were ordered suspended until negotiations through the Spanish Embassy at Berlin, through which it was hoped to open a lane of safety direct to Belgium for supply ships had been concluded. Fifteen ships were at the time in or near the war zone. One of these was sunk off the Belgian coast Feb. 5, but whether by a mine or torpedo has not yet been developed.

REJECT ZIONIST RELIEF PLAN.

Jewish Workmen Decide Against a Loan for the War Sufferers.

More than four hundred delegates to the convention of the National Workmen's Committee on Jewish Rights disputed hotly yesterday over the best method to carry on relief work among Jewish sufferers in the European war zone. In the end it was decided to continue present methods and not to have a Jewish loan for relief purposes, a plan strong favored by the Zionists, who charged their opponents with fighting the scheme through fear that it would give rise to a permanent Jewish conference to administer such a loan. This was vigorously denied.

The meeting adopted a resolution declaring it to be the duty of Socialist parties in all neutral and belligerent countries to begin agitation for immediate peace. The attitude of the Socialists of this country toward the possibility of war between the United States and Germany was indorsed. The convention cabled its greeting and good wishes to the six Socialist members of the Russian Duma. The delegates showed themselves divided in sentiment when Dr. Henry Moscowitz, Chairman of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, who presided, declared that in the event of war the Jews of the country would sacrifice themselves for America. There were both applause and hisses. Dr. Moscowitz remarked that the Jewish people even had bled for "such unworthy Governments as that of Russia."

"Let us show America," he pleaded, "that 500,000 Jewish workingmen, with a history of persecution unequaled in the history of the world, will say, if need be, that a country worth living for is worth dying for." The speaker said only "narrow, bigoted fat-heads" would cause trouble in this country during the present crisis, while the population at large was to be trusted regardless of foreign sympathies.

The gathering cheered without division when the Chairman praised President Wilson's recent peace address and urged that Mr. Wilson be asked to use his influence at the Peace Conference to obtain the removal of Jewish disabilities and the restoration of equal civil and religious rights in all lands. Dr. Moscowitz characterized the President as the greatest ally of the Jews in their struggle for national rights and remarked upon the appropriateness of the delegates engaged in the work of emancipating a race meetig on the birthday anniversary of Lincoln. In conclusion, the speaker described the President as a man who wants peace with all the blood that is in him and who "will not listen to the munitions makers."

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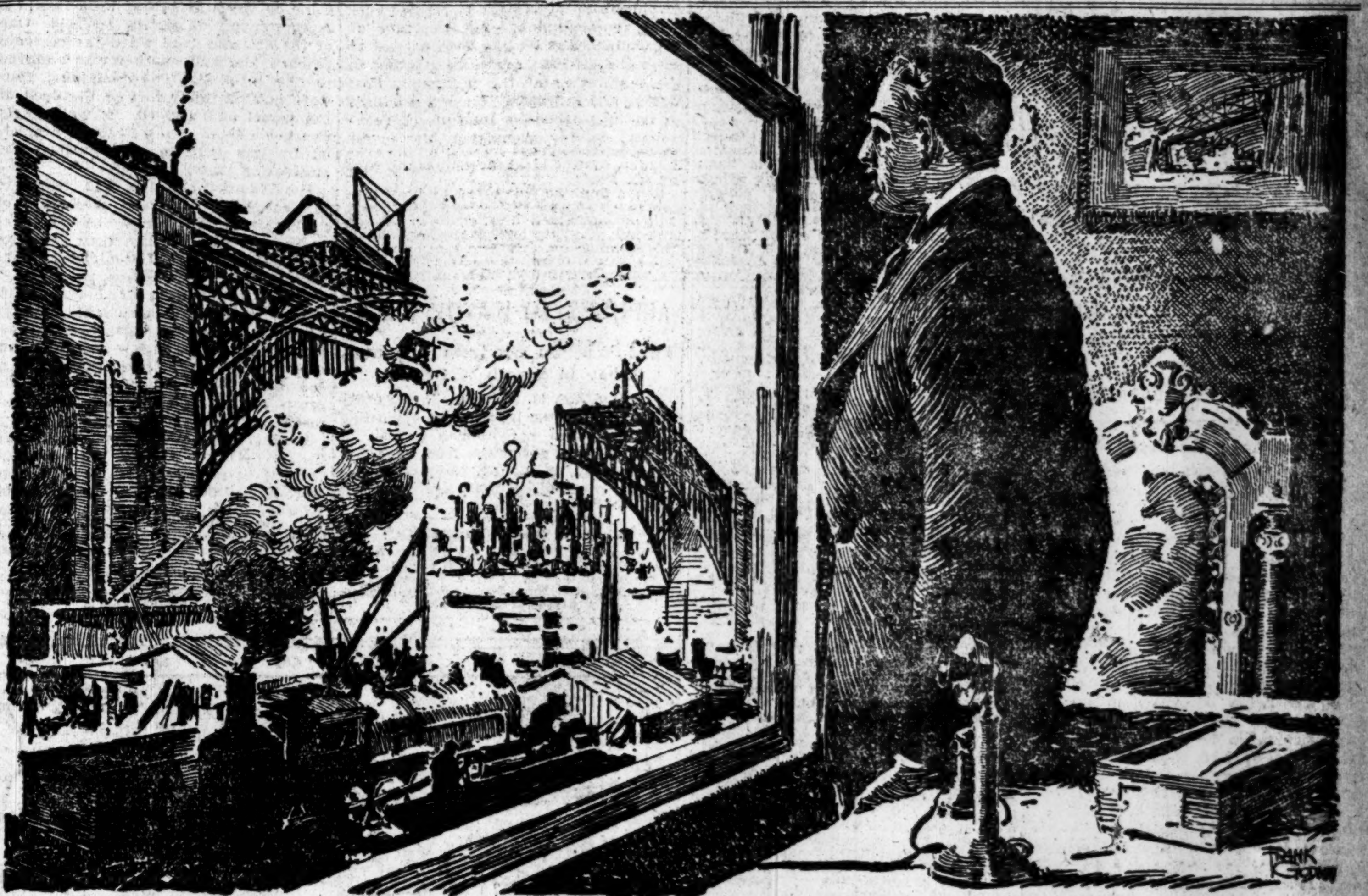

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Henry Lee Higginson, banker; head of the firm of Lee, Higginson & Co.
Augustus Thomas, playwright and author.
Samuel Untermeyer, leading industrial lawyer of the United States.
Charles J. Bonaparte, formerly Attorney General of the United States.
Charles R. Miller, journalist, Editor-in-chief of the New York Times.
Theodore N. Vail, president of American Telegraph & Telephone Co.
Senator Oscar W. Underwood.
Samuel W. McCall, Governor of Massachusetts.
Dr. William W. Keen, noted surgeon; president American Surgical Association.
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Thomas A. Edison, electrician and inventor.
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Oliver Wendell Holmes, Associate Justice of United States Supreme Court.
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BELGIANS FORCED TO WORK AT FRONT

Havre Government Says Germans Make Them Dig Trenches Along Yser.

HAVE INSUFFICIENT FOOD

Men and Boys Employed in Various Industries Compelled to Give Up Their Jobs.

HAVRE, Feb. 12.—The Belgian Government says it has learned that laborers at Bruges are being arrested in the streets by Germans and are being sent immediately to the German front along the Yser, where they are forced to do military work, such as putting up barbed wire fences and digging trenches.

It is asserted that 75 per cent. of the men who were compelled to present themselves to the military authorities have been taken for work. These men are between the ages of 15 and 45. They leave their homes Monday and return Saturday. On their arrival home they are declared to be greatly depressed because of insufficient nourishment, which consists of a quarter of a loaf of war bread in the morning and fruit soup made of apples and prunes at noon. This is said to be all the men receive.

The Belgian Government affirms that, contrary to what the Germans say, the Germans are systematically taking men who are not idle. At a large steel mill laborers earning from seven to eight francs a day have been compelled to quit their jobs and work for the Germans. The same is declared to be true of horticultural workers. At a well-known horticultural establishment of the name of Flandria, eleven workers out of twenty-four have been taken away. A diamond cutter who paid his employes nine francs a day saw them all taken away from him. A foreman who had been working for one man in Bruges for twenty-seven years was taken from his home, together with his two sons, neither of whom was idle.

It is asserted that no account is taken of certificates or affidavits given by employers. When employers make demands in behalf of employes the military authorities write them that they are disposed to return workers on condition that the employers designate two unemployed men for each employed workman liberated.

The situation, says the Belgian Government, is no better in the rural districts, where all the sons of farmers are taken away en masse every Monday morning. All farms of seventy-five acres remain without hands for cultivation, and all complaints remain unheeded. Children of less than 15 years also are taken.

At Leffinghe a youth of 16 was the eldest of his crew, which was composed of boys of 14 and 15 years of age. All these children lived promiscuously with the older workers in the same sheds and suffered the same insufficiency of nourishment—a quarter of a loaf of bread and soup each day.

2 KILLED IN CRASH ON PIER.

Dirt Cars Break Through a Chute and Sink a Scow.

Two men were killed and another probably mortally injured yesterday morning when a train of small dirt cars, hauled by an electric locomotive, broke down a chute through which dirt was being hauled to scows at Pier 4, at the foot of Whitehall Street, East River. The dead:

Marino, Arthur, 22 years old, laborer, 612 Second Avenue.

Silverman, Charles, 25, motorman, 237 East Thirty-seventh Street.

James Flaherty, 22 years old, a laborer employed on one of the wrecked cars, was injured so seriously that he may not recover. He was taken to Volunteer Hospital, suffering from a fracture of the skull.

The three men comprised the crew of the cars. Just before reaching the loading stage the cars are hoisted about twenty-five feet to a position directly over the scows. The cars were in this position when for some reason which has not been explained they shot through the aperture. The force of the fall sunk the scow.

Police reserves were sent from the Oak Street Station and Samuel Allen of 534 West 125th Street, Superintendent in charge of the work, was locked up in Old Slip Police Station pending an investigation by the Coroner and Public Service Commission.

Oscar White, Captain of the scow which was sunk, was thrown into the water, and was saved by means of a rope which was tossed to him. The accident was witnessed by hundreds of passengers on the State Island ferryboats.

FAVORS COMMANDEER BILL

House Adds to Naval Legislation Authority to Take Over Plants.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The House overwhelmingly adopted today a special rule making in order on the Naval Appropriation bill legislation authorizing the President to commandeer shipyards and munitions establishments "in time of war or national emergency." The vote was 281 to 19. A few pacifist Democrats and several Republicans, who objected to legislating by rule, voted against the report as presented by the Rules Committee.

Subsequently, the House in committee of the whole approved the Padgett amendment delegating to the President authority to take over and use such private establishments, and the amendment became a part of the Naval bill. The House amended the original section by striking out the proviso relating to the hours of labor of employes engaged on emergency Government work in commandeered establishments. The Naval Committee suggested legislation for an eight-hour day and time and a half for all overtime. This clause was eliminated.

The House has yet to vote on the Administration amendment, which appropriates $1,000,000 to acquire the basic patents of an airplane. Acceptance of this amendment, made in order by the special rule, is expected. It is probable the Naval bill, carrying a total of nearly $370,000,000, will go to a final vote tomorrow.

TAMMANY HOLDS UP WATER GUARD BILL

Legislative Leaders Say They See a Chance for Graft in Emergency Measure.

CITY MAY SELL FORT SITE

But Murphy's Men Prepare to Fight Act, Which They Fear May Favor ex-Senator Reynolds.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—Senator Charles C. Lockwood of Kings and Assemblyman Robert C. Marsh of New York introduced bills in the Legislature tonight to enable Mayor Mitchel to provide a force of special guards to relieve the militiamen now on duty at the Ashokan Reservoir and along the Aqueduct.

The Lockwood-Marsh bill came before the Senate with an emergency message from Governor Whitman which would have made it possible to rush it through to a final hearing tonight. Tammany members protested against this hasty procedure, however, in both the Senate and the Assembly, so he final consideration of the measures was put off until tomorrow. Senator Robert F. Wagner, minority leader of the Senate, asked that the bill be laid over so that he could examine it. In the Assembly Joseph M. Callahan, the Democratic leader, made this protest:

"I have not had time to study this bill. A hasty perusal of the measure has convinced me that it is not entirely free from politics. It is with extreme reluctance that I make this statement."

The bill, which was drawn after a conference between Governor Whitman and Mayor Mitchel at the Hotel St. Regis in New York on Saturday morning, gives the Police Commissioner of New York power, where the Mayor, with the approval of the Governor, certifies, that necessity exists, to appoint any number of special policemen necessary to guard the water supply of the city. The special policemen may be appointed without prior civil service examination. They will not participate in the benefits of the pension system in the Police Department. They may be kept at work until the Mayor certifies that they are not needed. The salary provided is $1,000 a year, unless the Board of Estimate fixes another rate.

Assemblyman Callahan said after the session that in his opinion the absolute power vested in the Police Commissioner to make so many appointments would open avenues to graft.

Under an emergency message from Governor Whitman the Senate tonight passed the Mills bill, giving the City of New York the right to dispose of land at Rockaway Point, wanted by the Federal Government for the erection of fortifications to guard the approaches to New York Bay. The bill was passed without dissent and will be sent to the Assembly for concurrence tomorrow.

A companion bill introduced with the backing of Mayor Mitchel, giving the city right to sell or convey the title and interest of the city land under water in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens to upland owners, was held up in the Senate by Minority Leader Wagner. It is understood that the Tammany men will fight this bill unless they are sure that it will not in any way affect property belonging to ex-Senator William H. Reynolds of Brooklyn.

'MOBILIZE' COLUMBIA FOR WAR

Laboratories Ready for Government —Alumni Plan Officers' School.

Officers of Columbia University, amplifying plans recently adopted for a census of students for possible enlistment in the army, decided at a meeting yesterday to offer to the nation the use of the university laboratories in case of war with Germany. The statistical department of the university, at the same time, will be ready to collect such data for the Government as may be needed.

The meeting was attended by all the members of the special committee recently appointed by President Nicholas Murray Butler, who presided. Although the census of the students was started last week, the returns are not complete, and it was decided to accelerate the work. Not only the 7,000 students at the university, but its 18,000 alumni will be asked to state in what capacities they are willing to serve the country. Thousands of cards asking for this information already have been sent to the students. These are being classified so that the university authorities will know how many are willing to bear arms or serve on medical staffs, in engineering corps, and in other capacities.

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How different the men and women who have allowed themselves to grow old and weak because they've allowed their blood to grow old and weak! Their hearts have lost their pumping capacity. The walls of the arteries and veins have grown too soft or too hard. And the weak, thin blood hasn't enough of the force of youth left to rid itself of poisons, or carry the life-giving oxygen throughout the system.

The most sensible thing to do is to prevent old age — keep the blood young and red by the daily maintenance of the laws of right living. But if old age already has crept upon you, here is a simple way to renew a good part of your youth. Make sure each day of abundant rest and fresh air, moderate exercise and diet. For your blood tonic, take

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BONILLAS MEXICO'S ENVOY.

Carranza Appoints Him Ambassador to the United States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Ignacio Bonillas, Secretary of Communications in the Mexican Government, has been appointed Ambassador to the United States by General Carranza, in succession to former Ambassador-designate Eliseo Arredondo. It is understood that he is persona grata to the State Department.

Señor Bonillas was a member of the Mexican-American Joint Commission which sought, but unsuccessfully, to devise a settlement of the problems between the two countries that would be satisfactory to both. General Carranza refused to accept the protocol prepared by the commission, and it was dissolved.

The new Ambassador is expected in Washington within ten days. He is a native and citizen of the State of Sonora, and has been identified with the revolutionary movement in Mexico ever since its beginning. As Secretary of Communications he has been obliged to solve the difficult questions relating to the restoration of the telegraph, Post Office, and railroads. He is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, having completed his course there in three years instead of the customary four, a feat accomplished also by his son.

Señor Bonillas will bring to Washington his wife and two grown daughters, who accompanied him at New London and Atlantic City during the sessions of the commission. Senora Bonillas is an American woman, the sister of former Governor Safford of Arizona.

AIRSHIPS TO WATCH VILLA.

Fleet Will Go Up from Columbus Today in Search of Bandits.

COLUMBUS, N. M., Feb. 12.—In order to obtain further information regarding Villa followers at Palomas a fleet of airplanes with observers, from the First Aero Squad, stationed here, will take the air at daybreak tomorrow and skirt the border.

Only One "BROMO QUININE."

To get the genuine, call for full name, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. GROVE.—Advt.

6 OVERCOME, 1 DEAD IN FIRE ON NOORDAM

Coal in Dutch Steamer Burns and Gases Stupefy Members of the Crew.

RISK LIVES IN RESCUES

Firemen at Hoboken Pier Wear Gas Masks and Flood Liner's Hold.

Members of the crew of the Holland-America liner Noordam, held at her Hoboken pier because of Germany's submarine edict, risked suffocation yesterday to rescue six of their fellows overcome by gases generated by a fire in a reserve supply of coal in her hold. One of the six was dead when the rescuers reached him and another was removed to the hospital. The remaining four were hoisted thirty feet to the deck of the vessel and revived. It was nearly two hours later before firemen, protected by gas helmets, extinguished the smoldering blaze.

The Noordam, which was ready to sail for Rotterdam with 8,500 tons of grain twelve days ago, occupies the company's pier at the foot of Sixth Street, just north of the piers of the North German Lloyd Company.

Shortly before noon Jan Kurpershoek, a coal trimmer, was reported missing and members of the crew, peering over the edge of Hatch 3, saw him lying motionless on top of the reserve supply of coal below. Five other members of the crew, all stupefied by the gas, were motioning feebly for assistance.

Rescuers with ropes tied about their waists were lowered into the hold, but, themselves nearly stifled by the fumes, were hauled out before they had accomplished their mission. Others swung into the abyss and finally reached the men. Kupershock was dead and Franciscus Siminos, another coal trimmer, was unconscious.

When Chief Michael Dunn and Engine Company 1 responded, and, wearing their gas helmets, firemen were lowered into the hold, they found the blaze so deep in the coal that flooding the hold was necessary. The firemen found no evidence that the fire was incendiary.

"Spontaneous combustion probably was responsible for it," said William Van Doorn, agent of the Holland-America Line, last night. "We had taken on an extra supply of coal in order to have enough to make the round trip to Rotterdam, and the weight of it ignited it."

Mr. Van Doorn explained that no sailing date for the vessel had been set.

DEFENSE COUNCIL MEETS.

Cabinet and Advisory Committee Discuss Industrial Mobilization.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Comprehensive plans for mobilization of the nation's industries in time of war were discussed at a joint meeting of the Council of National Defense and its Advisory Committee in the office of Secretary Baker today.

The Advisory Committee, composed of seven civilians, will remain in Washington to prepare a complete program for mobilization of industries, which will be submitted to a second joint meeting of the council and committee next week.

Secretaries Baker and Daniels submitted to the joint meeting today offers of several hundred industrial and commercial establishments to place their facilities at the disposal of the Government in time of war. In addition to compiling a list of all such offers, the council and committee took up the provisions of the National Defense act and the pending provisions of the Naval Appropriation bill, which give the President the right in time of emergency to commandeer munitions plants and shipyards.

The Advisory Committee announced after the meeting that, while it is preparing its program in Washington this week, "prominent citizens who have been to Europe and are in touch with conditions will be called so that the council and committee may receive the benefit of their experience and knowledge in formulating the program."

All the Cabinet officers comprising the Defense Council, the Secretaries of War, Navy, the Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor were present at the joint session. Six of the civilian members of the Advisory Committee were present: Hollis Godfrey of Drexel Institute, Philadelphia; Samuel Gompers, President of the Federation of Labor; Howard E. Coffin of Detroit, Julius Rosenwald of Chicago, Bernard Baruch of New York, and Dr. Franklin Martin of Chicago. Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, the seventh member, was unable to attend the meeting.

OBJECT TO TOLSTOY CURB.

Columbia Students to Protest Against Blow at Their Rights.

Refusal by a Faculty member to permit Count Ilya Tolstoy, son of the Russian philosopher, to explain his father's views on war at Columbia University, a refusal later upheld by President Nicholas Murray Butler, caused the International Club of the university last night to issue a call for a protest meeting of the entire student body in Philosophy Hall at noon tomorrow. It was the International Club, created to promote the study by students of international relations, which had invited Count Tolstoy to address it last Saturday, but the invitation was canceled on the objection of Professor J. D. Prince, head of the Department of Slavonic Languages and Literature. The call for the meeting tomorrow assails Professor Prince's action as a blow at free speech and an attack on the basic principle of democratic institutions.

"The exclusion of Count Ilya Tolstoy," the call reads in part, "is an intolerable limitation of our rights as students freely to think and to act. In forbidding Count Tolstoy to speak to a student organization on university grounds, the authorities have challenged our rights as citizens of the United States and as students of Columbia. The authorities have curtailed our independence, and by affirming that any department head may prevent a speaker from appearing on the campus merely by 'asserting his privilege' the authorities have curbed free expression."

NAVY YARD STRIKE AVERTED.

Workmen Get Assurance They Will Receive Double Pay for Overtime.

According to stories told by employes at the navy yard in Brooklyn, a strike involving most of the 7,000 workmen employed there, was averted yesterday only after representatives of the men had communicated with the Navy Department at Washington by telephone and had been told that their demands would be satisfactorily met. The trouble was caused because the men demanded double pay for overtime while the Government paid them time and a half.

For some time the men have been employed on an eight-hour a day basis. When the situation between this country and Germany became acute, orders were issued to work the men ten hours so that repairs on the vessels in the yard could be speeded up. When the men were informed that they would receive only time and a half meetings were held and, according to some of thier leaders, they decided that if their demand for double pay for overtime was not complied with a strike would be called to take effect yesterday at noon. Officials at the navy yard, it is asserted, made every effort on Saturday to arrive at some sort of a compromise with the men, but were not successful.

Numbers of the men declared that they fully expected to walk out of the shops at noon, but during the morning their leaders talked with the department at Washington. Those in touch with the situation said that while no positive promise was made they received sufficient assurance to call off the strike temporarily at least.

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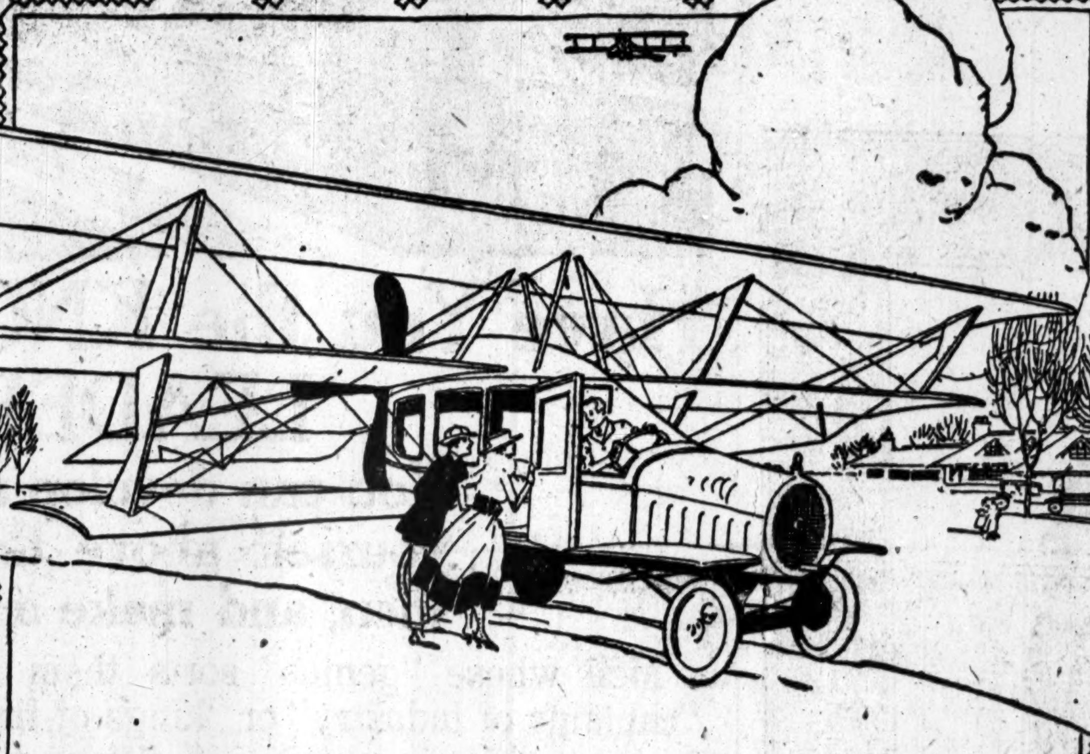

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MORE wonderful than the Rodman Wanamaker Flying Boat "AMERICA," more interesting than the huge military planes is this unique and novel product of the inventive genius of Glenn H. Curtiss,—The Curtiss "Aerial Limousine."

Since its unveiling on Thursday night at the Aero Show it has been the talk of New York.

Epoch making in its conception and design, this wonderful aeroplane is a veritable drawing room on wings, a modern magic couch which can actually whisk you away with the speed of the wind.

We urge you to see it before the Show closes next Thursday.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

An open letter to

George Ade

Humorist and Farmer

Dear Mr. Ade:

INDIANA did a good day's work when she produced you. If she never does anything else, she'll always *average up* mighty well. She gave us a man who drives the tears away and puts laughter into our hearts. So she's a good old state and every time the millions laugh at your subtle humor and quaint philosophy, they "jest" naturally think of Indiana. So if Indiana takes credit for producing you, you can take quite a little credit for emphasizing Indiana. I recall the chap who wanted to write you a letter and didn't know your address, so he just wrote: "George Ade, Indiana"—and *you got the letter.*

NOW, it isn't because of these facts that I am going to discuss the *Lord Salisbury* cigarette, but because I want the cigarette associated with the cheerful things of life—the things we love to remember and which create our smiles of pleasure. I am very fond of the cigarette, Mr. Ade, and I am very fond of you. So I'm borrowing a little from your prestige to add to the cigarette. And I'll assure you *the cigarette will never prove unworthy the association.*

ONCE in awhile, Mr. Ade, when you are down at Hazelden farm where your inspiration blooms and where the wine of laughter is created, I wish you would think of Lord Salisbury and light one now and then. I don't claim that it will give you any bright thoughts, but I do claim it will give you *a few moments of pleasure.* And I'll swear to you on a stack of congressional records as high as your head, that

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P.S. Send for a package of Lord Salisbury now and give the cigarette a chance —

A MIRACLE PLAY BY G. K. CHESTERTON

"Magic" a Characteristic Comedy, Competently Staged at the Maxine Elliott.

GIVEN WITH "LITTLE MAN"

O. P. Heggie Admirable Both in the Longer Play and in Galsworthy's Gentle Satire.

THE LITTLE MAN, a one-act playlet, by John Galsworthy.

A Waiter	Leonard Mudie
An Englishman	Thomas Louden
An Englishwoman	Miss Meredith
An American Traveler	Walter F. Jones
A German Traveler	Herman Gerold
A Dutch Youth	Arthur Fitzgerald
A Peasant Woman	Nella Jefferis
A Station Official	John Burkell
A Policeman	Roy Mitchell
The Little Man	O. P. Heggie

Followed by MAGIC, a play in three acts, by G. K. Chesterton. At the Maxine Elliott Theatre.

The Stranger	O. P. Heggie
Patricia Carleon	Cathleen Nesbit
The Rev. Cyril Smith	Frank Conroy
Hastings	Leonard Mudie
Dr. Grimthorpe	Thomas Louden
The Duke	Wallace Erskine
Morris Carleon	Donald Gallaher

Interesting throughout, ably acted, and richly different from the dead level of theatrical fare is the new program at the Maxine Elliott Theatre, where Mrs. Norman Hapgood came forward last evening as a producer to the end that we might see two plays unknown to our stage, but written by two of the foremost writers of the English language. They are "Magic," by G. K. Chesterton, and "The Little Man," by John Galsworthy. In each play the leading character is acted—and well acted—by O. P. Heggie, an English player, who won distinction in this country when he first appeared in "The New Sin," and who was last seen in New York as old Cokeson in "Justice."

"Magic" falls pretty far short of being a fine play. It is a little skimpy in substance and very uncertain in gait, but there is so much that is rich and stimulating in many of its highly characteristic scenes that it need scarcely fear comparison with the more expert but less imaginative and original writings for the stage. Then it has much in it to delight the enthusiasts about the great Mr. Chesterton, for this comedy, his first, last, and only play, both in style and philosophic thought, is so extraordinarily and unmistakably his own.

"God and the demons and that Immortal Mystery which you deny have been in this room tonight," says the protagonist of "Magic" in the final scene, and they play their part in this mystical comedy which comes to us now more than three years after its first performance at the Little in London.

For "Magic" is a miracle play, and the miracle is one performed by a conjurer, who, taunted by an aggressive and insolent young unbeliever, works an unbelievable mystery by calling to his aid a demon out of the spirit world. The boy is driven nearly to madness by the shattering experience, and it is to save the boy's reason that the conjurer calls at last upon Heaven to help him devise some natural explanation for the miracle he had wrought. And in the end he is really understood, not by the fighting young atheist, nor by the minister of little faith, nor by the old scientist of no faith and no qualms, but only by the little Irish girl who has committed the indiscretion of seeing fairies outside of Ireland—as shocking a habit as gambling outside of Monte Carlo. For her it is all a fairy tale and it has ended in the only way a real fairy tale can ever end—by coming true.

So "Magic" is a reaffirmation of belief in the supernatural, and as that is Mr. Chesterton's whole business in life, it is scarcely surprising that his first and only play should be called "Magic." He could scarcely leave his philosophy out of anything he might write for the theatre, but it is interesting to see how completely his style has persisted in dramatic dialogue.

The Conjurer, for example, opines that conjuring and journalism will always be incompatible.

"The whole point of being a conjurer," he says, "is that you won't explain a thing that has happened."

"Well, and the journalist?" prompts the Interlocutor—or, rather, the Duke.

"Well, the whole point of being a journalist is that you do explain a thing that hasn't happened."

So the conjurers want no newspaper. There are no new tricks, and if there were, they would not want them discussed. Really, the Duke begins to fear the Conjurer is not advanced.

"Are you interested in modern progress?" he asks.

"Yes," says old G. K. Conjurer. "We are interested in all tricks done by illusion."

And so on and so on. Not "Orthodoxy" nor Father Brown himself is more Chestertonian than "Magic." Not even Barrie is more freely and distinctly himself in the theatre than G. K. Chesterton. Moreover, his dialogue is naturally dramatic and his mystical portentousness has a nice suspensiveness for the stage. "Magic" is not a great play, but it makes you think he could write one.

"Magic" is tastefully rather than skillfully staged, and if it is to have a long life here, it will be well to invent an English twilight mist against which the characters cannot throw a ludicrous shadow. It is well played. Heggie is arresting as the Conjurer and as the fighting young unbeliever, Donald Gallaher is excellent as usual. Few of our players have either his eloquence or his passionate conviction. Second honors go to Thomas Louden and Frank Conroy, whom an unskillful direction left in a horrid predicament last evening. In the gathering tension at the end, he, as the clergyman, must lunge at an unseen spirit and cry out:

"In God's name, go!"

Only last evening he addressed this adjuration in the direction of the audience, already betraying that 11 o'clock restlessness which tells of supper parties and suburban trains. It was a reckless thing to do.

Mr. Heggie is also the central figure of "The Little Man," a gentle satire by John Galsworthy, never played anywhere before its present use as a curtain-raiser for "Magic." Here he is the gentle, lovable Androcles once more, for the little man takes on a Christlike aspect just by doing in an Austrian railway station what the decent minimum of kindliness would have directed any one to do. A peasant woman is to be helped on to the train with her baby and bundles.

The little man does it, and is rewarded by being left, for a time, with the baby, to which he clings even when the compartment gets panicky over the suspicion that it has typhus. A very simple opportunity for brotherly service has offered itself. The Englishman holds aloof from natural snobbishness. The German excuses himself by quoting Nietzsche on sentimentality and the general uselessness of sheltering the weak. The American does his bit by talking a great deal about brotherhood and idealism and nobility and the near approach of the millennium. But the little man does the service.

The American is capitally played by Walter F. Jones, although the American in each of these plays is pretty trying—for Americans. He is trying because he is an unspeakable bounder and because, in each case, he speaks a dialect that appears to have been gleaned from the racy but not particularly fresh pages of Fenimore Cooper. Galsworthy's American keeps saying "I smile," which may possibly be derived from "I should smile." Chesterton's American says "wal" and guesses and reckons and does everything but "cal'late." Then, for all the world like Davy Crockett, he says "tarnation."

SIR HERBERT TREE RETURNS

His Proposed Trip to London Delayed by U-Boat Campaign.

Sir Herbert Tree, the English actor, having finished the road tour originally planned for this season, has returned to New York, and is at the Hotel Plaza. He had expected to return at once to London to produce "The Great Lover" in His Majesty's Theatre, but the German U-boat campaign has caused him to change his plans, and after a brief rest he will begin a supplementary season of five and a half weeks on tour. During his engagement in Philadelphia last week Sir Herbert delivered an address before the Faculty and students of the University of Pennsylvania, in which he said some pertinent things about the latest phase of the war.

"If the quality of humor is important in comedy," said Sir Herbert, "it is, I venture to say, yet more important in tragedy, whether it be in the tragedy of life or in the tragedy of the theatre. And assuredly its importance was never so great as now, the most momentous moment of the world's history.

"At the very hour when the new religion of humanity seemed to be knocking at the gate of the world's conscience, when the dreams of the idealists, the humanizing influences of the arts were asserting their sway, and the vanities of the potentates and tyrants were being swept away to the dust heap of antiquity; when the light of a new civilization seemed to be quivering on the horizon—at that very hour the world was plunged into darkness; at that very hour was it hurled back past the Middle Ages, and on the vacant throne of Right sat Folly smiling at Chaos."

"To whatever country we belong," Sir Herbert said later on, "we cannot help regretting that the greatest ingenuity of which mankind is capable should have been devoted to the making of a great war machine on which not only the genius but the resources, the wealth accumulated by toiling industry and commerce, have been lavished. On this machine hundreds of millions have been squandered. If half this wasted ingenuity, half this split genius, had been devoted to the making of a peace machine, the peace of the world would have been assured for the next 500 years, and by that time humanity would have lost the habit of war.

"We are told that the British Navy is a menace to the world. I should like to know in what direction the British Navy has interfered with the freedom of the seas. Has it not been the protection of the Monroe Doctrine? If there be any country that would trample on treaties and set at naught the sacred claims of humanity, I say if there be such a country, its armies would have invaded these shores long ago but for one factor—they knew the British Navy would blow the invading armies off the seas. Today our two nations stand side by side in a holy resolve that this shall be the last war that shall shame the world. It is those who most love peace who are most determined to pursue this war to the bitter end."

MOVIE LIFE IN NEW PLAY.

Louis Bennison the Strong Feature of "Johnny Get Your Gun."

JOHNNY GET YOUR GUN, a farce in three acts, by Edmund Laurence Burke, revised by Dorothy Donnelly. At the Criterion.

IN PROLOGUE.

Joe	M. A. Meyer
Steve	Howard Fay
Assistant Director	Harry Cuscadon
Robert Charlton	Barton Williams
Mr. Frestilla	John Ivan
Mr. Wilson	Robert E. Homans
Johnny Wiggins	Louis Bennison
Bert Whitney	Everett Butterfield
Miss Fluette	Billie Scott
Mme. Chillini	Jane Carlton
Camera Man	Carl Massey
Willie Fritzi	Tom K. Corliss

IN PLAY.

Jerne	Roy Cochrane
Jordan	Lorraine Frost
Pollett	Ralph Nairn
Eliza Burnham	Kate Mayhew
Mrs. Tupper	Rose Winter
Jenet	Grace Valentine
Duke of No Moor	Echlin Gayer
Mr. Henry Cotter	Edward Poland
Mr. John Hilton	Berton Churchill
Bert Whitney	Everett Butterfield
Johnny Wiggins	Louis Bennison

Those dwellers in the City of Razzle Dazzle, as O. Henry once called it, who religiously attend the premières of plays, enjoyed a new experience last night if they chanced to choose the one at the Criterion from among the openings. The experience was that of beholding an actor scarcely known to Broadway completely submerge play and players by the force of his personality and his skill as an actor. The actor was Louis Bennison, who has been seen here at least once before. That was last year, when he played the rôle of the anarchist in "The Unchastened Woman."

Mr. Bennison's name is placed in the first paragraph because it is more important than the name of the play, its authors, or its other interpreters. Without him it is safe to say that "Johnny Get Your Gun" would not live beyond the week; with him it is quite probable it will remain for some time, for those who see Mr. Bennison are bound to ask their friends if they have, and curiosity fills the theatres.

This new star—for he is that, although his name has not yet been set in incandescents—has the mannerisms of Will Rogers, the face of King Baggot, the teeth of Douglas Fairbanks, and the voice of Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson. And he can act. He played the rôle of a cowboy movie actor, a "stunt man in Westerns," who left the California studio corral where he worked to go East to help a pal by masquerading as the pal himself. His friend had been West ranching ever since he was a little shaver, and had lost touch with his family. When he got news that his sister was about to marry a fortune-hunting Duke and he himself couldn't go back to settle the matter, he gave the "stunt man" his proxy.

This much was told in a prologue that gave an amusing glimpse of movie-making, and was the best part of the play. The three acts that followed concerned the visit of Johnny to the Long Island home of his friend's family. The exact locality was not divulged, but it was probably Greenpoint.

How Johnny fell in love with the new maid, mistook the butler for a member of the household, (which really wasn't surprising,) lassooed the Duke when he was eloping with his friend's sister, forced the financier who had robbed the family, at the point of his six-shooter, to buy back the bonds, were some of the stock happenings of these acts. It was farcical melodrama of the period of 1895, fittingly cast and produced, and without Louis Bennison it would have been ludicrous. With him fairly singing his Western words, and once really singing "Oh, bury me not on the lone prairie," it was immensely amusing.

Edmund Laurence Burke, who wrote the farce, and Dorothy Donnelly, who revised it, should divide their royalties with Bennison. He proved just that to their play.

PACIFISTS URGE A NATIONAL VOTE

New York Delegation of Peace Federation Asks Congress to Order a Referendum.

MARCH ON THE CAPITOL

Senator Stone Promises Crusaders That Legislators Will Do Their Best to Keep America Out.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—A delegation of members of the Emergency Peace Federation reached here from New York this morning, marched to the Capitol, and spent several hours in making speeches and interviewing Congressmen in the interest of a referendum to decide on the question of going to war.

The invasion did not get a very enthusiastic reception, although not through lack of sympathy with its desire for peace. Except, as some of the members of Congress fear, that its appearance may be exaggerated abroad and its significance misinterpreted, they were inclined to smile somewhat over the methods employed by the crusaders. Nowhere was there any tendency to receive the delegation with anything but courtesy, however.

After spreading through the Capitol Building and buttonholing members, the delegation gathered in the President's room, off the Senate lobby, and held an audience with Senator Stone, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. They urged particularly a referendum before war should be declared. One of the chief arguments they made was that President Wilson was re-elected because he had kept the country out of war, and that Congress should therefore see to it that it remained out. One speaker said that the women of Europe were beseeching the United States to keep out of the war because this country was "their only beacon of hope."

Among the speakers were the Rev. Norman W. Thomas, Mrs. Henry Villard, Dr. Jessie Hughes, Bertha Moley, representing the Socialist Party; Alexander Conn, and Mary Wright Sewall. Senator Stone assured the delegation that the President and Congress would do all in their power to preserve peace. "In your desire to keep the nation out of war," he said, "I am in very profound sympathy, and I hope and trust that nothing may arise which would seem to make any hostilities inevitable. Congress will do its best to keep the United States at peace."

There were between 200 and 300 persons in the delegation which marched to the Capitol. They had with them a banner, borne by Mrs. J. Sergeant Cram, which bore the motto: "Peace or war? Consult the people." Mrs. Benton MacKaye and Mrs. Emily Greene Balch led the procession. At the Capitol steps the crusaders stopped to have photographs taken in spite of the biting wind and the cold, before starting in with their work of interviewing Congressmen.

The members of the party sought out particularly the representatives of their home States. Everywhere the chief point of emphasis was the need for a war referendum, and it was sought particularly to impress each man with the view that the resolution providing for a referendum, which has been confided to the hands of Senator La Follette, the author of today's resolution against arming ships, should have the most serious consideration.

Many messages have been received by members of Congress urging plans to prevent war. These messages on the whole have probably been nowhere near as numerous as those which reached here in previous international emergencies.

Some members who on former occasions have received quantities of messages are now getting hardly any, while other Congressmen are receiving large numbers. Most of them appear to be personal messages, since they do not follow a stereotyped form, although in the last two days there have been many demanding a referendum which bear the earmarks of the former propaganda suspected of being inspired by German influences. As a rule, however, members of Congress believe that most of the individual telegrams and letters now coming in represent real feeling and sincerity.

OSWALD VILLARD EXPLAINS.

Sons May Suit Themselves About Fighting When They Are of Age.

Oswald Garrison Villard defined his attitude with regard to universal service yesterday in explanation of a report of his speech in the Brownsville Forum on Sunday night, in which he was quoted as saying that neither of his two sons would ever serve the country as soldiers in a war. Mr. Villard asserted that what he said was that he would never consent to have his sons serve before they became of age. After that, he said, they would be free to do as they wished.

"The difference between compulsory jury duty and compulsory taxes," he added, "which are sometimes compared to compulsory military service, is that the moral law, 'Thou shalt not kill,' is at stake. All men are today excused from jury duty in a murder case who are opposed to putting a human being to death. A similar privilege is all we pacifists shall ask if this nation decides for compulsory training.

"I do not believe in combating this abominable Prussianism the world is facing by Prussian methods of warfare or by killing to put an end to war, because what the world is now at war against is a state of mind, and I do not believe that states of mind are thrashed out of nations any more than they are thrashed out of people. You might beat an anarchist for days, or a Socialist, and you would not change their point of view."

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Cyril Maude has acquired the Australian rights to "The Great Lover," the romantic comedy in which Leo Ditrichstein was seen last season at the Longacre, and within a few weeks the English actor will sail for the antipodes. He will also present "Grumpy," in which he is now touring the provinces, there. Sir Herbert Tree will appear in Mr. Ditrichstein's role in London.

"If," the melodrama dealing with a Japanese invasion, will depart the Fulton after Saturday night's performance, and the following Monday Alla Nazimova will begin a week's engagement there in "'Ception Shoals." The following week Lee Wilson Dodd's new comedy, "Pals First," will be produced at the Fulton.

Captain F. E. Kleinschmidt will give the first of a series of four lectures on the war on the Russian, Balkan, and Italian fronts this afternoon in Carnegie Hall. He will illustrate his talk with motion pictures brought by him from Europe.

Mrs. John Wood Blodgett of 1,041 Fifth Avenue entertained a party of eighteen at the Bandbox Theatre last night to see "The Lodger."

The claim is made that "The Wanderer" with its two performances yesterday established a new record for receipts at the Manhattan Opera House. The gross receipts are said to have been in excess of $8,000.

Margaret Romaine, Hazel Dawn's sister, assumed the prima donna role in "Have a Heart" at the Liberty last night. Miss Romaine's only other appearance here was in "The Midnight Girl" at the Forty-fourth Street two years ago.

'THE HONOR SYSTEM' SHOWN

Stirring and Ingenious Prison Reform Picture at the Lyric.

Vivid, dramatic, and uncommonly ingenious is "The Honor System," the new photoplay on prison reform which was exhibited for the first time yesterday afternoon at the Lyric Theatre, where late the lissome shadow of Annette Kellerman disported itself upon the screen. Without any Fairbanks or other of the big folk of the pictures to win you and with very little of the stupendous pageantry of a Griffith spectacle to take your breath away, "The Honor System" is none the less a notable example of motion picture craftsmanship. To an unusual degree R. H. Walsh, who directed it, has mastered the art of telling in pictures a dramatic, appealing and entertaining story. Time and again he resorts with great cunning to devices and circumstances that only the movies can use. "The Honor System" is the motion picture pretty nearly at its best.

The story it tells is used to enforce the cumulative protest against the inhumanity in prison administration. The basis for this particular argument is the condition which ex-Governor Hunt found in the prisons of Arizona before he cleaned them up, and of course it echoes much of what Thomas Mott Osborne has said about the prisons in this State. As an indictment of the prison system itself and not the mere abuse of it, this picture, of course, is weaker immeasurably and more scattering than Galsworthy's "Justice," where the prisoner who called upon your sympathy was guilty of his crime and where the administrators of the prison that crushed him were men of ordinary decency and kindliness. Here our hero is wrongfully convicted and then subjected to unspeakable torture by a corrupt warden and his underlings, all brutal beyond belief.

But "The Honor System" is an arresting reminder of the mediaevalism that survives in some of our prisons and will probably not suffer much as propaganda because of the hair-raising melodramatics and the occasional lack of plausibility in the swift story which serves to drive it home. If you care anything for the movies, you must certainly see the new picture at the Lyric. It is one of the best of its kind.

HOLIDAY THRONGS AT OPERA

Caruso Sings in "Aida" at Matinee; Mme. Farrar in "Nozze di Figaro."

Two holiday audiences at the Metropolitan, representing about $20,000, it was said, opened the opera's fourteenth week yesterday afternoon and evening. Caruso sang a matinée of "Aida" with Muzio, Ober, Amato, and Rothier, Polacco conducting. Farrar, in knickerbockers, led the "Nozze di Figaro" comedy last night, when Hempel took her leave for the season, after her own concert matinée, by singing charmingly with Matzenauer in Mozart's "letter duet," while Didur, De Luca, and others reappeared, under Bodanzky's direction.

Chorus and orchestra performed double duty, and so did the house staff, of whom several boy attendants in the lobbies carried small flags in their caps in honor of Lincoln's Birthday.

Harald Colonna, Tenor, Appears.

Harald Colonna, a tenor of manly stage presence and naturally powerful voice, marred by a rather heavy style and indifferent diction, made his first appearance at Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon in a program out of the usual order. He had interesting airs from Monteverde's 300-year-old "Ariana," by the "father of modern harmony," and also Mehul's "Joseph," with later French, German, and English songs. Among the last were some lyrics by Linn Seiler, and others by Raymond Rose, Charles Lederer, and George F. Boyle, composed for the present singer. Frank Bibb assisted materially at the piano.

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WINTER GARDEN Broadway and 50th. Evenings at 8. MATINEE TODAY 50c to $1.50.
SECOND EDITION SHOW OF WONDERS With the Startling Spectacular Sensation, SUBMARINE F-7

LITTLE Theatre, Beg'g TONIGHT 8:45 First Mat. Tomorrow. THE MORRIS DANCE By GRANVILLE BARKER

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. $1.50 Mat. Tomorrow 2:30. CHESTERTON'S Fantastic Comedy. MAGIC and GALSWORTHY'S One-act Comedy. THE LITTLE MAN

CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Evenings 8:15 MATINEE TOMORROW 2:15. Season's Musical Knockout! You're in Love

BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evenings 8:20. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20. MR. WILLIAM GILLETTE in CLARE KUMMER'S New Play, "A SUCCESSFUL CALAMITY."

MOROSCO Thea., West 45th St. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15 "A Rollicking Musical Farce."—N. Y. Herald. Oliver Morosco's New Musical Farce. CANARY COTTAGE

NAZIMOVA in 'CEPTION SHOALS 8:30 Sharp. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30. LAST WEEK at the PRINCESS

39TH ST. THEA., nr. Broadway. Eves. 8:25. POP. PRICE MAT. TOM'W 2:25. EMMA DUNN IN "OLD LADY 31"

Powerful! THE MAN WHO CAME BACK Playhouse West 48th. Mat. Tom'w. Special Mat. Thurs. (200th Performance.)

48TH ST. Theatre, E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:20. FEB. THE 13th CHAIR DAY By BAYARD VEILLER.

44th St. Theatre JUST WEST OF BROADWAY. TWICE DAILY (incl. Sun.) 2:10 & 8:10 JESSE LASKY Presents GERALDINE Farrar —in— Cecil B. DeMille's "JOAN THE WOMAN"

LONGACRE West 48th St. TONIGHT 8:30. POP. MAT. TOMORROW 2:30 WM. COLLIER in the Greatest of All Farces NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Eves. 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15. Of the Young—By the Young—For the Young. LOVE O' MIKE Comedy with Music. SPARKLING, YOUTH, BEAUTY.—Herald.

ASTOR THEA., 45th & B'way. Eves. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Tomorrow 2.15. CLIFTON CRAWFORD In HER SOLDIER BOY ADELE ROWLAND Play with Music & Girls. "Hits the bull's eye."—Darnton, Eve. World.

WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. NEW BIG BILL COMEDY West 41st St. Evgs. 8:45

CORT West 48th Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. Oliver Morosco's Great Laughing Success Upstairs and Down

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evs. 25c to $1 Matinee TODAY, 25c and 50c. ALONE AT LAST The Merry Musical Comedy

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THE NEW CHINA....MAR. 4-5
PEKING....MAR. 11-12
KOREA....MAR. 18-19
HAWAII....MAR. 25-26
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RIALTO B'y & 42d 15, 25, 50c Earle Williams in "Arsene Lupin." "He Knew Lincoln," E. Alexander Powell. Soloists, Incomparable Rialto Orchestra.

STRAND B'way & 47th St. PATRIOTIC WEEK. "The American Consul," "Story of Abraham Lincoln," Soloists, Orchestra.

CENTURY Theatre, 62d St., Central Pk. West NEXT THURS. AFT. 2:45 ALL STAR BENEFIT MATINEE For Allied Charities and Purchase of Observation Balloon for Protection of New York Harbor. NEW YORK'S MOST BEAUTIFUL DEBUTANTES In Tableaux Representing Angels of the Great Masters Assisted by The Choir of Trinity Church Laurette Taylor, Elsie Janis, Julie Opp Faversham, Caroline White, Pauline Donalda, John Barrymore, Douglas Fairbanks, John Charles Thomas, Maurice & Walton, and MADAME BARRIENTOS of the Metropolitan Opera Company, Followed by TEA AND DANCING IN THE COCOANUT GROVE Frank Tinney, Sam Bernard, Van & Schenck, Clifton Webb & Gloria Goodwin. Tickets, $5-$3-$2-$1, can be obtained from Mrs. James L. Putnam, 51 West 48th St., 'phone 1178 Bryant, or at Century Theatre Box Office.

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NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, WEST 42D ST. MATINEES TOMORROW & SAT. 2:15. TONIGHT 186TH GALA TIME! KLAW & ERLANGER'S ALLURING MUSICAL COMEDY TRIUMPH. Miss Springtime BEST MUSICAL SHOW OF SEASON! All Orch. Seats, incl. Saturday Nights, $2. Mats. Next Week, Washington's B'day & Sat. Wed. Mat. Omitted Ash Wednesday. AFTER THE PLAY VISIT ZIEGFELD ATOP THIS THEATRE MIDNIGHT FROLIC

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30. MAUDE ADAMS in "A KISS FOR CINDERELLA" J. M. BARRIE'S GREATEST TRIUMPH

HAVE A HEART What's the inducement? Why!—Columbia University This Night at "The Jolliest Musical Comedy in Town." Eve. Sun. Liberty W. 42 St. Ev. 8:20 Mats. at 2:30. Pop. 50c to $1.50 Mt. Tom'w

HUDSON West 44th St. Eves. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20 KLAW & ERLANGER Present Elsie Ferguson in Hulbert Footner's Comedy, SHIRLEY KAYE 3 Mats. Next Week: Tues., Thurs. & Sat.

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43d St., at 8:20 Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:20. Ruth Chatterton and company, incl. BRUCE M'RAE, in Come Out of the Kitchen

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CENTURY BROADWAY & 62D ST. Wed. & Sat. Mats. TOMORROW MAT. POPULAR PRICES. DILLINGHAM-ZIEGFELD Century Girl ELSIE JANIS; SAM BERNARD; FRANK TINNEY; HAZEL DAWN; LEON ERROL; MAURICE & WALTON; DOYLE & DIXON; HARRY KELLY; VAN and SCHENCK. Xtr. Mat. Washington's Birthday. After Performance Visit Cocoanut Grove Century Roof.

Turn to the Right GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:20 Mats. Tomorrow & Saturday 2:20.

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Feb. 22 at 2:30. Jane Cowl in "LILAC TIME"

Laurette Taylor in J. Hartley Manners' Play, The Harp of Life GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Eves. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.

FULTON West 46th Street. Nights at 8:20. MATS. TOMORROW & Sat. 2:20. "IF" "Plenty of action of the kind that stirs red blood."—Sun.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. "FRANCES STARR CAPTIVATING."—World. FRANCES STARR in the Comedy Little Lady in Blue

KNICKERBOCKER Broadway, 38th St. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Saturday 2:15. LAST 2 WEEKS! DAVID BELASCO presents DAVID WARFIELD in THE MUSIC MASTER

A CHARM ALL ITS OWN! Captain Kidd, Jr. Cohan & Harris Thea., W. 42d St Call Bryant 6344 Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.

HARRIS West 42d St. NIGHTS at 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30 LAST WEEKS THE YELLOW JACKET HARRIS SPECIAL 4 Matinees at 2:30, Feb. 15, 20, 23 & 27. MOLIERE'S THE IMAGINARY INVALID SEATS NOW ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE

YOU ARE CHEATING YOURSELF IF YOU DON'T SEE CHEATING CHEATERS IT'S A WONDERFUL THRILLER AT THE ELTINGE Theatre, W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20.

ELTINGE—TODAY at 3 Also THURS. & FRI. AT 3. NORA BAYES AND HER COMPANY IN A UNIQUE ENTERTAINMENT. PRICES 50c. TO $2.

THE LODGER BANDBOX THEA., 57 St., E. 3d Ave. Plaza 812. Ev. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Saturday 2:30.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47 St. Daily Mats. 25c-$1 McINTYRE & HEATH JACK NORWORTH RUTH THOMAS & CO. MRS CASTLE in "Patria" and AMELIA BINGHAM.

BRAMHALL PLAYHOUSE 27th St. and Lexington Ave. Evgs. 8:20. Sat. Mat. 2:20. "Best play and production I have seen in America."—EMANUEL REICHER. "Keeping Up Appearances."

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LAST BILTMORE MUSICALE OF THIS SEASON "SPECIAL PROGRAM" Friday Morning, Feb. 23, at 11. MARY Garden Only Appearance in New York This Season. ANDRES DE Segurola MARY Warfel Harpist. BEATRICE DE Holthoir French Diseuse. ROSINA Galli Premiere Danseuse. Reserved Seats, $3. Now on sale at office of R. E. Johnston, 1451 Broadway. Knabe Piano

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE Tonight, Brooklyn Academy of Music, 8, Lucia. Barrientos; Martinelli, De Luca, Rothier. Cd., Papi. Wed., at 8:15, Iphigenia. Kurt, Sundelius; Sembach, Weil, Braun. Cond., Bodansky. Thurs. at 8:15, L'Elisir d'Amore. Barrientos, Sparkes; Caruso, Scotti, Didur. Cond., Papi. Fri. Aft. at 1:30, Siegfried. Gadski, Schumann-Heink, Mason; Sembach, Whitehill, Reiss, Goritz, Ruysdael. Cond., Bodansky. Fri. at 8, Thaïs. Farrar, Garrison, Delaunois, Howard; Botta, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco. Sat. Mat. at 1:45, Lohengrin. Gadski, Ober; Urlus, Braun, Goritz, Leonhardt. Cond., Bodansky. Sat. at 8:15 (75c to $3.) Manon Lescaut. Alda, Perini; Martinelli, Scotti, Segurola. Cond., Papi. Next Mon. at 8:15, Rigoletto. Barrientos, Perini; Caruso, De Luca, Segurola. Cond., Polacco. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

SYMPHONY Society of New York WALTER DAMROSCH, Cond'r. AEOLIAN HALL Fri. Aft., Feb. 16; Sun. Aft., Feb. 18. Soloist OSSIP GABRILOWITSCH Tragic Overture, BRAHMS; Symphony No. 1, SCHUMANN; Piano Concerto, D minor, MOZART; Le Rouet d'Omphale, SAINT-SAENS; Concertstueck for Piano, WEBER. Seats at Box Office, Aeolian Hall.

CARNEGIE HALL, TONIGHT, ORATORIO SOCIETY Mendelssohn's Elijah Symphony Orchestra, the famous chorus of 250, Grace Kerns, Helen Hersey, Harriet Foster, Albert Lindquest, and LOUIS GRAVEURE. LOUIS KOEMMENICH, Conductor. Seats 75c. to $2.00. 1 West 34th St., and Box Office.

Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Aft., Feb. 15, at 3. JULIA CULP Assisting Artist, Coenraad V. Bos. Mgt. Antonia Sawyer, Inc. Steinway Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, TONIGHT AT 8:30, Song Recital GEORGE Hamlin Seats 50c. to $2. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

CARNEGIE HALL, Fri., Feb. 16, 8:30. Community Orchestra, Arthur Farwell, Con. Community Chorus, Harry Barnhart, Con. MUSIC SCHOOL SETTLEMENT FESTIVAL CONCERT. Seats 25c to $5.00. Box Office and 55 E. 3d St.

Comedy Theatre, Tom'w Aft., at 3. Last Song Recital This Season—ELENA Gerhardt (Steinway Piano.) Seats at Box Offices, or WOLFSOHN BUREAU, 1 West 34th St

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AEOLIAN HALL, This Afternoon at 3. Recital by the Great French Organ Virtuoso, JOSEPH Bonnet 50c. to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.

Aeolian Hall, Wed. Aft., Feb. 14, at 3. PIANO RECITAL By LOUIS CORNELL Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.

LITTLE Theatre, Afternoons, Feb. 16 & 23 Societe des Instruments Anciens Tickets $2.50. Loudon Charlton, Carnegie Hall.

Aeolian Hall, Fri. Eve., Feb. 16, at 8:30. Orchestral Concert of Old Music. SAM FRANKO Pergolese's Stabat Mater, Bach Cantata, Gretry Ballet Suite, etc. 50c. to $2. Management Loudon Charlton

Aeolian Hall, Sat. Aft., Feb. 17, at 3. BAUER AND CASALS Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE 34th Street, West of Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15. The Wanderer GREATEST CAST IN THE HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN STAGE MOST WONDERFUL PRODUCTION EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC. PRICES 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50. Bargain Matinee Tomorrow 25c to $1

T F Theatre Francais des Etats-Unis TEL. 6224 GREELEY New Garrick 35 St. & B'way. Mts. 2:30. Ev. 8:30. Mts. Thurs., Fri., Sat. BEST PRODUCTION EVER GIVEN "La Tosca" with Gilda Darthy & Edgar Becman.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.
Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 13, 1917.

THE RIGHT ANSWER.

To the overtures of the German Government, made through the Swiss Minister, for formal or informal negotiations in regard to Germany's submarine warfare, "provided that the "commercial blockade against England will not be broken thereby," our Government has made the only reply consistent with its dignity and honor that it could make.

Germany has canceled the pledge given in reply to the demand of our Sussex note that, in accordance with the principles of international law, merchant vessels "both within and "without the area declared a naval "war zone shall not be sunk without "warning and without saving human "lives unless the ship attempt to escape or offer resistance." To the present overture our Government replies that "it does not feel that it can "enter into any discussion with the "German Government concerning the "policy of submarine warfare against "neutrals which it is now pursuing, "unless and until the German Government renews its assurances of the "4th of May and acts upon the assurance."

That is definite and straightforward. There are indications in plenty that the Imperial Government desires to avoid trouble with the United States. The brief note handed to the Swiss Minister brings plainly into its view the path that leads away from trouble. Meanwhile the Imperial Government is following the other path.

A CRIME AGAINST THE NATION.

The assumption of control over our relations with Germany by two Departments of State, one authorized and official, the other voluntary and private, can lead nowhere but to confusion, misunderstanding, and disaster. "Mr. Speaker," said a member of the House of Commons protesting against a proposed measure, "the infernal regions themselves "could not be successfully conducted "on those principles." That characterization is appropriate to the attempt of certain pacifist plotters, through private and unlawful overtures to Germany, as reported from Washington, to obstruct the President in his efforts to defend the rights and maintain the honor of the nation.

It appears that a dispatch was sent to the Cologne Gazette by the Washington correspondent of that newspaper, who used the wireless telegraph for his purpose, in which the correspondent declared that he had received "from high sources whose identity cannot be disclosed" a request to assure the German people "that the President's message must "be construed as without any desire "on the part of the Government or "the people of the United States for "war." Passages in the President's address to the Senate were quoted, and the statement was made that "they have been widely construed" as seeking "some way out." The counsel was given that Germany should refrain from the destruction of American ships and make it clear that the terms of the German note had been misunderstood, that innocent American commerce would not be interfered with, that the lives of passengers would be safeguarded, and the information was added that from these same "high sources" the correspondent had been assured "most "emphatically that the country is not "for war, will be for war only when "forced into it, only certain very "small circles clamoring for hostilities, but huge majority praying for "peace with honor." The means employed in this plot against the President and the nation are almost identical with those made use of at the time Mr. BRYAN made his ignominious exit from the State Department, when, through the Austrian Ambassador, the German people were led to believe that the President did not mean what he had said in the Lusitania notes.

The purpose of this dispatch to the Cologne newspaper is plain. It was an assurance to the German people and to the Imperial Government that the United States would not go to war in defense of its rights. The advice given that Germany should confine its submarine activities "within "the narrowest limits compatible "with the necessary military aims," even if complied with, would not make the decree establishing the prohibited zone either lawful or acceptable to us. Our ships, our seamen, our people, would still exercise their right to cross the seas only at the peril of death and destruction. Obviously, the hope was that this dispatch might prompt the German Government, while maintaining and insisting upon the substance of its offensive decree, to consent to modifications of detail which might in some degree temper our just indignation and lead us to swallow the dishonor involved in consenting at all to the erection of an unlawful barrier against our trade. The dispatch was, therefore, on its face an attempt by unauthorized persons to communicate with a foreign Power in respect to the policy of this Government at a critical and dangerous moment and to influence our policy in a manner favorable to the interests of that foreign Power.

It is difficult to resist the conclusion that this communication was made in violation of that provision of the Federal Penal Code which was published in THE TIMES yesterday. That statute forbids "every citizen of the United States" without the authority of his Government "directly or indirectly" to begin or carry on "any written or verbal correspondence or intercourse with any foreign Government or any officer or "any agent thereof with intent to influence the measures or conduct of "any foreign Government or any officer or agent thereof in relation to "any disputes or controversies with "the United States, or to defeat the "measures of the Government of the "United States." And every person, citizen or resident within the United States, who "counsels, advises, or assists at any correspondence with "such intent," shall be punished by a fine of not more than $5,000 and imprisonment for not more than three years. It was not a mere news dispatch that was sent to the Cologne Gazette, it was a communication manifestly intended to "influence the measures or conduct" of the German Government. The language of the dispatch makes that evident.

The Washington correspondent of the Cologne Gazette declares that the suggestions embodied in his dispatch were not made to him "by any American official, nor by Mr. BRYAN or "Count VON BERNSTORFF or any "other person." Nevertheless, this dispatch, the language of which certainly implied that it represented the views and wishes of Americans of consequence, is reported to have enjoyed the special privilege of being censored in Washington rather than at Sayville or Tuckerton, and the official who passed it must have been extraordinarily absent-minded if he overlooked this implication. It is sincerely to be hoped that no American citizen will be found to have been an accomplice in this disloyal undertaking. Mr. BRYAN has counseled entire submission to the German decree. His plan for avoiding war is to surrender all the rights denied to us in the German order, to lie supinely on our backs and abandon those lawful privileges which the President has declared his purpose to defend. The dispatch to Cologne was in perfect keeping with Mr. BRYAN's sentiments and with his policy of peace with dishonor. But we are very glad to be assured that he had no part in this endeavor to thwart the plans of the President. For any American citizen to have suggested or in any way assisted in carrying out the plot would have been a national disgrace.

PREPAREDNESS FOR DEFEAT.

Admiral FISKE made one good point in his speech at the Lotos Club Saturday night when he spoke of our active preparations for defeat. In that sense we have preparedness with a vengeance. The anti-war people, male and female, who invaded Washington yesterday for the purpose of pestering Congress with their delusion that war can always be avoided merely by condemning it and refusing to have anything to do with it, and the various other noisy advocates of a policy of inaction in this desperate crisis are assuredly doing some harm. They are appreciably blocking the way to reasonable preparedness. They represent an influence which must be overcome, in spite of the large appropriations for military and naval defense favored by the committee of Congress, before we can have the work of strengthening our land and sea defenses fairly begun.

That a large majority of the American people are anxious to have the military and naval establishments put in as strong a condition as possible, without regard to the cost, is indicated by the tone and temper of their newspapers throughout the country. Very few newspapers attempt to discountenance preparedness measures. Universal service has its strong advocates in every State of the Union. The passage of a bill to raise a citizen army by this means is forcibly urged upon Congress. These advocates of sound defensive measures do not want war, the hope is general that we may never again be involved in war, but they know that the surest way to invite war is to be unprepared for defense. They know that to have enough modern ships to protect our coasts and our commerce, strong coast defenses, and trained men on call to make an army worth considering is to be placed beyond danger of sudden war.

The rampant opponents of preparedness do not deserve to be called pacifists. It is a pity that a really admirable word should have been so shamefully distorted out of its meaning. All good and law-abiding persons want peace and strive to maintain it. No referendum on war is needed. We shall never have war if it can honorably be avoided, if the decent people in the country do not demand it. The mischief makers, if they have their way, will bring war upon us that the advocates of preparedness, if they could have their way, would enable us honorably to avoid.

A GLEAM OF HOPE.

If the cracking of the walls of the unsightly downtown Post Office Building which for a whole generation has been permitted to occupy the southerly end of City Hall Park turns out to be serious enough to necessitate the removal of the building, it is to be hoped that enough public spirit will be manifested in New York to compel the return of the park land to the city and the erection of a new Federal building elsewhere. The building designed by MULLET has always been regarded as an ill-favored specimen of architecture. The lower end of City Hall Park had been seized by the United States Government during the war between the States as an encampment for volunteers and the shabby barracks did not disappear until some time after the war. The ground was never repaired and it was transferred to the Federal Government for a Post Office and Court House when the minds of public-spirited citizens were wholly occupied with other matters. The courtrooms have always been ill-ventilated. The building has been uncomfortable within and unsightly as to its exterior. Its removal has long been hoped for. A proper site for a downtown Federal building would be in the neighborhood of our own new Court House—but are we to have a new Court House?

AMBASSADOR FLETCHER'S TASK.

To Mr. HENRY P. FLETCHER, departing on his journey to Mexico City, where he will take up his duties as Ambassador of the United States, his fellow-citizens will wish godspeed. He will be the first occupant of the Ambassadorship to Mexico in nearly four years. Of late, we have not even had a Chargé d'Affaires in that country, but only a couple of clerks. Mr. FLETCHER's assumption of the duties to which he was appointed some months ago indicates the belief of the Administration at Washington that the time is ripe for the recognition of the Carranza Government, (whether it is centred at Queretaro or Mexico City,) as a Government de jure. Coincident with Mr. FLETCHER's departure for Mexico is the appointment of Mr. IGNACIO BONILLA, who was educated in Boston and has married an American woman, as Ambassador of Mexico in Washington.

The outlook in the neighboring republic has changed somewhat for the better of late, on the surface, at least. We still hear of the depredations of the Villistas and their threatened occupation of all Northern Chihuahua, but there is no doubt that order has been restored in other parts of the country. A date, only a month ahead, has been fixed for the general elections and the revision of the Constitution of JUAREZ according to the creed of CARRANZA has been finished.

There is as yet, we believe, no copy of this Constitution in the United States. There is no English translation of the complete document extant. Until it has been thoroughly read and its various provisions are clearly comprehended, it may not fairly be condemned as a destructive document which must, eventually, impair the relations of Mexico with various nations hitherto friendly with her, whose citizens have been materially helpful in her progress. An impression has gone abroad that some of the provisions point the way to repudiation and confiscation, but this impression may yet be corrected. It is announced that the Mexican decree providing for the confiscation of all mines which are not opened Feb. 14 has been suspended at the request of the United States Government. Manifestly, after a period of revolution, closed mines cannot be opened and put in working order in the twinkling of an eye. This decree was openly a confiscatory measure. There are provisions in the Constitution which have the same appearance. Ambassador FLETCHER, therefore, is taking up a difficult and extremely delicate task. He has had ample experience, he goes to his work with the confidence and best wishes of his fellow-countrymen.

LLOYD GEORGE ON LINCOLN.

The English have made WASHINGTON one of their national heroes, and they are in the course of doing the same thing with LINCOLN. In their mentions of neither is there any foreign accent—no more, at any rate, than in our mentions of SHAKESPEARE. If they praise PETER the Great or GARIBALDI or any other national hero, it is in the tone of admiring strangers, not as part possessors; but they have appropriated WASHINGTON, and are fast taking the same way with LINCOLN.

It was a pleasant and gratifying thing to find the British Premier sending to this country his tribute to LINCOLN as a part of the Lincoln Day celebration. The tribute was not mere praise, but intelligent discussion. Some of the things he said about LINCOLN in the message he sent through THE TIMES are not enough remembered. Our own praise of LINCOLN tends to dwarf him sometimes by being one-sided. We hear so much of his tenderness, his gentleness, his kindness, and his sadness, that there is some danger of forgetting his sturdiness, his iron strength, his indomitability, and of erecting a mushy idol in place of the downright and unflinching man. "I have often been struck," says Mr. LLOYD GEORGE, "at the "growth of both tenderness and stern "determination in the face of LINCOLN, "as shown in his photographs, as the "war went on."

Concerning this tendency to make great men over by one-sided though well-meaning idolatry, the late ROBERT G. INGERSOLL once complained:

> WASHINGTON is now only a steel engraving. * * * Hundreds of people are now engaged in smoothing out the lines on LINCOLN's face.

The lines on LINCOLN's face were not all lines graven by love and pity; they were the lines in a face that grew both in "tenderness and stern determination." He did not spend all his time breathing benedictions and pardoning deserters; he was a resolute man, whose sword was GRANT, "the Hammerer," and he did not shrink or waver, nor was he ever in doubt about his aim or how to win it. It is of this less emphasized side of him that the British statesman, now bearing the burdens of a great war, is reminded on his birthday, and serves us well by reminding us.

KEEPING COOL.

It is a time for keeping cool, for keeping one's head, for guarding one's tongue. It is a time for sobriety of speech, and for no speech at all unless thought has been taken. It is a time for supporting the President, for not embarrassing him by harsh language. This advice is being given liberally from many quarters, and it is good advice.

At the same time, the surface of events does not show that the American people are much in need of it. They are keeping their heads and guarding their tongues. They are not pestering the President with uninformed suggestions, nor are they stirring up ill feeling by bellicose language about those who do not agree with them. They are not indulging in silly displays of cheap animosity toward Germany or Germans. Where are the common eruptions of other times when the nation seemed on the verge of war with some country? Where are the stump speakers with their appeals to passion, where the impromptu parades of noisy patriotism? Where are the jingoes, bellowing for instant war at any cost? The nation is keeping its head in a most commendable fashion, and the last thing it seems to need is good advice about being cool and restrained.

The only exceptions are the pacifists. They seem to need this kind of advice and to need it badly. Just why such advice should be addressed only to those who believe in upholding the dignity and honor of the United States, and not at all to those who believe in maintaining peace at any cost of dignity and honor, we are unable to understand. The pacifists have no compunctions about embarrassing the President; on the contrary, they are openly doing everything they can to bring pressure upon both him and Congress. They are not moderate in their speech nor careful about assailing their fellow-citizens who differ with them. Their language is violent and their actions domineering. The advice which is being given so lavishly to the American people in general is timely and proper advice, but until the rest of the American people show some signs of excitability and passion it should be restricted to that small element which urgently needs it.

FORTY BELOW.

When the mercury coquets with zero, as it did yesterday, New Yorkers think of SCOTT and PEARY and SHACKLETON, walrus and blubber and igloos. Indeed, twenty above is arctic to our soft Campanian clime, whose real exasperating distinction is its variability and fickleness. Sitting by the fire last night it was comfortable to remember places blessed with healthful low temperatures. Franconia Notch seems to have lost its frigid glories. Bismarck and Pipestone are deserving, but remote. Forty below in the Saratoga Pale was encouraging. Tupper Lake boasted forty-eight below, which is doubtless pleasant to those who like it, and should console for divers nippings of the ears the near-zeroists of these districts.

What is the connection, if any, between a cold spell and innocent unveracity? A thermometer outside the house is one of the most precious possessions, the main scientific instrument of millions of Americans. Yet it makes for poetry rather than science. "My thermometer registered four below at 7 o'clock this morning," says John Doe. To whom, without interior remorse or exterior quivering of an eyelash, Richard Roe makes insolent answer: "Mine said seven below at 8:15."

Innocent heroes of the cold, defiers of the Frost Giants and the Inutile Truth! Do they ever stop to think of their not remote ancestors in unheated chambers, of Sunday sufferings in unwarmed churches, of COTTON MATHER's ink freezing in the inkstand by his study fire? Forty below must have been tropical to those hardy ancients.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Post Office Problems Considered. It would be a good deal easier to explain than it would be to justify the fact that the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, when desirous of increasing mail revenues, could, or at any rate did, suggest only two horizontal increases of second-class postage—to 1½ cents on July 1, this year, and to 2 cents a year from then.

With the idea that second-class postage should cover the cost of transporting the matter included in that category, there need be, on general principles, no quarrel, though there doubtless is some force in the argument that the public profits from getting its newspapers cheaply, and it is the public that pays, not the publishers, whatever the rate of postage may be. But before beginning reform at this point, if it be reform, surely it would be well to abolish the large amount of absolutely free delivery of mail matter that now exists. Some of it is the privilege of newspapers as regards their circulation within the lines of their own counties. That is a privilege much valued by the rural press, and to it, probably, the argument just mentioned applies, but the same reasoning is cruelly strained when it is made to cover the vast amount of "literature"—not to speak of garden seeds—sent out under the frank of members of the Federal Legislature. A part of this may be for the information and edification of the nation, but almost innumerable tons of the stuff merely serve, or are supposed to serve, the private interests of politicians eager to get or retain office.

Certainly the expense of transporting this franked matter should not be charged against the newspapers and magazines, and in estimating what it does cost to carry the latter the element known to accountants as "additional cost" should not be ignored by Congress.

Another suggestion that has come from another group of Congressional revenue hunters is that if any part of the issue of a second-class periodical is transported by its publishers otherwise than by mail, then the use of the postal facilities shall be withdrawn from the rest of the issue. That scheme, if adopted, would impose a heavy burden on some publishers, but it would add to, not decrease, the burdens of the Post Office Department, and probably its total revenues would be diminished through the enforced suspending of some struggling papers and magazines.

Bird Machine Against Fish Machine. An officer of the British Royal Naval Reserve, just arrived in this country, was quoted in THE TIMES yesterday as proclaiming the large success that has attended the dropping of bombs from airplanes upon German submarines. According to him, many of the little raiders on merchant ships have thus been destroyed, and he said that it was not necessary that the bomb should hit the submarine—it sufficed if the explosion took place anywhere within fifty feet of the undersea boat.

The difficulty of attaining even this degree of accuracy, in throwing a missile from an airplane moving at least forty or fifty miles an hour at a mark itself in less but still rapid motion, must be very great, but presumably it could be overcome with sufficient practice, and of that, unfortunately, the British aviators can now have a large amount. That they can see from high in air a submarine submersed at a considerable depth seems to be a fact. At any rate, it is asserted by many who have had opportunity to test the possibility, but as yet, so far as can be recalled, no public demonstration of it has been made, and the attainment of this particular sort of skill does not seem to be a part of regular aviation training. It should be, if the thing can be done, and here not less than abroad, for the daily record of merchantmen sunk is a warning that should be heeded.

There would be a sort of poetic justice if the airplane turns out to be the predestined conqueror of the most dreaded of modern instruments of war. Both airplane and submarine, as it happens, are American inventions, and it would not be seemly for us to lag behind the nations that borrowed them from us in developing the potentialities of the more reputable one of the pair. Each, indeed, can be, and has been, used for the performance of deeds more like assassination than even war approves, but the flying machine has at least the merit of high adaptability for the uses of peace, while only Captain NEMO has as yet found any large amount of innocent employment for the submersible. It is vaunted as a defensive weapon, and of course it might be one, but hitherto its only rôle in war has been offensive—offensive in both senses of that word.

Most of It True, Anyhow! A Canadian correspondent found fault, yesterday, with a story recently told in this column, but even if the critic was right in asserting that no Indian chieftain at Banff ever answered reproof for keeping the Duke of Connaught waiting by congratulating that eminent personage on having had a new experience, his grievance is not a very large one.

Had the writer of the letter read carefully the tale as presented, he would have noticed that it was offered with great caution—"E. and O. E.," a commercial person might have said—and with full realization of the fact that the words ascribed to the Indian were not of a quality to give to the ascription the highest degree of plausibility. Also he would have noticed that pains were taken to exclude from among the representatives of royalty who are nowadays hearing things much like what the Banff redman did or didn't say to the Duke of Connaught, such Kings as are wise and tactful enough not to invite them by emphasizing their superiority to ordinary mortals.

That exclusion made it unnecessary for our correspondent to declare that the British Empire is both loyal and respectful to the Crown, likes its own form of government, and feels that it is a democracy in the fullest sense of that estimable term. Nobody denies any of those claims, and no dubiety was cast on them by the Banff anecdote. The Duke really was there and the Indians did come late to the review. So much the protesting Canadian admitted; therefore the rest might have been true, even if it wasn't. That's a good deal to say for any story.

Indifferent to the War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been in the West each Winter since the war began. The appalling indifference to the sufferings and horrors in Europe is unbelievable. In New York every earnest woman is "doing her bit." In the West the women sit with idle hands—and pocketbooks—all lead their selfish insular lives without a thought even toward preparedness. Will it take an invading army to awaken them?

K. V.

Tucson, Ariz., Jan. 29, 1917.

PROFESSOR BOAS'S VIEWS.

Not Those of Other Columbia Men, Professor Prince Points Out.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with great regret the un-American letter written by my colleague Professor Franz Boas, in which he advises the public not to follow or support the President of the United States at this moment of threatened danger.

I have always been politically opposed to President Wilson's policies, both when he was Governor of New Jersey and I was President of the Senate of that State, and also since he has become the nation's leader.

When, however, the national calamity of war looms on the horizon, no man has the right to express the slightest partisan feeling. The President is entitled to the full and undivided allegiance of all true Americans.

Expressions such as that of Professor Boas can only tend to create a belief in American disunion, and encourage the nation's enemies to make a further encroachment on American rights.

As a professor in Columbia, I wish to emphasize the fact that this university, almost to a man, stands for a united America. I have heard of no man here who considers himself too good or who fears to offer his services to the national cause in case we are to be involved in war. JOHN D. PRINCE.

New York, Feb. 9, 1917.

The Truth About the Blockade.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with great interest your article in today's paper, "Blockading Neutral Countries." I am an American citizen of German birth, and of course am in constant contact with the disloyal hyphenates who, like Dr. Stumm, willfully misrepresent every act or word that may come from England or America.

I read your article to a few of them, who, of course, immediately pronounced it "a manufactured lie." But one of them said: "If these figures could be proved, I would have to change my mind."

I venture to say that fully one-half of the German or pro-German population in this country don't realize the truth, and it is up to us Americans to make the truth known to them and educate these disbelievers to read other but German language papers, whose articles, with few exceptions, are biased, written by paid propagandists, and in which news unpleasant or unfavorable to the German cause is either suppressed or willfully garbled. TRUTH.

New York, Feb. 10, 1917.

Modern Copperheads.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am ashamed of my country, of those men and women pacifists who care more for their homes, their bodies, and their children than for honor, justice, and duty; ashamed of other women who put their personal rights and desires above the duty and the honor of their country, above their own duty to their own land.

We should blush that in this free, supposedly enlightened nation there are many just like the copperheads in the days of our great Lincoln. They see no right nor wrong; they care naught for justice and liberty—these, which are greater than peace, must precede peace; they heed not the sufferings of the enslaved, heroic Belgians, of the Serbians, Armenians, even of those Germans who will perish spiritually if ruthless imperialism triumphs. ANNIE S. PECK.

New York, Feb. 12, 1917.

Our Greatest Problem.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

So far as menacing the unity of our country in a struggle with Germany is concerned, the events of the last few days indicate that, as many have suspected, the so-called pacifists will be far more of a problem than the German-Americans. The former are also more dangerous, because, at the traditional rate of "one born every minute" and the high regard they have for their personal safety, we doubtless shall have them with us for some time to come. Whether the study of their mental processes may be termed "psychology" may be doubted, for they do not think. They see things as they want to see them. JEFFERSON W. BAKER.

Montclair, N. J., Feb. 10, 1917.

England's Aid to Belgium.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A few weeks ago it was announced in the press that the United States had contributed the sum of $12,000,000 to the relief of the Belgians, and that the contributions of England and France for the same purpose amounted to $250,000,000.

It may interest your readers to know that there are over 200,000 Belgian exiles in England, the majority of whom are entirely dependent upon the kindness of private people or of the Government for their support. Thus it will be seen that England's share of the burden is not confined to the food and money she has provided for the Belgians now permitted to exist in their own unhappy country. O TEMPORA.

New York, Feb. 10, 1917.

For Censored Shipping News.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see by your issue of today that the British ask the censoring of our shipping news. This is wise, but it ought not to have been necessary. Our newspapers, during this entire war, should have been both humane and patriotic enough not to have kindly informed the enemy when to be on the lookout for prey. Today's papers are quite replete with just the information that this enemy would employ spies to get if it were not given to them by our newsgatherers. For the sake of righteousness and mercy, let us no longer essentially say to the foe: "Here comes a ship, now you torpedo it." RALPH W. BROKAW, D. D.

New York, Feb. 10, 1917.

Mr. Bronson's Newspaper Work.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Whatever distinction may properly belong to the late Edgar B. Bronson is not likely to be enhanced by mythical stories such as those printed in various newspapers of his achievements as a newspaper reporter.

He is said, for instance, to have crossed the East River in a perilous journey on the ice late at night in order to give The Tribune an exclusive story of the verdict in the Tilton-Beecher case. As a matter of fact, there was no verdict in the case. The jury disagreed and was discharged on the morning of July 2, 1875, when the river was certainly not full of ice. Mr. Bronson did not even report the occurrence. The writer did.

Again, he is said to have obtained a valuable interview with Mr. Tilden when Governor, after a supposititious Mrs. Tilden had dismissed her guests at a dinner party in the Executive Mansion at Albany. Mr. Tilden was, as is well known, a bachelor, and the incident narrated never occurred.

Mr. Bronson's newspaper experience was very brief, and it ended about the time he reached the mature age of 20. SENEX.

New York, Feb. 12, 1917.

A VILLANELLE.

Valentine and villanelle
Lovers used, in days of old,
Their "respectful love to tell";

And the fragrant, faded spell
Seems forever to enfold
Valentine and villanelle

With a sweet of asphodel,
Lavender and marigold,
And "respectful love to tell!"

Times, you say, the change compel?
Yet—I would I might unfold
Valentine and villanelle

Such as reached some olden belle
From a suitor overbold
His "respectful love to tell!"

Though you love me just as well,
All your gifts I'd give to hold
Valentine and villanelle,
Your "respectful love to tell!"

KADRA MAYSI.

PROF. VAN DYKE DENOUNCES GERMANY IN POEM.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Professor Henry van Dyke of Princeton University, who has just retired from the post of United States Minister to Holland, and is here on his way home, contributes the following poem to THE NEW YORK TIMES:

MARE LIBERUM.

BY HENRY VAN DYKE.

You dare to say with perjured lips:
"We fight to make the ocean free"—
You whose black trail of butchered ships
Bestrews the bed of every sea
Where German submarines have wrought
Their horrors! Have you never thought
What you call freedom men call piracy?

Unnumbered ghosts that haunt the wave
Where you have murdered cry you down,
And seamen whom you would not save
Weave now in weed-grown depths a crown
Of shame for your imperious head,
A dark memorial of the dead,
Women and children whom you left to drown.

Nay, not till thieves are set to guard
The gold, and corsairs called to keep
O'er peaceful commerce watch and ward,
And wolves to herd the helpless sheep,
Shall men and women look to thee,
Thou ruthless Old Man of the Sea,
To safeguard law and freedom on the deep!

In nobler breeds we put our trust:
The nations in whose sacred lore
The "ought" stands out above the "must,"
And honor rules in peace and war.
With these we hold in soul and heart,
With these we choose our lot and part
Till liberty is safe on sea and shore.

A BREAK WITHOUT WAR.

Our Trouble with France in President Jackson's Time.

Charles O'Sullivan in The Evening Post.

An incident during President Jackson's Administration is the best proof that the breaking of diplomatic relations between two countries is not necessarily followed by war.

American commerce had suffered severely from the enforcement of the Berlin and Milan Decrees, issued by Napoleon, and when peace was finally declared in Europe in 1815, this Government at once sought monetary compensation for the damages done its citizens. While the French Government readily admitted the justice of the claim, it seemed in no hurry to pay it, and the negotiations dragged along until President Jackson referred to the subject with unusual harshness in his first annual message to Congress.

"The claims of our citizens," said the President, "for depredations upon their property long since committed, under the authority, and, in many instances, by express direction, of the then existing Government of France, remain unsatisfied, and must, therefore, continue to furnish a subject of unpleasant discussion, and possible collision, between the two Governments."

Some of the French statesmen resented these words as a "menace," but King Louis Philippe, who had never forgotten the welcome given him in America when he was an exile from France, entered into a treaty of indemnity with William C. Rives, the American Minister at his Court, binding the French Government to pay to the United States the sum of $5,000,000 in six annual installments. In due course this treaty was ratified in Washington, and, the affair being supposed to be settled, Mr. Rives returned to his home in Virginia, and Congress passed a law authorizing the appointment of three Commissioners to distribute the money among the various claimants.

When the first installment became due, in February, 1833, payment was refused by the French Government, on the ground that the money had not been appropriated by the Chamber of Deputies, as required by law. President Jackson was naturally disgusted at what he considered an act of perfidy. Edward Livingston resigned as Secretary of State and accepted the appointment of Minister to France. No better choice could have been made. In his long service in the House, the Senate, and the Cabinet, Livingston had acquired a rare knowledge of men and affairs, while, as the author of the celebrated "System of Penal Law," his name was known and honored throughout Europe.

King Louis Philippe was really anxious for Livingston to succeed in his mission, and when, at the next session of the Chambers, the bill appropriating the money due the United States was lost by a small majority, he went out of his way to hint to the American Minister that President Jackson would do well to touch on the matter in his next message to Congress. This President Jackson did, but not knowing the meaning of the word delicacy, the message he sent Congress aroused the French people to a perfect fury.

"Since France," said the President, "in violation of the pledges given through her Minister here, has delayed her final action so long that her decision will not probably be known in time to be communicated to this Congress, I recommend that a law be passed authorizing reprisals upon French property, in case provisions shall not be made for the payment of the debt at the approaching session of the French Chambers. Such a measure ought not to be considered by France as a menace. Her pride and power are too well known to expect anything from her fears, and preclude the necessity of the declaration that nothing partaking of the character of intimidation is intended by us. She ought to look upon it as the evidence only of an inflexible determination on the part of the United States to insist on their rights."

The contents of this message became known in France on Jan. 8, 1835, and from that moment events moved with alarming celerity. Serrurier, the French Minister at Washington, was at once recalled, and the Comte de Rigny, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, informed Livingston that his passports were at his disposal. Livingston, however, was loath to leave France under such circumstances, and he never showed his calibre to more advantage than when, at the expense of his personal dignity, he lingered for a while in Paris in the hope that matters would change for the better. It was not until the Chamber of Deputies passed a bill providing that the Government of France would not make payment until a satisfactory explanation was given of the terms used by President Jackson in his annual message, that he accepted his passports and returned to his own country.

President Jackson was stirred to deep anger by the treatment of his favorite Minister. Mr. Barton, the Chargé d'Affaires, was instructed again to request the payment of the installments past due under the treaty, and, when this attempt failed, he was ordered to formally demand of the French Government its "final determination" in the matter. The reply of the Duc de Broglie contained terms so defiant that the legations in Paris and Washington were immediately closed and diplomatic relations between the two nations severed.

"We will pay the money," wrote the French Foreign Minister, "when the Government of the United States is ready, on its part, to declare to us, by addressing its claim to us officially in writing, that it regrets the misunderstanding which has arisen between the two countries; that this misunderstanding is founded upon a mistake; and that it never entered into its intention to call in question the good faith of the French Government, nor to take a menacing attitude toward France. If the United States does not give this assurance we shall be obliged to think that this misunderstanding is not the result of an error."

The excitement in this country and France soon approached that frenzy which precedes war, and the President's message contained nothing to allay it. * * *

War preparations were made with frantic energy; the journalists sharpened their pens by abusing the French; a large French squadron appeared in the vicinity of the West Indies; and in Congress, John Quincy Adams made a speech so thrilling in its eloquence that when the venerable orator resumed his seat "the very walls shook with the thundering applause he had awakened." But that is not all. A few weeks later President Jackson informed Congress that he had accepted the offer of Great Britain to act as mediator in the dispute, with the proviso that the apology demanded by the French Government was out of the question; and in May, 1836, the entire incident was brought to an appropriate conclusion by France paying the money due of its own accord without waiting for the action of the arbitrator. Lewis Cass then went to France as Minister Plenipotentiary and King Louis Philippe showed the true affection he felt for the United States by ordering a painting of President Andrew Jackson to be hung in the Palace of the Tuileries.

From Mrs. Wharton.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I sent you last week a report of the work we are doing for the French tuberculous.

The next day I received from an American nurse who is caring for the wounded in a French provincial town a letter, from which I ask you to publish the following extracts:

> Dear Madam: A French nurse asked me to accompany her to see two men who had been transferred to the hospital for tuberculous soldiers. I am not blaming any one. They are all doing what they can, and in their eagerness to do for these unfortunates they are doing the worst things possible. I can't say how long the consumptives have been in No. 19. It is a horror.
>
> I have read that you were interesting yourself in the tuberculous soldiers. Now, I have not the least idea what you can do. Let me just state conditions as I found them. The building is old and of course not intended for its present use, but it is a very passable sort of building. There are windows, but I suppose a miracle, an earthquake, or at least a command printed with the seal of the Service de Santé Militaire de France is the only possible hope of prying these windows open. I spent my childhood in Colorado, and the nine years prior to début of the war in Southern California, so I am not totally ignorant of what is necessary, at least on the subject of air. Sixty or seventy consumptives in one room, windows and doors closed, a small smoky stove, insufficient clothing, rotting wooden beds, filthy bedding, dirty dishes, dirtier men nurses—and I asked the doctor who was showing me around what they most needed. Well, he thought a large sputum cup was most needed!
>
> It was useless to talk about air because he immediately began telling me about the dangers of "draughts. Germ-laden air, so long as it was warm, seemed to be quite the proper thing.

This is the situation of things that are crying for remedy in France. As the nurse says, "I do not blame any one." But I do feel it is the duty of America to help to show the most heroic people in the world how to fight this enemy as gallantly and successfully as they are fighting all the others. EDITH WHARTON.

Paris, Dec. 22, 1916.

The Cooper Union Vote.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me that, owing to the wide publicity given to the vote at Cooper Union Sunday night on a resolution in regard to the present crisis with Germany, it should be made perfectly clear that the vote must in no way be construed as expressing the opinion of the People's Institute.

The Director did not himself favor the resolution, but did favor giving the people an opportunity of expressing their attitude toward it. All the forum leaders of Greater New York were asked to give their constituency this opportunity.

That in a great public gathering 1,100 votes were taken in favor and only 34 against, is in itself a fact of considerable importance. It is unfortunately true that the great mass of the people are estopped from giving effective voice to their attitude on matters of public concern. The Cooper Union Forum has been for many years a medium through which that voice could be heard, and the Director of the People's Institute feels that it is far more important that the opinions of the people should be registered than that his own particular views should be indorsed.

EDWARD F. SANDERSON,
Director of the People's Institute.

Brooklyn, Feb. 12, 1917.

NEWSPAPERS DRAW DR. BUTLER'S FIRE

President Says Columbia Suffers from "Inflammatory Journalism."

PRESCRIBES GRAIN OF SALT

Professor McBain Tells Alumni This Country Would Not Tolerate German City Government.

Lincoln's birthday was observed yesterday at Columbia University by a gathering of graduates from all parts of the country for the annual alumni celebration. The university classes were in full swing during the course of the day for the benefit of alumni who might wish again to sit in the classrooms, and a special meeting for the graduates was held in the afternoon, at which several of Columbia's distinguished professors outlined some of the important advances in science and education which the university is making.

Every mention of President Lincoln's name was cheered. In the annals of the university it is written that Abraham Lincoln, in the year 1861, received the degree of Doctor of Laws, at the hands of Charles King, then the President.

President Nicholas Murray Butler delivered an address of welcome which rapidly developed into a heated denunciation of the public press for inaccurate statements. Dr. Butler was particularly incensed, it was said on the campus, over a report which appeared in certain of the Sunday newspapers, that he had been to Europe on a secret visit and had observed many things there. Dr. Butler has not been to Europe since 1914, before the war broke out.

"I want to give you a word of warning," Dr. Butler said. "Columbia University suffers a good deal from time to time from attacks of what may be called 'inflammatory journalism.' The only counsel I have to give you is never to believe anything you read in the newspapers about Columbia unless you have personally seen it, and then believe only half of it.

"I continually find myself chronicled as having been at places I have not visited in years and as having said things which come to me with all the freshness of novelty and with lack of conviction. I read in yesterday's papers that I had, apparently recently, made a secret visit to Europe and had been very fortunate in observing most important and interesting things in the area of war. I regret my limitations, which confine me to one place at one time, and my physical limitations, which restrict my vision to things that I can see from the spot where I happen to be.

"We have a School of Journalism here, as you know, but it is still too young to have wholly reformed the American press. Those characteristics of complete accuracy and precision and restraint as to fact which have so long graced our news columns and our headlines have not yet been removed by the activities of our school. The fiction departments of the newspapers still occupy the front page, and I assume that Columbia will continue to be treated to its share of journalistic endeavor."

Professor H. L. McBain of the department of political science, and an authority on city government, referred to the government of the German city which has been so often held up as a model for this country. He said in part:

"For many years the German city has been held up to us as a model toward which we in our municipal affairs should strive. I like to believe that there is not a community in this great land that would tolerate for a year all the principles and methods of government that prevail in German cities. I say this with full appreciation and without the slightest derogation of the many virtues of the German system. But in our progress toward effectiveness in city government we must preserve what to us is the breath of our political being—the free manhood and womanhood of the individual."

BRIDE OF L. J. ALEXANDER.

Miss Anita Migel Wedded at the St. Regis by Rev. Dr. Grossman.

The marriage of Miss Anita Migel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Saul L. Migel of Far Rockaway, L. I., and Lester J. Alexander of this city took place last evening at 6:40 o'clock at the Hotel St. Regis. The Rev. Dr. Rudolph Grossman officiated.

The bride wore a gown of Georgette crepe over silver cloth with a court train of silver cloth, and a lace veil, an heirloom in the family, which fell from a coronet of orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of white orchids and lilies of the valley.

The bridesmaids were the Misses Dorothy B. Stein and Jeanette Newman. Sylvan Cohn acted as best man.

The ceremony was followed by a reception and dinner for a hundred guests. The couple will spend their honeymoon in Southern California.

BRIDAL PAIR TO JAPAN.

Wedding of P. H. Wootton and Miss Irving Hurried by Business Call.

Miss Anna Irving, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter M. Irving of 772 St. Nicholas Avenue, and Philip H. Wootton of Boonton, N. J., and Tokio, Japan, were married yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. W. H. Woolverton officiated.

Mr. Wootton has represented the American Trading Company of 25 Broad Street in Japan for a number of years, but has been in this country for some time. It was planned to have the wedding in June, but, as Mr. Wootton has been recalled to Japan, the date was changed.

The couple will sail from San Francisco on Feb. 21 for Japan.

GEORGE MESTA MARRIES.

Pittsburgh Machine Manufacturer Weds Miss Pearl Skirvin.

The marriage of George Mesta of Pittsburgh, Penn., and Miss Pearl Reid Skirvin, a daughter of William Balsen Skirvin, was celebrated yesterday at the home of the Skirvins, 258 Riverside Drive, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Malcolm James MacLeod of the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas. There were no attendants, and none except the immediate family was present. After spending two months at Palm Beach and other resorts, Mr. Mesta and his bride will go to Pittsburgh to live.

Mr. Mesta is the President of the Mesta Machine Company of Pittsburgh.

Federal Building Is Safe.

It was reported yesterday that the Federal Building was in danger of falling because of subway excavations under the north end of it, but Robert Ridgway, Public Service Commission engineer in charge of subway construction, said the building was in no danger, but admitted that it had settled and cracked a little.

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FRIEDA HEMPEL'S RECITAL.

The Operatic Soprano Appears in a Program of Songs.

Mme. Frieda Hempel is of those who, while they win admiration at the Metropolitan Opera House for their performances in opera, have a longing for admiration also in the more difficult and recondite art of song singing. Many of her guild have attempted it, and not all have succeeded so well as she did in the recital which she gave yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall. There was a very large audience, and there was much enthusiasm, justified by the beauty, warmth, and fervor of Mme. Hempel's voice, the musical feeling, the judicious taste, the expressive quality of her singing.

Mme. Hempel is well known to be a coloratura singer of the highest rank now active on the operatic stage. There was only little in her program that directly called upon her for the display of her ability in the graces of florid song; but there was continually in evidence the mastery of vocal art that is an indispensable condition of mastery of that particular branch of it: the correct production, the command of legato, the power of sustained delivery as well as of brilliant fioritura. In all these things Mme. Hempel has notably improved and advanced since her first coming to New York; and in nothing has she won more admiration from the judicious than by her realization of the possibility of improving her art by study and her eagerness to do so. That is the stuff of which great artists are made.

Mme. Hempel's program was not of impeccable taste. Yet it was natural that she should wish to sing the air, "Casta Diva," from Bellini's "Norma," though it does not belong on such a program, and Strauss's waltz, "Wine, Women and Song," of which the same may be said. She began with two delightful airs by Handel, "Qual Farfalleta," and "Come Beloved," from the Italian operas "Partenope" and "Atalanta," respectively, of which the latter was a beautiful piece of singing in the sustained style.

Her singing of German Lieder was charming and expressive; to songs by Shubert, Schumann, Brahms, and Beethoven, she added Shubert's "Die Forelle." In "Casta Diva" Mme. Hempel displayed to excellent advantage powers she is well known to possess. It stood after the older German and before a group of newer German songs by Humperdinck, Wolf, Strauss and Hans Pfitzner, of which she had to repeat Wolf's "Monsetrap" and Strauss's "Serenade." She gave an interesting group of folk song arrangements, Alabieff's "Nightingale," in the old English "Happy Lover"; H. T. Burleigh's setting of the negro song "Deep River," and the old Swedish "When I Was Seventeen," "as sung by Jenny Lind," and the end was Strauss's Waltz.

THE SUBMARINE ON STAGE.

"F-7" a Realistic and Thrilling Little Drama at Winter Garden.

An idea, if only a faint one, of the dangers the men who live in boats beneath the waves face and of the great courage that must be theirs is conveyed by "Submarine F-7," a new sketch introduced yesterday in the current revue at the Winter Garden. A realistic reproduction of a cross-section of the interior of a war submersible occupies the stage. When the curtain rises the deck of the boat is visible above the surface and the members of the crew at their tasks below. Then the periscope is turned on and across the reflector the image of the sea races. Soon a fleet is seen, and immediately the order comes to submerge. The stage ship, of course, remains stationary, but the lighting illusion is so well arranged that the submersible appears to be diving.

As the boat manoeuvres for position the image of the fleet crosses and recrosses the periscope reflector, and when the submarine finally discharges its torpedo the biggest of the ships is seen to blow up and sink. And now misfortune overtakes the undersea craft. A piece of wreckage strikes her hull and water floods her engine room. The watertight doors are closed and the crew, confined to one compartment, faces the death it knows must come when the atmosphere has been exhausted.

While hope of life is fading two divers lowered from a passing dredge communicate by telephone with the entombed men that the craft will be raised if possible. Follows then a race against time, and just as the men have abandoned hope and are singing "My Country 'Tis of Thee" the indicator shows that the boat is rising. The upper air is reached just in time and as the curtain descends a sailor climbs through the hatchway and waves the flag.

The device was invented by Henri de Vries, a Dutch protean artist who has appeared here several times in a playlet called "A Case of Arson," in which he gave upward of a dozen impersonations. "Submarine F-7" is a timely, thrilling, and enlightening interlude in one of the best shows the Winter Garden has ever produced. It takes the place of McIntyre and Heath's black-face skit, those two artists having returned to the varieties.

WRIGHT READY TO SERVE.

Inventor Favors Airplanes Instead of Zeppelins in Event of War.

Orville Wright, who with his brother, the late Wilbur Wright, invented the airplane, said yesterday that he would drop all private work and offer his services to the Government in case of war.

"As this country now stands," he said, "we have so few pilots and military aviators that war would find us practically unprepared. We should have to turn out thousands of pilots and machines, and this would have to be done with great rapidity. With proper training machines it would take about a month to make a competent military aviator.

"In regard to the airplanes needed, I am in favor of the light, extremely mobile scouts, with an ability to climb with great speed. These are the lightweights of the air fighting, and can drive a fatal blow before the great, heavy battleplanes get started. They should be armed with a gun only. Dirigibles and Zeppelins are failures except as observation balloons, and I am much against their manufacture for defensive or offensive purposes."

Captain F. E. Kleinschmidt, Arctic explorer and war correspondent, yesterday offered his services to the Secretary of War. He is an expert in photography from airplanes, and would offer himself as an observer.

Her Organ Playing a Novelty.

Sarah Sokolsky Freid, an American returned from Germany, where her Russian husband is detained during the war, appeared at Aeolian Hall last evening in a concert of organ and piano music. As an organist the little woman showed grace and ease in letting loose the thunders of Bach's A minor prelude and fugue, Wagner's "Liebestod," arranged by Lemare, and an "Etude Symphonique" by Enrico Boddi. In her piano pieces, of which Chopin's C sharp minor nocturne was most effective, she challenged more obvious comparison with a season's pianists whose number is legion. The organ playing was a novelty and made an unusual impression.

Davis-Moore Wedding March 7.

The marriage of Miss Anna Moore, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert R. Moore of 25 Riverside Drive, and Howard Carter Davis, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Howard Davis, will take place on Wednesday, March 7. The Rev. John Henry Jewett of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church will perform the ceremony, and a small reception for relatives and intimate friends will follow. Miss Moore will be attended by Mrs. Francis Malbone Blodget and Miss Marie Overstreet. Francis Malbone Blodget will be Mr. Davis's best man. There will be no ushers.

A Daughter to Mrs. Paul Welles.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Welles of 789 West End Avenue, are being congratulated on the birth of a daughter. The infant is a grandchild of Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Welles of Paris, France, also of the late Commodore R. H. Galt, U. S. N., of Virginia. Mrs. Welles was formerly Miss Elizabeth A. Galt.

Bendheim-Kohlberg Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Bendheim of 414 West 145th Street have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Hilda Bendheim, to Lloyd T. Kohlberg, son of the late Manfred Pierce and Mrs. Kohlberg, formerly of San Francisco, Cal.

NEW AIR TORPEDO A DEADLY MISSILE

British Officer Sank Four Vessels with Recent Invention, Admiral Fiske Says.

PEARY FOR A COAST PATROL

Pole Discoverer Tells Aeronautical Convention We Should Spend $50,000,000 a Year on Aircraft.

Rear Admirals Robert A. Peary and Bradley A. Fiske, U. S. N., were the chief speakers at the "Congress and Aerial Defense Day" observed at the Pan American Aeronautical Exposition yesterday. Admiral Fiske asserted that the "torpedoplane" was one of the most important aerial inventions and would save America from invasion. Admiral Peary, who is Chairman of the National Coast Patrol Commission, told how that organization would protect this country. Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club of America, announced at the exposition that Otto Praeger, Second Assistant Postmaster General, had decided to establish through the transcontinental airplane race next June the first transcontinental aerial mail route.

Charles R. Witteman, President of the Witteman-Lewis Aircraft Company, announced that before the closing of the exposition next Thursday he would start on a long-distance flight from the Grand Central Palace to Chicago. His airplane will be ready as soon as the motors are installed.

"We can only hope to catch up with the other countries of the world," Admiral Fiske said in his address, "by including in our naval program the most effective new inventions, and the torpedoplane, under favorable conditions, would make the $20,000 airplane a worthy match for a $20,000,000 battle cruiser.

"That the torpedoplane will become an important factor in naval warfare in the near future many people have no doubt. It is a scheme whereby the regular Whitehead auto torpedo may be launched from an airplane as effectively as it is launched from a destroyer.

"The aviator approaches his target from a great distance and high up in the air, and when say six or seven miles away he volplanes toward the water, runs above the surface of the water a short distance, heading toward his target and when ready simply pulls a lever. The action of pulling the lever releases the torpedo, which is rigidly held under the airplane, and at the same time throws back the starting lever, with the result that the torpedo falls into the water in the same way as if it had been dropped from a destroyer.

"I received private information from Europe about a year ago that a Lieutenant in the British Navy made four flights over the land into the Sea of Marmora in an airplane, under which a Whitehead torpedo was secured, and sank four Turkish vessels, using fourteen-inch torpedoes weighing 731 pounds each. For this service he received the distinguished Service Order. A short time ago I got a verification of this news from a wholly different source, and I also received further information which is of absolute reliability that one of the belligerent countries is taking means to use this plan on a large scale."

Admiral Peary said the Aerial Coast Patrol should consist of 100 stations along the coast from San Diego to Cape Flattery and Eastport to Brownsville, from each of which airplanes would patrol as far out to sea as 100 miles.

"In time of war," he said, "these seaplanes, equipped with wireless, powerful telescopes, microphones, will form a continuous flying cordon around the country some hundreds of miles off shore, to detect and warn of the approach of any kind of craft, with an inner line scouring the sea continuously for submarines and mines.

"Last year Great Britain expended $250,000,000 on her aeronautical department. Canada, our next-door neighbor, has decided to expend $80,000,000 this present year in putting a great air fleet in commission. Is there any reason why we need only one-fourth of the aerial equipment and development of our neighbor? We shall not have started on a proper pace of aeronautic development until we are spending not less than $50,000,000 annually on the building of our air service."

133 MORE SEEK CITIZENSHIP.

Ninety Per Cent. Are Teutons, Including Namesake of Lincoln.

Although the day was a holiday, Captain Charles H. Weiser, in charge of the Naturalization Bureau in the Federal Building, kept his office open yesterday for the convenience of those who might find it difficult to leave their work at any other time, and 133 persons, 90 per cent. of them German or Austrian born, applied for their first citizenship papers. Early among the applicants was Abraham Lincoln Goldschmidt of 183 Monroe Street, who was born in Posen, East Prussia, twenty-one years ago. He said his parents, intending to come to America, had desired to name him after a great American. He considered Lincoln's Birthday a fitting occasion for filing his application.

Yesterday's applicants made a total of 3,337 who have obtained their first papers since the beginning of last week, and the average of 90 per cent. Germans and Austrians has been maintained every day.

County Clerk William F. Schneider received 2,247 of the applications and Captain Weiser 1,090.

ACCEPTS GIRL SCOUT OFFER.

Acting Red Cross Chairman Approves Plan of Co-operation.

The offer of services of the National Girl Scouts, sent last week to Eliot Wadsworth, acting Chairman of the American Red Cross at Washington, was cordially accepted in a telegram received yesterday at the national headquarters, 527 Fifth Avenue. Mr. Wadsworth said that the offer was sincerely appreciated.

"The plan of having each troop notified to co-operate with the nearest Red Cross chapter is exactly right," he said, and added that he would notify the chapters of the offer made and suggested that the troop leaders talk matters over with the Chairman or Secretary of their nearest Red Cross chapters.

FRANCE BUYS 20,000 HORSES

Enters Western Market Again After Absence of Several Weeks.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 12.—After several weeks' absence from the market the belligerent nations have resumed the purchase of American horses, the latest French order, announced today, being for 20,000 animals.

French army officers will begin inspection of available stock at the yards here tomorrow.

Thanks Stillman for $200,000 Gift.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—The contribution of 1,000,000 francs made last month through the French Ambassador at Washington by James Stillman of New York, for the assistance of children of members of the Legion of Honor who have lost or may lose their lives in the service of France in the course of the war, has been received by President Poincaré, who turned it over to General Florentin, Grand Chancellor of the Legion. The President sent his thanks to Mr. Stillman.

Duke to Pass on Overseas Troops.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The Duke of Connaught will be appointed Inspector General of overseas troops, according to The Times. The paper intimates that the Duke will investigate the question of the promotion of Canadian officers, which has been a subject of criticism here.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 10th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 13.34 cents per pound.—Advt.

FORD MOVES TO GET ROOM.

Shifting Auto Factory from Long Island City to Kearny, N. J.

With the commencement of operations yesterday in the erection of the plant of Henry Ford at Kearny, on the Jersey Meadows, some definite information as to the plans of the company with regard to its big plant at Harold and Jackson Avenues, Long Island City, became known. The Ford interests own eighty acres at Kearny, and the Foundation Company of America has begun the construction of a bulkhead of 1,500 feet on the Passaic River and the foundations for a four-story plant facing along the bulkhead and extending back 200 feet.

The Long Island City plant has a frontage of about 500 feet on Jackson Avenue, is eight stories in height, and contains about 1,000,000 square feet, with a capacity for assembling 25,000 cars a year. From statements made by those in authority, the move to the Jersey Meadows was due in part to the inability of the company to further enlarge its plant in Long Island City, and also to the better freight facilities afforded in Jersey. It is known among Long Island City real estate brokers that efforts have been made from time to time by the Ford interests to buy land adjacent to their plant in Long Island City, but the prices demanded by the present owners were considered prohibitive.

"From the plant here in Long Island City we are at present shipping all the cars for the Eastern United States trade, to South America, Russia, France, and the Scandinavian countries," said Mr. Ford's representative yesterday. "During the last year we sent from here about 40,000 cars, which was an increase of 15,000 over the previous year. To do this amount of business resulted in congestion, and we found it impossible to expand, unless we went higher up in the air, and that we found was not practical. In Jersey, however, we have eighty acres, and we can expand as much as we desire. We expect the new plant to be completed within a year."

REVENUE BILL TO SENATE.

Approval Voted by Finance Committee—New Profits Amendment.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Final approval of the Administration Revenue bill as amended by the Democratic caucus was voted today by the Senate Finance Committee, and Chairman Simmons was authorized to report the measure and urge its passage as soon as possible.

There will be a big fight on the floor of the Senate over the amendment reducing the oleomargarine tax from 10 to 2 cents a pound. Many Democratic Senators oppose it, and were not bound by caucus action to support the proposal.

The 8 per cent. net profits tax, increased inheritance tax, munitions tax, and proposed $100,000,000 bond issue of the House bill all are retained in the bill as it goes to the Senate, the whole calculated to raise approximately $350,000,000. The net profits tax is limited to run until July 1, 1921, and the munitions taxes would expire six months ahead instead of a year after termination of the European war. An amendment to the language of the excess profits tax to clarify just what would constitute capital invested, reads:

"That for the purpose of this title, actual capital invested means (1) actual cash paid, (2) the actual cash value of assets other than cash at the time such assets were transferred to the corporation or partnership, and (3) paid in or earned surplus and undivided profits used or employed in the business; but does not include money or other property borrowed by the corporation or partnership, whether evidenced by bonds or otherwise."

Another amendment would permit the removal of imported raw or unrefined sugars from vessels or bonded warehouses without payment of duty by giving bond as surety that such sugars would be refined exclusively for export.

CANADIANS HONOR SOTHERN

Actor and Wife Guests of Club at Annual "Ladies' Night."

It was the annual "ladies' night" of the Canadian Club of New York at the Biltmore last night. There were nearly 600 present, and the guests of honor were Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Sothern. Sir Edward Morris, Premier of Newfoundland, was to have been the principal speaker of the evening, but had to defer his visit to this country.

T. Kennard Thomson, a consulting engineer, [illegible] offices at [illegible] Broadway, after calling for three cheers for the President, said: "American women may be called upon to do their share, as the rest of the world are doing, and may get their inspiration from the Canadian women." Mr. Sothern made a short address. Thomas D. Neelands, President of the Canadian Club, announced that Mr. Sothern expected to go on another trip to aid the Red Cross. Mrs. Sothern recited "England, My England," and "A Chant of Love for England."

NEW YORK HOTELS FULL.

Visitors These Days Find Difficulty in Getting Place to Sleep.

With nearly 900 hotels and twice that number of boarding houses, New York continues unable to house the great army of transients that daily pours in for business or pleasure. It has reached the stage where hotel parlors are being rented as bedrooms, and unless the rush abates, tents may be put on the roofs. Of twenty hotels canvassed yesterday, only one had rooms ready for immediate occupancy; the others, filled up since last October, were turning people away.

Capacity was reported at these hotels: Hermitage, Waldorf-Astoria, Knickerbocker, McAlpin, Majestic, Manhattan, Martinique, Netherland, Plaza, Ritz-Carlton, St. Regis, Savoy, Wallick, and Martha Washington.

RESENTS TRAINMEN'S PLEA.

Senator Brown Assails Opposition to Constabulary Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—Senator Elon R. Brown, the President pro tem. of the upper house, has received a number of letters from labor organizations urging him to prevent the passage of the State Constabulary bill. Mr. Brown made public tonight a letter he had written in reply to such a request from the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. Here is the letter:

> John B. Lee, Esq., Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Oswego, N. Y.:
>
> My Dear Sir: What leads your Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen to write me against the State police bill? Is it possible that men of the intelligence and position of railroad trainmen think so lightly of maintaining order and security in the community that they are opposed to an effective police force? Or is there some particular kind of disorder which you are unwilling to have restrained? I am in favor of the bill, and expect to do what I can to secure its passage.
>
> Very truly yours, ELON R. BROWN.

The legislative leaders have included the State Constabulary bill among the measures that are to be put through at the present session. There will be a public hearing on the bill tomorrow.

Dr. Henry Dwight Helton.

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Feb. 12.—Dr. Henry Dwight Helton, Secretary of the State Board of Health for many years and a former President of the American Public Health Association, died at his home here today at the age of 78. He was a delegate from the American Medical Association to the International Medical Congress at Brussels in 1902, and had been identified with many medical and scientific organizations.

Professor Charles J. White.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 12.—Charles J. White, professor emeritus of mathematics at Harvard University and author of several books on astronomy, was found dead in his chair in his room today. Professor White, who was 78 years old, joined the Harvard Faculty in 1870 and remained in active service until 1894. He was registrar of the institution from 1875 to 1888.

HARTFORD GETS MORGAN COLLECTION

Priceless Art Objects Presented to the Wadsworth Atheneum with $50,000 Check.

HARTFORD, Feb. 12.—J. P. Morgan of New York visited Hartford today and presented to the Trustees of the Wadsworth Atheneum the priceless collection of porcelains and other objects of art which originally belonged to his father, and which the giver not long ago sent here on loan. He also gave the institution a check for $50,000 for its maintenance fund.

His father gave the Atheneum $50,000 at one time and later added 2,200 shares of Steel preferred stock, and gave it the famous Morgan Memorial Building at a cost of between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000.

The Morgan collection includes ceramics, porcelains, classical and early Venetion glass and Italian pottery of the seventeenth century, French and Meissen porcelains of the eighteenth century, classical and Roman bronzes and a collection of ivories of the seventeenth century. George B. Story of New York, Honorary Curator of the Wadsworth Atheneum here, presented today a painting by John Van Asselijn, a Dutch artist of 1610-1660.

John Adams Church.

John Adams Church, long prominent as a mining engineer and the oldest living graduate of the School of Mines of Columbia University, died yesterday at his home, 697 West End Avenue, in his seventy-fourth year. He was born in Rochester and after being graduated from the School of Mines in 1879 received the degree of Ph. D. from Columbia. Mr. Church was Acting Professor of Mining and Metallurgy at the School of Mines during 1872-73, and for a time was editor of The Engineering and Mining Journal. Following this he joined the United States Geodetic Survey and made a survey of the famous Comstock lode. In 1886 Li Hung Chang, then Viceroy of China, engaged Mr. Church to open the Mongolian silver mines, and he spent four years in that country before returning here to open offices as a consulting engineer.

Admiral George E. Ide Dies.

Rear Admiral George Elmore Ide, veteran of the Spanish-American war, who retired in 1901 after forty years' service, died yesterday morning at his home, 1,128 Madison Avenue, in his seventy-second year. He was born in Zanesville, Ohio, and was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1865. Until 1873 Admiral Ide served in various ships, and at the outbreak of the Spanish war he was in command of the U. S. S. Justin, and was stationed at Santiago. In 1899 he took the U. S. S. Yosemite to Guam and made the harbor surveys.

Estelle Clayton Dead.

Estelle Clayton, formerly a prominent actress, about 50 years old, and a sister of Isabelle Evesson Clayton, who died suddenly three years ago, was found dead late Saturday night in her rooms at 239 West Fourteenth Street. Heart disease, aggravated by a severe cold, was given as the cause of her death, and it is thought that she died two days before. In 1908 the Clayton sisters, who were members of an old New York family, filed suits for title to large tracts of land in the centre of this city, alleging that the land had been unlawfully diverted from their ancestors in the early days of New York.

Brig. Gen. John A. Mather.

Brig. Gen. John A. Mather, formerly for ten years commander of the Third Infantry, N. G. N. J., died yesterday at his home in Camden, N. J. He entered the New Jersey National Guard in 1882 and became Brigadier General in command of the Second Brigade in 1913. When the War Department reduced the organizations of the guard he was placed on the unassigned list.

Obituary Notes.

EDWARD J. FISHER, cashier of Russell & Co., tea and coffee merchants of 94 Front Street, died on Sunday morning at his home, 792 East 165th Street.

HENRY W. SNELL, a former Sheriff of Rensselaer County, N. Y., died yesterday at his home in Stephentown, N. Y., in his sixty-sixth year.

J. HENRY NEALE, a member of the firm of Hunken, Neale & Forbes, wholesale milliners of this city, died on Saturday at his home in White Plains in his fifty-second year.

D. J. VAN AUKEN, Treasurer of Hobart College for twenty years, died on Saturday night in Geneva Hospital in his sixty-seventh year.

Mrs. GEORGE A. DRAPER, whose daughter, Miss Helen Howard Draper, was married on Saturday to Walbridge Smith Taft of this city, died on Sunday at her home, 297 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Dr. OSWALDO CRUZ, Director of the Oswaldo Cruz Institute of Pathology and Bacteriology in Rio Janeiro, and formerly Director of the Brazilian Sanitary Service, who announced in 1909 that he had discovered the microbe of smallpox, is dead.

BERNARD LISTEMANN, violinist and founder of the Boston Philharmonic Society and formerly concert director of the Thomas Orchestra here, died on last Saturday at his home in Chicago in his seventy-seventh year.

Mrs. MARY ELIZABETH GILLETTE, a member of an old Long Island family and a resident of Bayport for nearly seventy years, died at her home there on Sunday, aged 75 years. She was the widow of Edward Smith Gillette.

RIENZI ALEXANDER SECOR, 81 years old, a retired shipbuilder and a grandson of Francis Secor, who was associated with Robert Fulton in the building of the first steamboat, died on last Saturday at his home, 13½ Second Street, Brooklyn.

Captain HOWARD MILTON SPRAGUE, who was in command of the steamship Seguranca, running from this port to Brazil, died in the Polyclinic Hospital, Manhattan, on Saturday. Captain Sprague was formerly for many years in the employ of the Panama Steamship Company. He lived at 1,946 East Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn, and left a widow, two sons, and a daughter.

Mrs. WILHELMINA C. SLAFER, wife of William E. Slafer, a prominent bandmaster of Brooklyn and head of Slafer's Marine Band, died at her residence, 202 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday, aged 53 years.

HENRY C. RACKENBRANDT, a retired restaurant owner of Manhattan and a member of Von Mensch Lodge, F. and A. M., died on Sunday at his home, 715 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, in his sixty-fourth year.

Mrs. ANNA A. ALBERTSON, 63 years old, an active member of the Sumner Avenue Baptist Church and a teacher in the Sunday school, died on Sunday at her home, 183 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, from Bright's disease. She was the wife of William D. Albertson and is survived by two daughters.

FRANKLIN R. NASH, a monument builder, for twenty-five years in business in Maspeth, L. I., is dead at his home in Elmhurst, aged 56 years.

Mrs. LILIAS MILLER PRENDERVILLE, widow of Thomas Prenderville, who before his death was the proprietor of the Monument House, in Flushing, died on Saturday at the home of her daughter in Whitestone, L. I. She was 64 years old.

CARL AXEL F. LAGERSTEDT, 68 years old, a retired Brooklyn druggist, is dead at his home, 413 Eighth Street, South Brooklyn, from pneumonia. He was a native of Sweden and a graduate of the New York College of Pharmacy.

CYRUS KEMPER CAPRON, a retired merchant of this city, died on Sunday night at his home in Montclair, N. J., in his sixty-first year.

Mrs. MARGARET KIDNEY, believed to be the oldest resident of Newark, N. J., died on Sunday night at her home there, in her 104th year.

Mrs. ANNA D. KEARFOTT, a resident of Montclair, N. J., for fifteen years, and the widow of Robert W. Kearfott, died on Sunday at her home in Montclair, in her eighty-first year.

THOMAS B. LUTHER, for many years a Hudson River steamboat Captain, died on Friday night in St. Francis's Hospital, Jersey City, in his seventy-ninth year.

Mrs. ELIZABETH A. BUNNELL, widow of George C. Bunnell and mother of John B. Bunnell, cashier of the First National Bank of Millburn, N. J., died on Sunday at her home there, in her sixty-eighth year.

FRANK PILL, a retired merchant and a Director of the Califon National Bank, died on Sunday in Scotch Plains, N. J., in his fifty-sixth year.

LAIRD H. BOWERS, Postmaster of Millington, N. J., died yesterday at his home there, in his sixty-first year.

ALONZO ARCULARIUS, a resident of Orange, N. J., for many years, died on Sunday night in the Orange Memorial Hospital, in his seventy-fourth year.

Mrs. FRANCES B. BRADLEY, widow of James Bradley and daughter of William Bacon, who settled in Paterson, N. J., more than 100 years ago, died at her home there.

Miss SARAH JANE SERVEN, a dressmaker in Passaic, N. J., for thirty years, died in St. Mary's Hospital there, in her sixty-first year.

The Rev. Father MARTIN J. KELLEY, a Catholic priest for thirty-five years and formerly a missionary in Mexico, died yesterday in St. Mary's Hospital, in Passaic, N. J., in his sixty-second year.

Mrs. ANN MARIA LYON, wife of George W. Lyon, died yesterday at her home in Greenwich, Conn., in her seventy-sixth year.

HENRY W. PALMER, a brother of the late A. M. Palmer, theatrical manager and senior partner in the firm of Todd & Co., died yesterday at his home, 308 West Ninety-third Street.

ARTHUR H. GOODALE, prominent in amateur golf circles, died at his home in Cambridge, Mass., yesterday. He was 31 years old.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

FOLINSBEE.—To Mr. and Mrs. John Fulton Folinsbee, (nee Ruth S. Baldwin,) a daughter, Elizabeth, in Brooklyn Hospital, Feb. 11, 1917.

Married.

ALEXANDER—MIGEL.—On Monday, Feb. 12, 1917, at Hotel St. Regis, Anita, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Saul L. Migel, to Mr. Lester James Alexander.

ELLIOT—PACKARD.—At St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia, on Saturday, Feb. 10, by the Rev. James Potter Conover, assisted by the Rev. Elliot White, Lieutenant Richard McCall Elliot, U. S. N., and Joan Hooker, daughter of John H. Packard.

SYMONDS—CANTRELL.—On Saturday, Feb. 10, 1917, at the Chapel of the Intercession, Trinity Parish, by the Rev. Milo H. Gates, vicar, Mabel Josephine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Cantrell, and Alfred Guernsey Symonds.

WOOTTON — IRVING. — Miss Anna Irving, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter M. Irving, to Philip H. Wootton of Boonton, N. J., and Tokio, Japan, Monday, Feb. 12, at her home, 772 St. Nicholas Av., by the Rev. W. H. Woolverton.

Died.

ALBERTSON.—On Sunday, Feb. 11, 1917, Anna Augusta, wife of William D. Albertson. Funeral services at her late residence, 183 Lefferts Av., Brooklyn, Tuesday evening, Feb. 13, at 8 o'clock.

BAXTER.—George Mellersh Hamilton, aged 48, beloved husband of Dorothy Usner Baxter and father of Dorothy Georgia, Helen Laura, George David, and Launcelot Leslie Baxter, suddenly from apoplexy, Feb. 10, 1917, at Harmon-on-Hudson. Cremation Fresh Pond, L. I.
"Not my will, O Lord, but Thine be done."

BEEBE.—At Rochester, N. Y., on Sunday, Feb. 11th, 1917, after a short illness of pneumonia, Frederick Edgar Beebe, in his 36th year, only son of Walter H. and the late Louisa Booth Edgar. Interment in Woodlawn Cemetery at convenience of the family.

BLESS.—At Newark, N. J., on Friday, Feb. 9, 1917, James F. Bless, in his 81st year. Funeral service will be held at his home, 1,082 Broad St., Newark, on Tuesday, Feb. 13, at 2:30 P. M.

BOOCHEVER.—Virginia K., dearly beloved daughter of George and Blanch Boochever, aged 8 months. Funeral from the residence of parents, 755 East 13th St., Flatbush, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 13, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Kindly omit flowers.

BROSNAN.—On Feb. 11, Timothy, beloved brother of Michael, John, Mrs. Patrick Curtin, Mrs. Jere Murphy, Mrs. Con. Carmody, Mrs. James Sweeney; native of Leapdoody, Castle Island, County Kerry, Ireland. Funeral from the residence of his sister, Mrs. Jere Murphy, 602 70th St., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 14, at 9:30 A. M. Thence to the Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, 59th St. and 5th Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., where a mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Members of De Soto Council, Knights of Columbus.

CAPRON.—Suddenly at Montclair, N. J., Sunday, Feb. 11th, Cyrus Kemper, son of the late Rev. Alexander Capron. Funeral services at Grace Church, Middletown, N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 14th, at 12 o'clock.

CHURCH.—At his late residence, 697 West End Av., on Feb. 12, 1917, John Adams Church, in his 74th year. Funeral services at All Angels' Church, West End Av. and 81st St., on Wednesday, Feb. 14, at 12:30 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

CLAYTON.—Estelle, (Cooper.) Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th and 67th Sts. Time later. Auspices Actors' Fund.

DAVIDSON.—Suddenly, at Elmhurst, N. Y., on Feb. 11, 1917, Louis J. Davidson, husband of the late Lottie Davidson, and beloved father of Caroline Davidson and Mrs. Meyer B. Cushner. Funeral at his late residence, 12 Dongan St., on Wednesday morning, 10 o'clock.

DAW.—Feb. 12, 1917, Emily Parker Daw, beloved wife of the Rev. William Ernest Daw. Services 11 A. M. Wednesday, St. Peter's Church, Spotswood, N. J.

DE MOTT.—On Feb. 11, in the 60th year of his age, Frank De Mott of Brooklyn. Funeral services at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Harold N. Moss, 190 Hillside Av., Glen Ridge, N. J., at 8 P. M., Tuesday, Feb. 13. D., L. & W. train leaves Hoboken at 7:07 P. M. Interment Wednesday, 11:30 A. M., at Greenwood.

DOOLEY.—On Sunday, Feb. 11, Sadie L., (nee Wade,) formerly of Bloomfield, N. J., beloved wife of John A. Dooley. Funeral from her late residence, 1,915 Andrews Av., on Wednesday, Feb. 14, Requiem mass at the Church of the Holy Spirit, Burnside and University Avs., at 10:30 A. M. Broadway subway to 181st St., then University Av. car to Burnside Av.

DYER.—Katharine C., daughter of the late John and Ann E. Dyer, and beloved sister of the Rev. John J. Dyer, Martin C., Thomas B., and Frances A. Dyer. Funeral from her late residence, 2,963 Decatur Av., on Wednesday, Feb. 14, 9:30 A. M. Solemn requiem mass at the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Fordham, at 10 A. M. Interment St. Raymond's.

FORBES.—On Sunday, Feb. 11, at her residence, 248 Wadsworth Av., Sophie M. Forbes. Funeral services undertaking establishment, 954 Amsterdam Av., Tuesday, Feb. 13, at 10 o'clock. Interment Cedar Grove, L. I.

GOODYEAR. — Suddenly, on Feb. 9, 1917, Mary Katherine Goodyear, beloved wife of William Henry Goodyear, at her residence, 2,201 Beverley Road, Flatbush. Funeral service at Church of St. Matthew, Tompkins Av. and McDonough St., Brooklyn, Tuesday at 11 A. M. Interment private.

HARRIS.—Feb. 12, in his 81st year, Alfred, beloved husband of Yette and devoted father of Emanuel, Esther, and Mrs. Samuel J. Heiman. Funeral from his late residence, 1,112 47th St., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 15, at 10 A. M. Interment private. Pittsburgh (Penn.) and Boston (Mass.) papers please copy.

HOFFMAN.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Sunday, Feb. 11, 1917, Cornelia S., wife of Theodore R. Hoffman. Services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Edward S. Holman, 1,215 Watchung Av., Plainfield, on Wednesday, Feb. 14, at 3 P. M.

HYMES.—On Monday, Feb. 12, Lena, (nee Guttenberg,) beloved wife of Cornelius Hymes. Funeral private.

IDE.—On Monday, Feb. 12, at his residence, 1,128 Madison Av., George Elmore Ide, Rear Admiral, retired, U. S. N. Notice of funeral hereafter. Washington (D. C.) and Columbus (Ohio) papers please copy.

IVES.—Suddenly, Feb. 11, at her residence, 90 Morningside Drive, S. Anna, wife of Howard Ives, daughter of the late George W. and Sarah L. Wylie. Funeral private.

KEARFOOT.—On early Sunday morning, Feb. 11, 1917, Anna Dunham, widow of Robert W. Kearfoot of Berkeley County, W. Va., in her 81st year. Funeral service at the residence of her son, W. D. Kearfoot, 220 Orange Road, Montclair, N. J., Tuesday, Feb. 13, at 11:30 A. M. Interment private.

KENNEDY.—George H., Jr., beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Kennedy, Montclair, N. J. Funeral Feb. 14, 2 P. M., from grandparents' residence, 272 East 198th. Services today, 8 P. M.

KIRK.—On Monday, Feb. 12, 1917, Robert Kirk, in his 63 year, native of Dollar, Scotland. Funeral services at his late residence, 769 Melrose Av., Bronx, on Wednesday, Feb. 14, at 8 P. M.

LEEFE.—On Monday, Feb. 12, 1917, Charles S. Leefe, in his 74th year. Family services will be held on Thursday, Feb. 15, at the funeral chapel of Dufford & Vandervoort, 271 Main St., Paterson, N. J., and public service at the First Reformed Church, Ridgewood, N. J., at 2:30 P. M.

LEVY.—Suddenly, Feb. 11, Leopold Levy in his 66th year, brother of Jacob and the late Louis Levy. Funeral services at the residence of his brother, 1,884 Lexington Av., Tuesday, Feb. 13, at 1 P. M.

McDERMOTT.—At Fort Worth, Texas, Feb. 11, 1917, John McDermott, formerly of New York City, brother of the late William J. McDermott. Spring Valley papers please copy.

MORGAN.—Alfred Hamilton Morgan, beloved husband of the late Genevieve Gillespie, at his residence, 186 West 80th St. Funeral private.

NEALE.—Suddenly, at White Plains, N. Y., Feb. 10, 1917, J. Henry Neale, in his 51st year. Funeral service will be held at his late residence, 108 North Broadway, on Tuesday, at 3:30 P. M. Automobiles will be in waiting on arrival of 2:13 train from Grand Central Station.

NESTELL.—At his residence, 17 Schuyler Court, Bayonne, N. J., on Sunday, Feb. 11, 1917, John Jay, husband of Emma E. Nestell, in his 77th year. Funeral private.

NOYES.—On Feb. 10, at her residence, 366 Summit Av., St. Paul, Minn., Helen A., widow of Daniel Rogers Noyes and daughter of the late Winthrop Sargent Gilman of New York. Funeral service at the Brick Church, 5th Ave. and 37th St., New York City, on Thursday, Feb. 15, at 2:30 P. M.

OSTERWEIS.—Phoenix W. & O. A. Society Brothers are requested to attend the funeral services of the late Amelia Osterweis, beloved mother of our Brother Trustee and ex-Pres. Louis W. Osterweis, Tuesday, Feb. 13, 1:30 P. M., 17 East 97th St. M. HESS, Pres.
N. L. WEILL, Rec. Sec'y.

Nobody ever looked at Darcy Cole twice—until Gloria Greene took her in charge. What happened then Samuel Hopkins Adams tells in his humorous fashion in "Enter Darcy," a four-part story which begins in this week's

Collier's
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

Died.

PALMER.—On Sunday, Feb. 11, 1917, Henry W. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 308 West 93d St., on Tuesday, Feb. 13, at 8 P. M. Interment at Stonington, Conn.

PHILIP.—On Monday, Feb. 12, 1917, at his home, Westfield, N. J., Louis B. Philip, in the 68th year of his age, after a brief illness. Notice of funeral hereafter.

READ.—At Hempstead, L. I., on Sunday, Feb. 11, 1917, Sarah A., widow of Thomas Read of Brooklyn, in her 87th year. Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. H. S. Demarest, 164 Fulton Av., Hempstead, on Wednesday, Feb. 14, upon arrival of Long Island Railroad train leaving Flatbush Av., 10 o'clock A. M.

RICHARDSON.—Mayor James B., 2d Reg. New York Field Artillery N. G., Feb. 11, at his home, 75 Monroe Place, Bloomfield, N. J. Funeral services at First Presbyterian Church, Bloomfield, Tuesday, Feb. 13, on arrival of D., L. & W. train leaving Hoboken 2:30 P. M.

SABIN.—On Feb. 10, 1917, Ann Amelia, widow of the late William E. Sabin, aged 67. Services at the residence of her son-in-law, Charles J. Overmayer, Shore Road and 99th St., Brooklyn, Tuesday, Feb. 13, at 2:30 o'clock. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

SCUDDER.—Suddenly, Feb. 10, Hotel Lenox, Boston, Mass., Heyward Scudder, son of the late Henry J. Scudder and Emma Willard Scudder. Funeral services at Calvary Church, 4th Av. and 21st St., Wednesday morning, Feb. 14, at 9:30 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

SMITH.—On Feb. 11, Mary E. Smith, (nee Hade,) dearly beloved wife of Michael J. Smith. Funeral from her late residence, 660 West 180th, on Wednesday, at 9:30 A. M., thence to Church of Incarnation, 175th St., St. Nicholas Av., where a solemn mass will be offered for the repose of her soul. Interment Calvary.

SMITH.—Samuel, beloved husband of Victoria and dear father of Annie J. Alexander and Charles Smith. Funeral Tuesday, 12 A. M., from residence, 29 West 104th St.

STAFFORD.—De Witt, on Monday, Feb. 12, at his home, 212 Heberton Av., Port Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y., in the seventy-fifth year of his age. Funeral at the house on Wednesday, Feb. 14, at 3 P. M. Please omit flowers.

STIMSON.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Feb. 12, 1917, Eunice B., wife of Edgar D. Stimson and youngest daughter of the late William and Phoebe Ball. Funeral services at her late residence, 714 South St., Elizabeth, N. J., Wednesday, Feb. 14, at 2:30 P. M.

THOMES.—At Port Chester, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1917, George E. Thomes, M. D., in his 59th year. Funeral service at his late residence, 316 North Main St., on Wednesday, the 14th inst., at 4:30 P. M. Interment at Portland, Me.

VAN GIESON.—Suddenly at Upper Montclair, N. J., Feb. 11, 1917, Arzy Eben Van Gieson, in his 74th year. Funeral services will be held at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Theron A. Doremus, 636 Valley Road, on Wednesday, Feb. 14, on arrival of train leaving Jersey City, Erie R. R., at 2 P. M.

WAGNER.—On Sunday, Feb. 11, 1917, in her 11th year, Louise Honor, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Brentano Wagner of 160 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn. Service and interment Chicago, Ill.

WALKER.—On Sunday, Feb. 11, 1917, Thomas Charles, husband of Annie Clowes and son of the late Thomas and Mary Hull Walker, in his 70th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 259 North Maple Av., East Orange, on Tuesday, Feb. 13, at 4:30 P. M. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery, New York, at family's convenience. Hamilton (Ontario) papers please copy.

WIENER.—Feb. 12, 1917, in her 71st year, Hannah Kalisch Wiener, widow of Simon Wiener and mother of Dr. Alfred Wiener and Dr. Isadore Wiener of New York City and Saul Wiener, Mrs. J. H. Manheim, Mrs. B. M. Weinberg, Mrs. E. J. Lambert, Mrs. W. N. Hechheimer, and Miss Daisy Wiener of Newark, N. J., and sister of Justice Samuel Kalisch, Leonard, Abner, and Burham Kalisch, and daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Isadore Kalisch. Funeral services at her late residence, 229 West 97th St., on Thursday morning at 10:30. Interment in Evergreen Cemetery, Elizabeth, N. J., at the convenience of the family. Newark papers please copy.

BEHRMANN. — Hilma, 1,150 Ogden Av., Bronx, Feb. 11. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

BILLER.—Ida, 756 Home St., Bronx, Feb. 11.

BRACKEN.—Ellen N., 227 West 16th St., Feb. 11. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

BROPHY.—Catherine, 2,213 8th Av., Feb. 11, aged 44. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

CARROLL.—Catherine, 342 East 19th St., Feb. 10. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

DONOVAN.—William J., Bellevue Hospital, Feb. 10.

DUNCAN.—Cornelius O., Feb. 10, aged 21. Funeral 851 Amsterdam Av., today, 1:30 P. M.

FAGAN.—William, 266 William St., Feb. 11. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

FAULKNER.—Nora, 253 East 7th St., Feb. 11. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

FISHER.—Edward J., 792 East 165th St., Feb. 11. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

GERVAIZE.—Emily H., 65 East Tremont Av., Bronx, Feb. 11. Funeral service today.

HOGAN.—Bridget, 520 West 49th St., Feb. 11. Funeral tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.

KAUL.—Gretchen, 664 Jackson Av., Bronx, Feb. 11.

KELLEHER.—Nellie, 1,090 Franklin Av., Bronx, Feb. 11.

KELLY.—Martin, 249 Hudson St., Feb. 10. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

McCUE.—Thomas, 175 East 10th St., Feb. 10.

McCULLOUGH.—Jane, Feb. 10. Funeral 320 West 16th St., today, 2 P. M.

MAIXNER.—Margaret, 309 West 142d St., Feb. 11. Funeral notice later.

MARSHALL.—William H., Feb. 10, aged 70. Funeral 223 8th Av.

MILCH.—Isidor, 71 West 130th St., Feb. 11, aged 37. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

MUELLER.—Henry, 419 West 44th St., Feb. 10, aged 86. Funeral today.

NOONAN.—Martin, Feb. 11. Funeral 131st St. and Amsterdam Av., today, 8:45 A. M.

OCHSNER.—Julius G., 383 Courtlandt Av., Bronx, Feb. 11. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

SCANLAN.—Josephine, 1,848 Amethyst St., Bronx, Feb. 11. Funeral tomorrow.

SHANNON.—Della, 1,380 3d Av., Feb. 11. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

TIERNEY.—William J., 127 West 90th St., Feb. 11. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

WALSH.—Bridget, 152 West 63d St., Feb. 10. Funeral today.

WELTER.—Anthony J., 1,101 Clay Av., Bronx, Feb. 11, aged 54. Funeral tomorrow.

Brooklyn.

BAKER.—Charles, St. Catharine's Hospital, Feb. 11.

BEGLEY.—William A., 155 Huntington St., Feb. 11. Funeral Feb. 15.

BENTER.—Edward H., 68 Ryerson St., Feb. 11, aged 61.

CORRIGAN.—Edward T., 343 Van Buren St., Feb. 10.

CURREN.—Mary, 138A North 10th St., Feb. 11, aged 50.

DOUGHERTY.—Bernard J., 182 East 5th St., Feb. 10. Funeral today.

DUNN.—Elizabeth, 554 Clinton St., Feb. 10. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

FUREY.—Patrick, 43 Tallman St., Feb. 11. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

GAIN.—Norah, 623 Baltic St., Feb. 11, aged 8 months. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

GARTLEY.—Mabel E., 215 Grand Av., Feb. 10. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

HOLLORAN.—Patrick, 386 Sackett St., Feb. 11. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

HYLAND.—Francis A., 40 Butler St., Feb. 10. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

KRUMBHOLZ.—Herman, 623 Vanderbilt St., Feb. 10.

LAGERSTEDT.—Axel F., 413 8th St., Feb. 10. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

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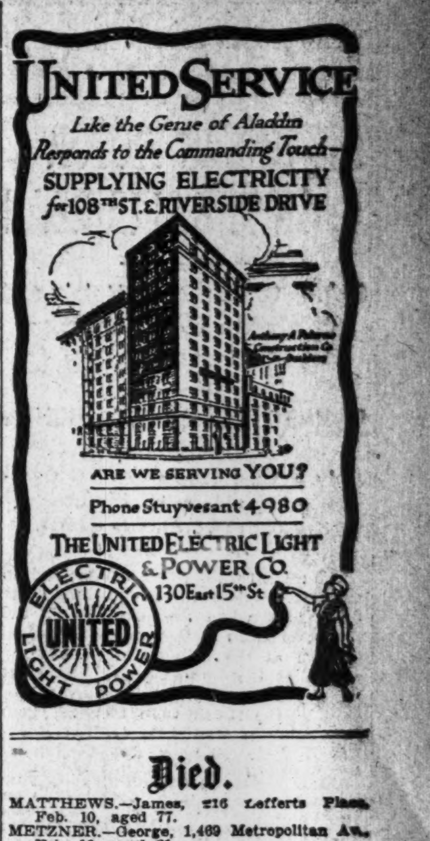
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Died.

MATTHEWS.—James, 216 Lefferts Place, Feb. 10, aged 77.

METZNER.—George, 1,469 Metropolitan Av., Feb. 10, aged 81.

MOORE.—Lillian W., 332 Van Buren St., Feb. 11. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

MUSGROVE.—Kate I., 267 Troy Av., Feb. 10.

RACKEBRANDT.—Henry, 715 Monroe St., Feb. 11. Funeral today, private.

RANKER.—John, 960 Myrtle Av., Feb. 10, aged 88.

RYAN.—Michael, 76 3d Place, Feb. 10. Funeral tomorrow.

SLAFER.—Mrs. William, 202 Clermont Av., Feb. 11. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

SWORN.—Anna M., 635 Halsey St., Feb. 11. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

TUMULTY.—Ernest, 533 Court St., Feb. 10. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

VAUGHAN.—Maurice M., 1,185 Rogers Av., Feb. 11. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

WEIL.—Leopold, 657 Quincy St., Feb. 11. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

WHITING.—Ellen, 194 Clermont Av., Feb. 12.

Hoboken and Jersey City.

GFALLER.—Martha, Feb. 10, aged 34. Funeral 631 Washington St., Hoboken, tomorrow.

PATTBERG.—Frederick L., 122 Beach St., Jersey City, Feb. 11. Funeral private.

PENNAL.—Kate N., 2,204 Boulevard, Jersey City, Feb. 10.

Long Island.

GERNHARDT.—Anna, Astoria, Feb. 10. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

GILLETTE.—Mary E., Bayport, Feb. 11, aged 75. Funeral private.

GRIMES.—John, 42 Cooper St., Astoria, Feb. 11. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

KOPP.—Catherine, Richmond Hill, Feb. 10. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

NASH.—Franklin R., Elmhurst, Feb. 11. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

STINSON.—Caroline, Huntington, Feb. 10.

In Memoriam.

HUGHES.—Rev. James T. A solemn mass of requiem, Month's Mind, for the repose of the soul of Rev. James T. Hughes will be celebrated in the Church of St. Gregory, Harrison, N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 14, at 10:30 o'clock. New Haven train, 9:18 Grand Central Terminal.

KELLER.—Joseph. In loving memory of the beloved husband of Emelie and father of Irene and Elsa.

PASSMORE.—In loving memory of Mary Ellen, wife of Richard Passmore, who passed away 13th day of February, 1916.

SLADE.—In loving memory of our mother, Isabel, passed away, Feb. 13, 1916.

BRUEN.—John, mass St. Bridget's Church, Newark, tomorrow, 8 A. M.

CARR.—Thomas, mass St. Columba's Church, Newark, Feb. 17, 8 A. M.

HANNAN.—John, in memory of; died Feb. 13, 1914.

JONES.—Anna C., mass St. Antoninus's Church, Newark, today, 8:20 A. M.

CIRCLE 104. J. WINTERBOTTOM SIXTH AV. at 53d St.
23d St. & 8th Av. FRANK E. CAMPBELL B'way & 66th St.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY
233 St. By Harlem Train and by Trolleys. Office, 20 East 23d St., New York.
Lots of small size for sale.

DEATH NOTICES should reach ALL of the friends. To do this insert these notices also in
The Tribune
Phone, Beekman 3000

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Manuscripts and Letters
Including the remaining books selected from the library of the late Wm. Matthews, American Binder. Kingsborough's Mexico in colors; Franklin's Indian Treaty, 1745; Burns' Poems, 1787; Gray's Odes, 1757; MS. Hours 15th Century; MS. English Chronicle, 14th Century; Borrow MS. for "Bible in Spain"; Two Swinburne MSS.; Letters of Penn, Queen Anne, Franklin, Burke, Lamb, etc., and a Bradford Almanac, 1685.
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To be sold at Auction
Friday morning, February 16, 1917, at 10:30 o'clock.
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HIGGINS WINS SUBURBAN QUARTER IN STIRRING FINISH.

HIGGINS IS VICTOR IN THE SUBURBAN

I.-A. A. C. Star Beats Halpin and Meredith by a Thrilling Final Spurt.

WINNER LEADS BY INCHES

Only a Yard Separates First Quartet of Runners in Feature of Knights of St. Antony Games.

The most thrilling finish witnessed on an armory floor in many years came last night when Joe Higgins of the Irish-American A. C. won the Suburban Quarter at the Knights of St. Antony games at the Forty-seventh Regiment Armory in Brooklyn. Bunched within a yard at the finish were Higgins, Tom Halpin of the Boston A. A., Ted Meredith of the Meadow Brook Club of Philadelphia, and Westmore Wilcox of Harvard. As this quartet flashed over the finish line the big crowd was in an uproar, and when it was announced that Higgins had won by inches the big armory shook with applause.

This is the third time a member of the Irish-American A. C. has won this trophy, a bronze statue of Mercury, valued at $500. Under the conditions of the race, the trophy becomes the property of the man scoring the most points after a club has won it three times. This gives possession of the bronze to Jim Rosenberger, who won it in the colors of the Irish-American A. C. in 1911 and 1912. It was won last year by Binga Dismond of the University of Chicago, who was among the defeated men last night. Meredith won the classic in 1913 and 1915, and Halpin was victorious in 1914.

Oldtimers never recalled such a finish in an indoor race. Higgins's victory was the result of a game, persistent spurt, which brought him from last place through the flying field, and in the final leap for the worsted he was about six inches in front.

Half a dozen of the fleetest quarter-milers started. Higgins had the pole, and lined up at his side were Halpin, Meredith, Wilcox, Dismond, and George Durnell of the Boys' Club. Meredith was the favorite with the crowd, and he got a great cheer when the runners were introduced at the starting mark. As they dashed for the first turn Dismond accidentally bumped into Meredith, and this shove resulted in the former Pennsylvania star being pushed into the lead past Higgins, who was crowded out of his place on the inside.

Once in the lead Meredith romped on until he was two yards ahead of the colored sprinter from Chicago. Halpin moved up to third. With one lap to go, Higgins was back in the ruck, but was patiently biding his time. Meredith was striding along like a machine, and the other runners were waiting for a chance to leap to his side, but he held tightly to his slight advantage.

Coming into the back stretch Dismond made a desperate effort to steal the lead from Meredith. He dashed on until he was right at the Philadelphian's shoulder. Then came Halpin and Wilcox, with a dangerous challenge in every leap. There was a great shout from the crowd as Halpin sprinted and forged ahead of Dismond and Wilcox. At this time Higgins was still trailing.

Suddenly Higgins came on with a rush. The former Holy Cross runner seemed to have a world of reserve speed, and each stride carried him on and on until he was mixed in with the field and the racers were so closely bunched that it was difficult to see who had the advantage. Meredith weakened as the runners tore on toward the stretch, and Higgins overtook the field one by one. Higgins and Halpin dashed past the tiring Meredith. Meredith was third, two feet behind Halpin, and Wilcox was only inches back of Meredith. Higgins's time was 0:51 3-5.

Eddie Goodwin of the Irish-American A. C. won the three-mile bicycle race, which was marked by many exciting spills. Goodwin started from scratch, and by clever riding was able to avoid all the trouble which happened to the riders ahead of him.

The one-mile handicap was won by M. A. Golden of Fordham, who had a mark of fifty-five yards. As Homer Baker, the scratch man, did not start, Golden was one of the back-markers. He ran with fine judgment, and won out after Harry McGinn of the Paulist A. C. challenged him at the finish and almost closed up on him. Golden won by more than a yard in 4:24 4-5.

The half-mile run for Catholic clubs was won by W. Bansfield of the Knights of St. Antony, with a handicap of fifteen yards, in 3:02 3-5.

The summaries:

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by A. G. Desch, St. Benedict's Prep., (4 yards;) L. L. Mabie, Central Cong. S. S., (4½ yards,) second; D. J. Cooney, unattached, (6 yards,) third. Time—0:10 2-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap, Open to Catholic Athletic League.—Won by W. Banfield, Knights of St. Anthony, (15 yards;) T. Gallagher, Knights of St. Anthony, (45 yards,) second; T. Larkin, Paulist A. C., (27 yards,) third. Time—2:03 2-5.

One-Mile Walk, Handicap.—Won by H. Dacko, American Walkers' Association, (0:55;) K. Zulch, American Walkers' Association, (0:32,) second; W. Plant, Long Island A. C., (scratch,) third. Time—7:39 3-5.

880-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by A. Wild, Parkville C. C.; M. Leonard, St. Benedict's Prep, second; W. Carroll, Holy Cross Lyceum, third. Time—2:14 3-5.

One-Mile Relay, Scratch, Open to Catholic Athletic League.—Won by Loughlin Lyceum, (G. Milne, R. W. McDonald, P. Hauser, J. J. O'Brien;) Holy Cross Lyceum, second; Knights of St. Antony disqualified. Time—3:38 3-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by M. A. Golden, Fordham University, (55 yards;) H. McGinn, Paulist A. C., (50 yards,) second; H. Wigger, Paulist A. C., (75 yards,) third. Time—4:25 4-5.

Three-Mile Bicycle, Handicap.—Won by E. H. Goodwin, Irish-American A. C., (scratch;) J. Nunziata, Unione Sportiva Italiana, (25 yards,) second; A. Attardi, Unione Sportiva Italiana, (40 yards,) third. Time—7:28 3-5.

600-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by W. F. Kelly, Prudential Insurance Co. A. A., (3 yards;) A. H. Dolder, West Side Y. M. C. A., (15 yards,) second; P. Wood, unattached, (30 yards,) third. Time—1:15 1-5.

Suburban Quarter-Mile Special, Scratch.—Won by Joseph T. Higgins, Irish-American A. C.; Thomas J. Halpin, Boston A. A., second; James E. (Ted) Meredith, Meadow Brook Club, Philadelphia, third. Time—0:51 3-5.

Medley Relay Race, Handicap, One Mile and Seven-eighths.—Won by West Side Y. M. C. A.; Knights of St. Anthony, second; Paulist A. C., third. Time—7:53.

HANDICAP TO HAGGNEY.

Glencoe Runner Takes Honors in Harlem A. L. Race.

H. Haggney of the Glencoe A. C. was the victor in the handicap run of the Harlem Athletic League held yesterday over the course of the St. Christopher Club. Victor Voteretsas, the Morningside crack, ran a good race from scratch, and came within 50 yards of Haggney at the finish. Team honors went to the St. Joseph's Y. M. A., with a total of 47 points.

The order of finish of the first ten:

1—H. Haggney, Glencoe A. C....5:00 32:02
2—Voteretsas, Morning's A. C.Scratch 27:11
3—J. Fitzpatrick, St. Joseph's Y. M. A..........4:00 31:12
4—E. Ponteau, St. Christopher's Club..........3:45 31:14
5—K. Trottman, St. Christopher's Club..........3:30 32:03
6—W. Rontarnen, Glencoe A. C...1:45 30:12
7—L. C. Duggan, St. Joseph's Y. M. A..........2:45 31:27
8—C. Kaltvan, Morningside A. C.4:45 32:31
9—C. R. Lantelme, Macombs A.C.1:15 29:07
10—J. Briegford, St. Joseph's Y. M. A..........3:00 32:02

TEAM COMPETITION.

St. Joseph's Y. M. A.	3	7	10	11	16—47
Morningside A. C.	2	8	13	14	17—54
Glencoe A. C.	1	6	12	23	24—66
St. Christopher's Club	4	5	15	20	22—66
Macombs A. C.	9	18	19	21	25—92

WINKLER IS HIGH GUN.

Leads Field of Sixty at N. Y. A. C. Holiday Shoot.

A. H. Winkler of Chicago won the big holiday shoot at the Travers Island traps of the New York Athletic Club yesterday. He took the honors with a card of 185, out of a possible 200 targets, from a field that numbered sixty gunners. His individual strings were 24, 22, 25, 23, 21, 23, 23 and 24. R. L. Spotts, the national champion, finished second, with a card of 182. Then came C. Stein with 181, J. H. Hendrickson with 180, and A. L. Burns with 179.

In the handicap shoot, R. R. Debacher led the field with a card of 163—45—200. Then came R. M. Owen with 167—25—192. The third handicap prize went to F. A. Baker, with a card of 166—25—191. In addition to the scratch and handicap prizes, there were trophies offered for the best work at each set of traps. J. M. McLoughlin won on Trap No. 1. On Trap No. 2, the winner was C. Stein. On Trap No. 3, A. L. Burns was high gun. On Trap No. 4, the winner was A. H. Winkler.

The winners of the handicap and scratch prizes follow:

Scratch—A. H. Winkler, 185; R. L. Spotts, 182; C. Stein, 181; J. H. Hendrickson, 180; A. L. Burns, 179; L. Davis, 178; F. O. Williams, 177; G. J. Corbett, 175; B. E. Eldred, 175; Dr. W. B. Short, 172.

High Handicap Prizes—R. R. Debacher, 163—45, 200; R. M. Owens, 167—25, 192; F. A. Baker, 166—25, 191; J. P. Donovan, 161—30, 191; N. W. Peters, 160—30, 190.

DONOVAN WINS AT TRAPS.

Twenty Gunners Compete in New Rochelle Shoot.

Four squads of trapshooters, with axes, boathooks, and poles, became ice breakers for nearly four hours yesterday to force open a channel in New Rochelle Harbor for the passenger launch to reach Harrison Island, where the New Rochelle Y. C. clubhouse and traps are. Of the twenty men who faced the traps ten of them returned scores of 90 or better. Seven tied in the match for the Take Home trophy, which was won by J. P. Donovan in the shoot-off. Six tied for the February Cup, and five tied for the Accumulation Cup. Donovan won the leg for the last-named trophy after a shoot-off. The high scratch man for the day was A. L. Burns, with 94. A New York team composed of five men defeated a Boston team of the same number in a team match, 460 to 455.

The scores of the 100-bird shoot follow:

Name.	Feb. 25.	Cup.	Accu.	Hit.H.Tot.
J. P. Donovan	5 25	5 25	2 25	91—16—100
F. E. Williamson	6 25	6 25	6 24	79—24—100
F. W. Howard	3 25	3 25	3 25	89—10— 99
A. L. Burns	1 25	1 25	1 24	94— 4— 98
J. N. McLoughlin	2 25	1 23	3 23	89— 6— 95
C. A. Marsland	6 23	5 24	6 25	73—22— 95
G. H. Morse	0 24	0 23	0 23	94— 0— 94
R. L. Spotts	0 24	0 22	0 23	92— 0— 92
F. Williams	0 23	0 23	0 25	92— 0— 92
W. S. Clark	0 23	0 24	0 22	92— 0— 92
J. L. Snow	0 23	0 23	0 22	91— 0— 91
L. S. Curtis	0 22	0 23	0 21	90— 0— 90
J. Clark, Jr.	0 23	0 24	0 22	90— 0— 90
R. Davis	0 21	0 23	0 23	90— 0— 90
J. Rehtz	5 25	5 25	4 22	77—13— 90
A. P. Bennett	3 24	2 25	1 23	83— 6— 89
G. P. Granbery	3 23	2 17	3 25	78—10— 88
W. H. Yule	0 23	0 18	0 21	87— 0— 87
B. R. Stoddard	4 25	4 22	3 22	75—12— 87
F. W. King	0 23	0 21	0 18	84— 0— 84

REFEREE STEPS IN TO SAVE WEINERT

Fulton's Physical Advantages So Great Bout Is Stopped in Second Round.

Fred Fulton, the Minnesota heavyweight, with an overwhelming advantage of thirty-nine pounds in weight, and several inches in reach and height, pummeled Charley Weinert of Newark into submission at Madison Square Garden last night in less than two rounds. The Jersey boxer, weighing only 183½ pounds, faded into insignificance compared with the 222½-pound plasterer who towered at least six inches over Weinert's head. It proved a poorly chosen match for the opening of Grant Hugh Browne's new National Sportsmen's Club.

Fulton's physical advantages were a hopeless handicap for Weinert and not once during the short duration of the bout was the Newark lad able to plant a hard, telling blow on the lanky angular Fulton. Fulton jabbed Weinert's face with a left, which worked with the rapidity of a triphammer, until it was bruised and cut. Before the first round was over Weinert was dizzy and groggy. The second round had gone only a little more than two minutes when Referee Bill Brown stepped in and stopped the bout. He waved the giant Fulton aside and held Weinert up by the arms so that he would not fall against the ropes. The Jersey lad was so badly chopped and jabbed by Fulton's unchecked left and right jolts that his eyes were glassy and he was tottering around on the verge of collapse.

It was the first bout that has been held in the Garden in a long time, and it attracted only a fair-sized gathering. In the ringside boxes were many prominent New Yorkers and well-known sporting men. A few women were scattered through the boxes and here and there was a clubman in evening clothes. The band played and the ropes about the ring were red, white and blue. The new club promoter, Mr. Browne, sat in a ringside box with Les Darcy, the Australian middleweight who is to box Al McCoy at the Garden on March 5.

The Fulton-Weinert fray was so one-sided that it failed to give much of an idea of how much Fulton has improved since he met Reich here some time ago. He is bigger, heavier, and looks more rugged. His left jab is the best blow in his punching kit, although Weinert's defense last night was so ineffective that Fulton was able to use a right hook with deadly effect.

Weinert rushed from his corner in the first round and sent a left to Fulton's body which only caused the big fellow to smile. Fulton then ripped a left across the Jersey boy's face and shot a stiff right jolt to the body. Soon Fulton had his opponent back against the ropes, where he showered blows all over his face. Fulton ripped in so many stinging lefts that before the round ended Weinert's eyes were closing and his mouth was badly cut.

Any resistance which Weinert might have had in reserve against this boxer, who towered above him out of all proportion, was taken out of him in that first round, and the second round was a sad affair for Weinert. For a brief period Weinert was aroused from his semi-conscious state and peppered a few blows to Fulton's face. After that he was through and Fulton battered him all over the ring, while the blood flowed from his mouth. When Weinert started to get wobbly in the knees Referee Brown stopped the bout.

In the preliminaries Knockout Brennan knocked out Tex McCarthy in two rounds and Whitey Allen finished Joe Mace of Chicago also in a couple of rounds.

COLUMBIA CUBS DEFEATED.

Lose Cane Sprees to Sophomores and Also Lose Smoking Privilege.

Columbia's freshmen yesterday lost the greatest privilege of the campus, the right to smoke pipes, by reason of their defeat in the annual cane spree by 6 bouts to 1. Three thousand graduates, back at Morningside Heights for the annual Alumni Day, saw this third and last of the series of freshman-sophomore clashes. A victory would have given the yearlings the right to smoke, pipes only, after Washington's Birthday.

Only Hamel, an aggressive grappler in the 135-pound class, was victorious for the freshmen. He surprised Svennson, a second year veteran, and wrested his cane away in the third period of the bout. The best engagement on the mat was between Work, '19, and Kantor, '20. The freshman had all the better of the spree from the start, but Work made a lucky twist in 8:40, and the coveted piece of ash was his. Raegener, 'Varsity football tackle and heavyweight wrestler, needed only two seconds to gain the cane from Eisfelder, the freshman, in the unlimited heavyweight class.

The new football trophy cup, presented by the class of 1913 at Columbia for the first time, went to L. W. Zychlinski, full back, as the student on the gridiron squad who made the most improvement in his studies during the Fall semester. The cup is a challenge trophy, and the name of one student will be inscribed each year. Following the cane spree the 'Varsity swimming team gave an exhibition for the alumni in the pool.

GREEN FIVE GETS ANOTHER.

Beats Columbia for Second Time in Two Days—Score Is 26 to 20.

Intercollegiate League Standing.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Princeton	4	1	.800
Yale	4	1	.800
Pennsylvania	3	2	.600
Dartmouth	3	3	.500
Columbia	1	4	.200
Cornell	1	5	.167

Four thousand Columbia alumni and undergraduates were disappointed last night to see the Dartmouth five trounce the Columbians in the annual Alumni Day basket ball game by 26 to 20 after the New Yorkers had been in the lead just a few minutes before the final whistle. It was the second victory over Columbia in two days for Dartmouth, the first meeting of these two intercollegiate teams having been Saturday night at Hanover.

The visitors led in the slow first half and closed out at 13 to 6. When the teams lined up again Katz was substituted for Roberts in the Columbia combination and he started a rally in which Leonard and Farer contributed enough baskets to put the New Yorkers in the lead by 20 to 19. With only a few minutes to play, Captain Sisson of Dartmouth tied the count on a foul goal, Steenrod jumped a ball into the basket following a clinch under Columbia's goal, and Rau and Sisson contributed the final two scores.

The lineup:

Dartmouth, (26.)	Position.	Columbia, (20.)
Nudgett	L. F.	Roberts
Sisson	R. F.	Latour
Steenrod	C.	Leonard
Ashton	L. G.	Farer
Rau	R. G.	Farrell

Goals from floor—Sisson, (4,) Rau, (3,) Nudgett, (2,) Steenrod, Farer, (3,) Leonard, (2,) Katz, (2.) Goals from fouls—Sisson, (6,) Leonard, (6.) Substitution—Katz for Roberts. Referee—J. O'Shea, St. John's College. Umpire—Ed. Thorp, De la Salle. Time of halves—Twenty minutes each.

YALE FIVE UPSETS PENN.

Eli Finds Red and Blue Easy, Winning by 25 to 13 Score.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 12.—Yale easily defeated Pennsylvania at basket ball tonight, 25 to 13, displaying the best form of the year. The great defensive work of the entire Yale team in the second half was the feature of the game, and so closely did they guard the Pennsylvanians that they were unable to throw a basket from the floor in the second half.

Captain McNichol of Pennsylvania did all the scoring for his team in that half, the points being made on goals from fouls. Olsen's goal tossing was the best seen on the Yale floor this season.

The summary:

Yale, (25.)	Position.	Penn., (13.)
Olsen	R. F.	Martin
Kinney	L. F.	Lavin
Garfield	C.	Jefford
Mallon	R. G.	Emery
Taft	L. G.	McNichol

Goals from floor—Yale: Olsen, (6,) Kinney, (2,) Garfield, Taft. Pennsylvania: Martin, Jefford, Emery. Goals from fouls—Kinney, Yale, (5;) McNichol, Pennsylvania, (7.)

Substitutes—Pennsylvania: Connelly for Lavin, Ivory for Emery. Referee—Tom Thorp. Umpire—Mr. Derring. Time of halves—Twenty minutes each.

HOPKINS WINS IN SHOOT.

Takes High Scratch Prize at Bayside Y. C. Contest.

R. Hopkins of Jersey City won the high scratch prize in an invitation shoot at the traps of the Bayside Yacht Club yesterday. He broke 69 out of 75 clay birds. Jack Fanning, a professional, bettered that performance by one. George Abbott of the home club won the high handicap prize, returning a full score on his handicap of 10. Daniel E. Smith of the Port Washington Yacht Club was second, with 73 on his handicap of 10.

The scores follow:

R. Hopkins, Jersey City, 69, 5—74; George Abbott, Bayside Y. C., 65, 10—75; Daniel E. Smith, Port Washington Y. C., 63, 10—73; Ernest L. Smith, Bayside Y. C., 60, 12—72; A. Fox, Bayside Y. C., 60, 9—69; Waldo Grose, Manhasset Bay Y. C., 61, 8—69; George Sykes, Jersey City, 52, 14—66; W. M. Collins, Bayside Y. C., 58, 6—64; Fred Short, Jersey City, 50, 8—58; Fred Winslow, professional, 65, 0—65; Jack Fanning, professional, 70, 0—70.

Skating at the Parks.

Central Park—Skating yesterday.
Van Cortlandt Park—Skating yesterday.
Prospect Park—Skating yesterday.

KUEHNE WINS TWO TITLES ON SKATES

New York A. C. Man Gains Eastern Championships in the Half and Mile at Newburg.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Feb. 12.—On ice that was almost perfect, and with excellent weather conditions prevailing, the Eastern championship speed skating races were held this afternoon at the Downing Lake Park. About 7,000 persons witnessed the classics on ice, despite the extreme cold. There were 101 entries.

Walter Kuehne, wearing the emblem of the New York A. C., won both of the day's big features, the mile and the half-mile championships. His times were slow, however. In the longer event he covered the distance in 3:11 2-5, and was clocked in 1:27 3-5 for the half mile. George Pickering, another New York A. C. ice speeder, carried off two second places for his day's work in the five-mile handicap and in the half-mile championship. Archie Rogers, representing the Newburg Wheelmen, was the winner in the long handicap.

Five preliminary heats were needed to accommodate the unexpected large entry for the quarter-mile championship. Edward Horton of Saranac Lake, who glided over the finish line just ahead of Pickering in the fourth heat, won the final sprint, with the New Yorker again in second place.

A feature of the day was a race between three women over a quarter-mile course. Miss Elsie Muller of New York won in 0:58 1-5, with Miss Hazel Eckert of New York and Miss Nina Wheeler of Brooklyn in second and third places. Mrs. Frank McMillan of Fort Lee, N. J., claimed a world's championship for women over the quarter-mile distance by reason of her time of 0:57 in a special exhibition of fast skating.

The summaries:

Quarter-Mile Championship.—Final Heat—Won by Edward Horton, Saranac Lake; George Pickering, New York A. C., second; Donald M. Baker, New York A. C., third. Time—0:41 1-5.

Mile Novice.—Final Heat—Won by A. Grasing; R. Grasing, second; P. Rogers, third. Time—3:19 1-5.

Half-Mile Championship.—Final Heat—Won by Walter Kuehne, New York A. C.; George Pickering, New York A. C., second; Edward Horton, Saranac Lake, third. Time—1:27 3-5.

Mile Championship.—Final Heat—Won by Walter Kuehne, New York A. C.; Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid, second; Archie Rogers, Newburg Wheelmen, third. Time—3:11 2-5.

Five-Mile Handicap.—Archie Rogers, (scratch,) first; George Pickering, New York A. C., (25 yards,) second; Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid, (50 yards,) third. Time—17:46.

In Sales like these—"parting is such sweet sorrow".

Clean-up for Spring.
2,168 silk four-in-hands.
$1.00 and $1.50 qualities.
65c.

344 caps that were $1.00 and $1.50.
65c.

234 caps that were $2.00 and $2.50.
$1.15.

At the Warren and 13th St. stores only.

A few negligee shirts that were $1.50 to $3.50.
$1.10.

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Broadway at Warren Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

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Of Course

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15 grains of Lithia Salts to the gallon.
Sold everywhere in splits, pints and quarts only.

Don't accept ordinary waters.

Insist on genuine CLYSMIC THE KING OF TABLEWATERS
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PELL TAKES GOLD RACQUET FINAL

PELL GAINS LEG ON NEW GOLD RACQUET

Defeats Mortimer, 3 Games to 2, in Championship Match at Tuxedo.

LOSER STARTS WITH RUSH

Captures First Two Games in Whirlwind Fashion and Gives Strong Battle in Third.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Feb. 12.—Clarence C. Pell of Tuxedo added another victory to his long list by defeating Stanley Grafton Mortimer, his team-mate in the national doubles, in the final round for the gold racquet championship, at the Tuxedo Tennis and Racquet Club to day, three games to two. The score was 13 to 15, 13 to 15, 15 to 11, 15 to 8, 15 to 10, thus obtaining his first leg on the new gold racquet, Pell having won the gold racquet trophy presented for competition last year by three victories.

At the start it looked as if Mortimer had everything his own way. He played in whirlwind style, taking two straight games at the outset, 15 to 13, 15 to 13. This was the turning point of the match, as Mortimer never got another game, although he was within two aces in the third and five aces in the fifth and deciding game.

The summary:

FIRST GAME.

Pell	1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 4 0 2 2	13
Mortimer	0 0 1 4 2 1 3 1 2 0 0 1	15

Pell—Aces by service, 8; by placement, 3; by opponent's misses, 2. Mortimer—Aces by service, 7; by placement, 4; by opponent's misses, 4.

SECOND GAME.

Pell	0 2 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 4 ..	13
Mortimer	0 0 1 5 0 1 0 2 0 4 1 0 0 1	15

Pell—Aces by service, 5; by placement, 7; by opponent's misses, 1. Mortimer—Aces by service, 7; by placements, 6; by opponent's misses, 2.

THIRD GAME.

Pell	0 0 3 1 1 2 1 2 3 1 1	15
Mortimer	3 1 0 3 1 0 0 1 2 0 0	11

Pell—Aces by service, 7; by placement, 4; by opponent's misses, 4. Mortimer—Aces by service, 6; by placement, 2; by opponent's misses, 3.

FOURTH GAME.

Pell	3 1 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 3 2	15
Mortimer	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 3 4 0 0 ..	8

Pell—Aces by service, 5; by placement, 6; by opponent's misses, 4. Mortimer—Aces by service, 5; by placement, 1; by opponent's misses, 2.

FIFTH GAME.

Pell	1 4 1 5 1 3	15
Mortimer	2 4 3 0 1 ..	10

Pell—Aces by service, 6; by placement, 2; by opponent's misses, 7. Mortimer—Aces by service, 6; by placement, 2; by opponent's misses, 2.

Referee—George L. Wrenn. Marker—B. J. Moore, Tuxedo.

In the exhibition match between William Newman of the New York Racquet Club and Harry Boakes, Jr., of the University Club, Chicago, the New Yorker won handily in three straight games by a score of 15 to 7, 15 to 3, 15 to 9. The galleries were filled by a fashionable gathering, including many racquet players of note.

YALE OUTSWIMS C. C. N. Y.

Wins League Meet by 39 to 14 and Water Polo by 19 to 5.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 12.—Yale won five out of six events in tonight's swimming meet with C. C. N. Y., Jones scooping the only first place for the New Yorkers when he plunged 66 feet in the distance float. The fancy diving of Benjamin of Yale was especially clever. Alexander of Yale finished first in the furlong race, but was disqualified because he failed to touch the finish line, Hopkins, his team mate, being adjudged the winner.

The final score by point was 39 to 14. Yale also won at water polo by 19 to 5.

FOX RINK WINS AND LOSES.

Victorious in Afternoon, but Defeated in Morning.

Yesterday's biting cold weather was made to order for the curlers at the St. Andrew's Golf Club and matches were played morning and afternoon. In the morning match the team skipped by A. B. Halliday defeated the team skipped by Austen G. Fox by a score of 13 to 9. In the afternoon match W. H. Hodgman skipped the Halliday team and it was beaten by Fox's team by a score of 10 to 8. The line-up:

Rink 1.—No. 1, F. Holbrook; No. 2, A. H. Fox; No. 3, W. H. Hodgman; skip, A. B. Halliday.

Rink 2.—No. 1, L. Sandford; No. 2, S. Coe; No. 3, J. C. Ten Eyck; skip, A. G. Fox.

Barnes and Crum Join Braves.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—The signed contract of Jesse L. Barnes, a pitcher, was received today at the offices of the Boston National League Baseball Club. Barnes has been with the club since 1915, when he was obtained from the Davenport team of the Three I League. Pitcher Cal Crum of Tulsa, Okla., also sent in his signed contract.

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MATHEY AND HERD ADVANCE.

Each Wins Two Matches in Indoor Tennis Tourney.

Two of the strongest contestants in the national indoor tennis championships at the Seventh Regiment Armory advanced to the round before the semi-finals as a result of yesterday's competition. There were Dean Mathey, the only first-ten player remaining in the tournament, and Clifton B. Herd, the young Californian, whose play thus far has been indicative of more than ordinary strength. Both of these men played two matches. Mathey won a second round match from V. C. Arguimbau at 6—2, 6—2, and in the third round defeated D. E. Roberts at 6—1, 6—3.

The advance of Herd was also accomplished in straight sets, in the case of each of his opponents. The second round victory was gained over Benjamin M. Phillips, who on Saturday vanquished the junior indoor champion, Elliott Binzen. Herd's victory was registered at 6—3, 6—2. In the third round the Californian's victim was Ludlow Vandeventer, who succumbed with the score 6—1, 6—3.

The playing of the second round had no surprises. All of the leaders came through, and in most instances the conquests were recorded in straight sets. In the upper half of the draw Benjamin Letson, the national boys' champion, met with no serious opposition when he encountered L. H. Rogers. The high school youth was never pressed to his best game, and he defeated his rival with the score 6—4, 6—2. Provided Letson can vanquish Arthur S. Cragin in the third round he will be called to face Dean Mathey in the fourth.

The lower half of the draw held several interesting matches. Among those who advanced through the second round were G. A. L. Dionne, Craig Biddle, Charles Chambers, and Alrick H. Man, Jr. With the exception of Biddle, who vanquished George Groesbeck at 6—1, 6—1, all of the contests went to three sets. Man met with some stern opposition from Harry S. Parker. The latter took the first set, a deuce encounter, at 8—6, but he could not keep up the pace and was defeated in the two succeeding sets at 6—3, 6—3. Thus far Man has had two hard matches, but the remaining matches to the semi-final round, which it is confidently expected he will reach, appear to hold less formidable contests.

The summaries:

First Round.—H. H. Taylor won from Kenneth Hawks by default; L. H. Rogers won from Thomas N. Day, Jr., by default; W. J. Gallon won from H. S. Rothschild by default; R. R. McAllister defeated M. Machsoud, 6—0, 6—0.

Second Round.—D. E. Roberts defeated E. T. Appleby, 6—1, 6—2; Dean Mathey defeated V. C. Arguimbau, 6—2, 6—2; A. S. Cragin defeated H. Taylor, 4—6, 6—2, 6—4; B. H. Letson defeated L. H. Rogers, 6—4, 6—2; M. T. Ackerland defeated F. A. Walbridge, 6—3, 6—2; O. Salm defeated G. King, 7—5, 5—7, 6—1; W. J. Gallon defeated C. A. Anderson, 6—1, 7—5; S. H. Voshell defeated C. Jolliss, 6—4, 6—2; L. Vandeventer defeated P. Goold, 6—3, 6—4; C. B. Herd defeated B. M. Phillips, 6—3, 6—2; G. A. L. Dionne defeated H. L. Bowman, 6—4, 4—6, 10—8; C. Biddle defeated G. Groesbeck, 6—1, 6—1; G. G. Greny defeated C. J. Post, 6—4, 3—6, 6—1; C. C. Chambers defeated R. B. Haines, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4; A. H. Man, Jr., defeated H. S. Parker, 6—8, 6—3, 6—3.

Third Round.—Dean Mathey defeated D. E. Roberts, 6—1, 6—3; C. B. Herd defeated L. Vandeventer, 6—1, 6—3.

WARSAW IS DISQUALIFIED.

Whirling Dun Placed First in Feature at New Orleans.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 12.—The first disqualification of the meeting here came with the running of the fourth race, the feature of today's card. Warsaw, on which F. Robinson had the mount, was the offender, and after leading Whirling Dun home by a scant length was placed last and the purse awarded to Whirling Dun.

The interference was palpable, and immediately after the horses had crossed the finish there was a strong clamor for Warsaw's displacement. The judge immediately after flashing the result took the numbers down, and on McTaggart's complaint of foul instantly allowed it. Robinson declared that he could not control Warsaw.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; three and a half furlongs. Time—0:44 2-5.
Zip, C. W. Clarke's br. g., 2 years, 112 pounds, by Chantilly-Balerian, 8 to 5, 3 to 5, and 1 to 3, (McTaggart)..........1^{3}
Water Wave, G. W. J. Bissell's ch. f., 2, 109, 6 to 1, 2 to 1, and even, (Louder)....2^{h}
Reilloc, W. D. Bernhardt's b. f., 2, 106, 8 to 1, 3 to 1, and 6 to 5, (F. Robinson)..3^{4}
Tantalizer, St. Teresa, Sena Day, Boldness, and Nowhere also ran. Shade, Natty, and Tugs scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:01 1-5.
Hester Smith, H. Neustetter's ch. f., 3 years, 104 pounds, by Ben Trovato-Estimation, 7 to 1, 5 to 2, and 6 to 5, (Lyke).1½
Velvet, G. Knebelkamp's ch. f., 3, 104, 13 to 10, 3 to 5, and 1 to 4, (Carroll)....2^{1½}
Ex-Sheriff, W. C. Overton's b. g., 3, 114, 6 to 1, 2 to 1, and even, (Hanover)....3^{1½}
Patapsco, Boy Brown, Miss Represent, Sanborne, and Woodly also ran. Dahlia and Plunger were scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Time—1:17 2-5.
Langhorne, W. L. Drake's br. g., 5 years, 117 pounds, by Odd Fellow-Nun's Cloth, 3 to 1, 1 to 2, and 1 to 6, (McTaggart)..1^{3}
Talebearer, J. M. Booker's ch. g., 5, 108, 4 to 5, 1 to 3, and out, (Crump)........2^{nk}
Fairy Legend, D. S. Fountain's br. f., 4, 105, 12 to 1, 4 to 1, and 8 to 5, (Carroll)..........3¼
Tom Caro, Tie Pin, Buzzaround, Hops, Stirup, and Rose Point also ran. King Mart, The Masquerader, Gordon Russell, Busy Joe, Wetsall, Kebo, and Gleipnor scratched.

FOURTH RACE. — For three-year-olds; seven furlongs. Time—1:31.
*Warsaw, Thomas Clyde's br. g., 3 years, 107 pounds, by Out of Reach-Rosinante, 17 to 10, 3 to 5, and out, (F. Robinson)..1^{1}
†Whirling Dun, C. W. Clarke's b. g., 3, 118, 8 to 5, 3 to 5, and out, (McTaggart)..2^{6}
‡Rhyme, B. J. Brannon's b. g., 3, 108, 12 to 1, 3 to 1, and even, (Hanover)........3^{1}
§Lucille P., G. Knebelkamp's b. f., 104, 5 to 1, 8 to 5 to 5, and 1 to 2..........4^{6}
Merchant and Joanna also ran. Bird Lore, Mirza, Opportunity, and Fizer scratched.
*Disqualified for foul and placed last. †Placed first. ‡Placed second. §Placed third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; one mile. Time—1:47 2-5.
Colonel McNab, Rice Porter's b. g., 4 years, 101 pounds, by Hastings-Falomacita, 13 to 5, even, and 1 to 2, (Merrimee)..........1^{3}
Verena, William Kimmich's br. g., aged, 116, 6 to 1, 2 to 1, and even, (McTaggart)..........2^{10}
Class A, O. Gupler's ch. g., aged, 98, 12 to 1, 5 to 1, and 5 to 2, (Louder)........3^{1½}
Perth Rock, Irrawaddy, Etta's Charm, Manloc, First Wind, Best Bib and Tucker, and Jim Winn also ran. Leo Ray, Trend, Wap, Cledere, Smuggler, and Star Pearl scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; one mile and a quarter. Time—2:15.
Moscowa, J. O. Kenne's b. g., 5 years, 108 pounds, by Out of Reach-Rosinante, 7 to 2, 6 to 5, and 1 to 2, (Crump)..........1^{3}
Menlo Park, H. G. Bedwell's ch. m., 5, 105, 10 to 1, 4 to 1, and 3 to 2, (Gaugel).2^{6}
Stolen Ante, A. G. Dunlap's br. h., 5, 112, 8 to 5, 1 to 2, and 1 to 5, (F. Robinson).3^{nk}
Yodeles, Fairly, Thanksgiving, and Transport also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; one mile. Time—1:46.
Royal Interest, Mrs. J. Phillip's br. g., 5 years, 111 pounds, by Don Royal-Usury, 7 to 5, 3 to 5, and 1 to 4, (McTaggart)..........1½
Joe D., J. M. Brown's br. g., 5, 111, 6 to 1, 2 to 1, and even, (F. Robinson)......2^{6}
Lukemae, W. C. Semples' b. g., 5, 111, 7 to 2, even, and 2 to 5, (Buxton)......3^{4}
Thornwood, Infidel 2nd, Baby Cal., and Superintendent also ran. Fuzzy Wuzzy, White Crown, Miss Waters, Rio Brazos, Imp Petlar, Chilton King, Marcus, Jabot, Wadsworth's Last, and Handful were scratched.

Weather, clear; track, muddy.

KUPCHIK WINS TITLE AGAIN.

Outmoves Dr. Hicks for Fourth Championship of Chess Club.

Scoring his fifth victory and without having lost a single game, A. Kupchik yesterday won the championship of the Manhattan Chess Club for the fourth year in succession by defeating Dr. J. R. Hicks in the final round after 32 moves. The opening was a Queen's gambit declined, in which Dr. Hicks had the white pieces. Kupchik emerged with a total score of 6½ to 1½, three games having been drawn with him by Rosenthal and Northrup. The second prize was won by J. Rosenthal, with 5½ to 2½, and the third by G. E. Northrup, 4—3, with one game unfinished.

The standing of the players:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Kupchik	6½	1½	Hicks	1½	5½
Rosenthal	5½	2½	Hallgarten	1½	6½
Northrup	4	3			

OWNERS DECLARE STRIKE IS BROKEN

First of Series of Big League Baseball Meetings Will Convene Today.

When the National League gets together at the Waldorf-Astoria this afternoon to adopt the season's schedule the club owners will compare notes on the strike situation and some action undoubtedly will be adopted to force all the holdouts into line. The club owners now regard the strike as broken, and predict that all players will sign contracts as soon as salary difficulties have been adjusted.

It was stated on good authority yesterday that the Players' Fraternity realizes that its cause has been hopelessly weakened because so many of the players have deserted secretly. It is believed that the threatened strike would be called off by the fraternity if it could withdraw from the difficulty gracefully.

It would not be surprising if the fraternity during the present week of baseball activity should permit the major league players to renounce their pledge not to sign.

President Tener of the National League said yesterday that he believed that the fraternity should release the major league players from the action they had taken by their pledge, and if the minor league players had any differences with the minor league club owners they should adjust these matters themselves without involving the major leagues.

August Herrmann of Cincinnati and Lon Hocker, representing the St. Louis Club, were early arrivals for today's meeting. President Charles H. Ebbets of Brooklyn returned last night from Hot Springs. The Brooklyn President said that none of his players who are holding out would receive one cent more than their contracts called for. He added that the club could not afford to pay "war time contracts," such as many of the players held last season.

President Herrmann, who is also Chairman of the National Commission said that all the players would be signed before the start South within the next two weeks. "The players," said Herrmann, "are realizing that they have been misled in this strike movement. The strike is for high salaries and nothing more. The players have no grievances. This baseball union must be exterminated, and we have a way to accomplish this end.

"There will be no compromise with the fraternity. Under present conditions I am in favor of reducing the player limit from twenty-two to eighteen players."

The fraternity has given up all hope of interference in the controversy by the National Commission, and its overtures for a conference with the minor leagues have been ignored. Word comes from President Weeghman of the Cubs that all his players will start for the Pacific Coast next week, regardless of the fraternity pledge.

President Ban Johnson of the American League is expected tomorrow morning and a meeting of the National Commission will be held during the day to consider the strike situation and the requests made by the minor leagues.

On Thursday the American League will hold its schedule meeting at the Hotel Wolcott. The International League will hold its schedule meeting in Newark on Friday.

U. S. TEAM WINS IN SOCCER.

Defeats Continent Eleven by 1 to 0 —New York Beats Brooklyn.

Replaying their Christmas Day tie in the annual cup competition of the New York Footballers' Protective Association, the United States team in the international series yesterday scored a hard-earned victory by 1 goal to 0 over the team representing the Continent, and composed of players of Belgian, German, Hungarian, and Spanish descent. Owing to the poor condition of the ground at Lenox Oval, the game was shifted to Harlem Field. For twenty minutes after the start of the second half the Americans kept up a fierce pace, but all they had to show for their hard work, aside from three corners, was a penalty, which Ford essayed to convert but which was stopped by Ferro. The ball was then worked up on the right wing and a splendid centre by Zehnbauer to Heminsley enabled the latter to score the winning goal.

The lineup:

America, (1.)	Position.	Continent, (0.)
Reilly	G.	Ferro
Robertson	R.B.	M. Vandeweghe
Morrell	L.B.	Kohler
Meyerdierks	R.H.	Walther
Lennox	C.H.	Van den Eynden
Post	L.H.	J. Vandeweghe
Zehnbauer	O.R.	Busch
Ford, James	I.R.	Peterson
Heminsley	C.	Bleich
Ford, John	I.L.	Rubin
Newman	O.L.	Meyer

Referee—C. E. Creighton. Linesmen—T. Waldron and W. Wightman. Goal—Heminsley, America. Time of halves—Thirty-five minutes each.

Preceding the international game at Harlem Field, New York and Brooklyn played their annual match. New York won by the score of 2 goals to 1. Members of the Overseas Wanderers distinguished themselves for New York, Frost scoring the first goal from a mixup after fifteen minutes of play. Soon after the restart McCrickard made a long run, and, plunging through the defending backs, placed New York two points ahead. Late in the game Campion of Bay Ridge took a pass from the middle and shot Brooklyn's only goal.

The lineup:

New York, (2.)	Position.	Brooklyn, (1.)
Renzulli	G.	Tintle
McNeill	R.B.	Kelly
Kidd	L.B.	Ferguson
MacPherson	R.H.	McChesnie
McElroy	C.	Bustard
Stuart	L.H.	McLean
Kennedy	O.R.	Campion
McCrickard	I.R.	O'Halloran
Frost	C.	O'Donnell
Young	I.L.	McKenna
MacCullum	O.L.	McGreevey

Referee—C. E. Creighton. Linesmen—R. MacCulloch and J. Williams. Goals—Frost, McCrickard, New York; Campion, Brooklyn. Time of halves—Thirty-five minutes each.

Fencers Club Wins Eddy Cup.

The New York Fencers Club swordsmen triumphed over the New York Athletic Club and the New York Turn Verein teams in interclub competitions last night at the Fencers Club for the Eddy Cup. In the second round the Fencers Club triumphed over the New York Athletic Club team by 5 to 2, and in the third round defeated the New York Turn Verein by the same score.

NEW ORLEANS ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—Two-year-olds; three and a half furlongs. Bombast, 115 pounds; Napoli, 112; Thinker, 112; Anna J., 112; Gaylady, 107; Madolyn C., 112; Vanessa Welles, 112; Paula V., 112; Mildred Euretta, 107.

SECOND RACE.—Three-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Beaver Kill, 113 pounds; Aunt Liz, 108; Ella Ryan, 106; Mico Girl, 105; Meddling Miss, 100; Blue Bannock, 109; Chemung, 108; Vallarie West, 106; Don Thrush, 103; Hasty Cora, 98.

THIRD RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Bars and Stars, 116 pounds; Stout Heart, 114; Superintendent, 113; Jack Carey, 111; Wolfs Bath, 111; Rio Brazos, 108; High Horse, 104; Margery, 101; Alex Getz, 114; Garl, 113; Pontefract, 111; Sempsilla, 111; Tantivy, 109; M. B. Thurman, 104; Tactless, 101.

FOURTH RACE.—Tulane Handicap; three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Squeeler, 116 pounds; Fleetabelle, 109; Robert Bradley, 106; Filagree, 103; Candle, 102; Margaret M., 100; Sanscript, 95; Bob Hensley, 114; Mars Cassidy, 109; David Craig, 105; Korfhage, 102; Fruit Cake, 101; Indolence, 97.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Gainer, 117 pounds; Cliff Field, 111; Beauty Shop, 108; Jack Reeves, 107; Miss Kruter, 104; Paymaster, 112; Impression, 110; Talebearer, 108; Vallas, 107; Matin, 98.

SIXTH RACE.—Claiming; four-year-olds and upward; mile and a sixteenth. Jabot, 116 pounds; Hudas Brother, 116; Agon, 111; Prime Mover, 111; Kneelet, 111; Lady Powers, 106; School for Scandal, 104; Brian Boru, 115; Milton Campbell, 114; Rustling Brass, 111; Petelus, 111; Clara Morgan, 109; London Girl, 106; Chivator, 104.

SEVENTH RACE.—Claiming; three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Minda, 109 pounds; Watch Your Step, 107; Lady Mildred, 102; Black Beauty, 97; Spring Song, 93; Edna Kenna, 109; Broomcorn, 99; Mayme W., 102; Tootsie, 95; Lady Ward, 91.

Weather, clear; track, muddy.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises.6:53|Sun sets.5:27|Moon rises.12:00

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	11:21	11:59	5:34	5:33
Governors Island	11:28	12:00	5:53	5:52
Hell Gate	1:24	1:47	7:48	7:55

Arrived—Monday, Feb. 12.

SS New York, Liverpool, Feb. 3.
SS Patris, Piraeus, Dec. 28.
SS Chippewa, Mobile, Feb. 2.
SS Andania, Liverpool, Jan. 29.
SS Coamo, San Juan, Feb. 7.
SS Sergipe, Bahia, Jan. 16.
SS El Monte, New Orleans, Feb. 6.
SS Morro Castle, Havana, Feb. 8.
SS Comus, New Orleans, Feb. 7.
SS San Giovanni, Naples, Jan. 22.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville, Feb. 9.
SS Bjorn Bjornsen, Cette, Jan. 19.
SS Tennyson, Buenos Aires, Jan. 10.
SS Waaldijk, Batavia, Dec. 1.
SS Prins Willem I., Curacao, Feb. 4.
SS Joseph J. Cuneo, Cananova, Feb. 7.
SS Feltria, London, Jan. 13.
SS Rayo, Port Arthur, Feb. 2.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Antonio Lopez	Cadiz	Jan. 27
Themis	Cristobal	Feb. 1
Halfrid	Bordeaux	Dec. 28
Ascania	London	Jan. 27
A. A. Raven	Havre	Jan. 12
Mobilia	Santos	Jan. 2
Oreland	Havre	Jan. 18
Honduras	Bordeaux	Jan. 21
Lincolnshire	Bordeaux	Jan. 22
Adolf Deppe	Huelva	Jan. 19
Eastgate	La Pallice	Jan. 20
Negure	Seville	Jan. 21
Virginia	Naples	Jan. 19
Asuarca	Barcelona	Jan. 25
Guayane	Bordeaux	Jan. 22
Francis	Pernambuco	Jan. 20
Edith	San Juan	Feb. 7
Havana	Havana	Feb. 9
Metapan	Havana	Feb. 9
Transport Kilpatrick	Cristobal	Feb. 5
City of Savannah	Savannah	Feb. 10
DUE TOMORROW.		
*Chicago	Bordeaux	Feb. 4
Advance	Cristobal	Feb. 7
Munamar	Antilla	Feb. 9
Mandeville	Jamaica	Feb. 9
Lenape	Jacksonville	Feb. 11
El Sol	Galveston	Feb. 8
DUE THURSDAY.		
Caracas	San Juan	Feb. 10
Almirante	Kingston	Feb. 10
Eurymedon	Cristobal	Feb. 6
Comanche	Jacksonville	Feb. 12
Momus	New Orleans	Feb. 10
El Paso	Galveston	Feb. 9
DUE FRIDAY.		
Santa Catalina	Cristobal	Feb. 7
Bramell Point	Port Arthur	Feb. 8
Edgar F. Luckenbach	Port Arthur	Feb. 7
Penistone	Bordeaux	Jan. 31
DUE SATURDAY.		
Holbein	Rio Janeiro	Jan. 24
Runa	Guantanamo	Feb. 7
Apache	Jacksonville	Feb. 14
DUE SUNDAY.		
Maryland	Santos	Jan. 29
Monterey	Nassau	Feb. 15
Jalisco	Nassau	Feb. 10
Algeria	Lisbon	Jan. 31
City of Columbus	Savannah	Feb. 15
DUE MONDAY.		
Brazos	San Juan	Feb. 14
Tagus	Colon	Feb. 10
Helen	Porto Rico	Feb. 14
Huron	Jacksonville	Feb. 16
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Feb. 16

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Lapland, Liverpool	—	—
Munwood, Sagua	—	12:00 M.
Hesperides, Argentina	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
El Alba, Galveston	—	12:00 M.
SAIL TOMORROW.		
Frederik VIII., Copenhagen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Fagersand, Cayenne	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Zulia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Tapajoz, Para	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	—	12:00 M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.
SAIL THURSDAY.		
Colon, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Santa Barbara, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Charlton Hall, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
El Occidente, Galveston	—	12:00 M.
SAIL FRIDAY.		
Sixaola, Jamaica	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Van Hogendorp, Salina Cruz	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Yumuri, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Clothilde Cuneo, Havana	—	3:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	—	12:00 M.
SAIL SATURDAY.		
Chicago, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Metapan, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Sama, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	—	12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa	—	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
Santurce, San Juan	—	12:00 M.
Munamar, Antilla	—	12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.
El Dia, Galveston	—	12:00 M.
SAIL MONDAY.		
Tanafjord, Bergen	—	12:00 M.

South and Central America Mails.

Jamaica and Colombia, except Cauca and Narino Departments, (Canal Zone and Panama must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Kingston, Cristobal, Cartagena, Savanilla, and Santa Marta, at 8 A. M.—Santa Marta....Feb. 14
Bermudia, via Hamilton, at 9 A. M.—Bermudian....Feb. 14
Porto Rico, Curacao, and Venezuela, via Mayaguez, La Guayra, Curacao, and Maracaibo, at 9:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10:30 A. M.)—Zulia....Feb. 14
South Brazil, (except State of Rio Grande do Sul,) via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, at 1 P. M.—Tapajos....Feb. 14
Bahamas (including Inagua and Fortune Islands) and Cuba, via Nassau and Havana, at 9 A. M.—Morro Castle....Feb. 15
Canal Zone, Panama, Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran, (Honduras,) Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, and Chile, (other parts of Honduras and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Cristobal, at 11:30 A. M., (supplementary, 12:30 P. M.,)—Colon....Feb. 15
South Brazil, (except State of Rio Grande do Sul,) via Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, at 12 M.—Charlton Hall....Feb. 15
Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Salvador, (prints, &c.,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran in Honduras, (other parts of Honduras, Panama, Canal Zone, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico, and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Cristobal, Punta Arenas, San Juan del Sur, Corinto, Amapala, La Union, La Libertad, Acajutla, San Salvador, San Jose, Camperico, Ocas, and Salina Cruz, at 8:30 A. M.—Van Hogendorp....Feb. 16
Bahamas (including Inagua and Fortune Islands) and Mexico, (specially addressed only,) via Nassau and Progreso, at 12 M.—Yumuri....Feb. 16
Jamaica, Guatemala, Honduras, (except Amapala City, Choluteca, Departments of Colon and Atlantida, other than Port of Tela, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran,) and Salvador, (letter mail only,) via Santiago, Kingston, Puerto Barrios, Puerto Cortez, Tela, and Belize, (Cuba and British Honduras must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12:30 P. M.—Sixaola....Feb. 16
Cuba, (specially addressed only,) via Havana, at 8 A. M.—Havana....Feb. 17
Porto Rico, St. Thomas, St. Croix, La Romana, San Pedro de Macoris, and Santo Domingo City, via San Juan, at 8:30 A. M.—Coamo....Feb. 17
Jamaica, via Kingston, at 9:30 A. M.—Sama....Feb. 17
Canal Zone, Panama, Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran, (Honduras,) Cauca, and Narino Departments of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, Chile, and Costa Rica, (Cuba, other parts of Honduras, and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Havana, Cristobal, and Port Limon, at 12 M.—Metapan....Feb. 17

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Philippine Islands, and Japan, Korea, and China, (specially addressed,) (via Seattle)—Hawaii Maru....Feb. 15
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and New Zealand, (via San Francisco)—Arakan....Feb. 15
Japan, Korea, and China, (via Seattle)—Awa Maru....Feb. 16
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—Shinyo Maru....Feb. 16
Hawaii, (via San Francisco)—Lurline..Feb. 22

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., FEB. 12.

SS Munamar, Nipe to New York, was 912 miles S. at noon.
SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 20 miles E. of Sand Key at noon.
SS Vesta, Port Arthur to New York, was 66 miles E. of Sand Key at noon.
SS Standard, Tuxpam to New York, was 47 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Olinda, Nuevitas to New York, was 276 miles S. at noon.
SS Gulfstream, Port Arthur to New York, was 145 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, was 355 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 552 miles E. of Galveston at noon.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 18 miles N. of St. John's at 7 P. M.
SS El Siglo, Galveston to New York, was 58 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.
SS Rio Grande, Brunswick to New York, was 245 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 485 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Havana, Havana to New York, passed Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS San Marcos, Galveston to New York, was 94 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS City of Savannah, Savannah to New York, was 164 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Alabama, Port Arthur to New York, was 157 miles S. at noon.
SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, was 52 miles E. of Sand Key at noon.
SS Santa Catalina, Iquique to New York, was 682 miles S. at noon.
SS Monterey, Vera Cruz to New York, was 110 miles W. of Havana at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Wascana, at Buenos Aires, Feb. 10.
SS Pastores, at Colon, Feb. 12.
U. S. Transport Buford, at Colon, Feb. 12.

Sailed.

SS Ausable, from Buenos Aires, Feb. 10.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Feb. 17.
France, Gibraltar, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway—Sailings uncertain.
Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Liberia and Greece—No sailing at present.
Italy—Close at 9 A. M. Feb. 20, SS Giuseppi Verdi.

Transatlantic Mails.

Azores Islands, (Portugal must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 9:30 P. M., by rail to Providence, R. I., and thence per SS Roma....Feb. 16
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)..Feb. 17

LEGAL NOTICES.

PARTITION.—SUPREME COURT OF THE State of New York, County of New York.—FRANK E. THOMPSON and another, Plaintiffs, against THOMAS G. THOMPSON and others, Defendants.

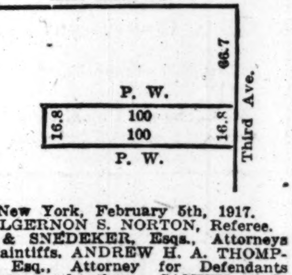
In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York in the above-entitled action on the 3rd day of February, 1917, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York, on the 27th day of February, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that plot of land in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Third Avenue, distant 66 feet 7 inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of 128th Street with the westerly side of Third Avenue; running thence westerly and parallel with 128th Street, and partly through the centre of a party wall, 100 feet; thence southerly and parallel with Third Avenue, 16 feet 8 inches; thence easterly, and parallel with 128th Street and partly through the centre of a party wall, 100 feet to Third Avenue; thence northerly, along the westerly side of Third Avenue, 16 feet 8 inches to the point or place of beginning.

The said premises are sold subject to a mortgage on which there remains unpaid Forty-five hundred ($4,500) dollars of principal and interest, held by the Empire City Savings Bank; subject to rights of present tenants; subject to any state of facts that an accurate survey would show, and subject to party wall agreement recorded in Liber 488 of Conveyances, at Page 379.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 2,356 Third Avenue:



Dated New York, February 5th, 1917.
ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.
WELLS & SNEDEKER, Esqs., Attorneys for Plaintiffs. ANDREW H. A. THOMPSON, Esq., Attorney for Defendants Thompson and others. SAMUEL BITTERMAN, Esq., Attorney for Defendants Blumenthal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Eastern District of New York.—WALDEMAR SCHMIDTMANN, Complainant, against ATLANTIC PHOSPHATE & OIL CORPORATION, Defendant.—In Equity.—Consolidated Cause.—No. 206.

Pursuant to a decree in the above entitled cause, dated January 22, 1917, the undersigned will pay a third and final dividend of 1.7 per cent. on the bonds of the defendant issued under its mortgage to Astor Trust Company, as Trustee, dated July 1, 1913, and the coupons of January 1, 1914, and July 1, 1914, thereto attached, upon presentation of said bonds and coupons prior to March 1, 1917, at the office of Columbia Trust Company, 60 Broadway, New York City, for stamping thereon the amount of such payment. Holders of said bonds and coupons who have not received dividends heretofore ordered paid may receive the same upon presentation of said bonds and coupons at the office of said Columbia Trust Company prior to March 1, 1917.

After March 1, 1917, all amounts unpaid on account of any of the three dividends will be deposited with the Clerk of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York, pursuant to the directions of the decree of January 22, 1917, subject to the further order of the Court.

Dated, New York, January 30, 1917.
ISAAC R. OELAND,
ALFRED C. COXE, JR.,
Special Masters.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE BAUER-TYPERMASS CO., INC., a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the City of New York, County of New York, and State of New York, at a Special Term, Part I., thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 8th day of March, 1917, at 10:15 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing the said corporation to change its corporate name to THE BAUER PAPER BOX CO., INC.

Dated New York, Feb. 8, 1917.
BAUER-TYPERMASS CO., INC.
By LOUIS BAUER, President.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

I will sell at public auction on Thursday, February 15th, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, the motor yacht "Lavinan," her engines, &c., on board said yacht, at Gas Engine and Power Company Works, 177th Street and Harlem River, Morris Heights, New York City, where she can now be inspected.

Dated New York, Feb'y 7, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal. S. D. N. Y.

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New Haven Line str. lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., ex. Sun., 2 P. M.
Bridgeport Line, lv. Pier 27, E. R., daily, except Sunday, 1:00 P. M.

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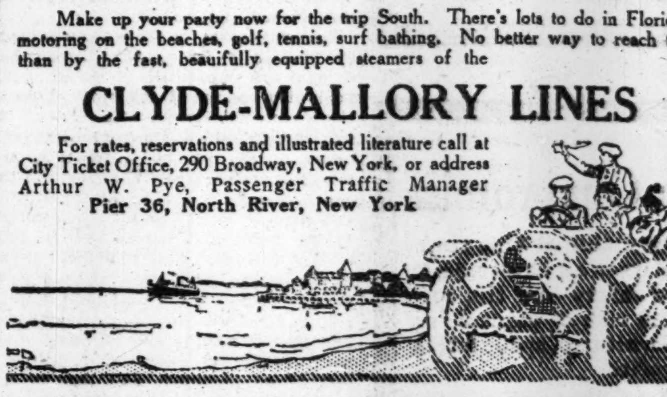

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BETHLEHEM TO FIGHT FOR LARGER CAPITAL

Corporation Opposes Order Restraining Shareholders from Taking Action.

CASE UP IN NEWARK TODAY

Vice Chancellor Lane Makes Order Returnable Saturday—Stockholders Meet Tomorrow.

In the Chancery Court in Newark today the Bethlehem Steel Corporation will be represented by counsel to ask for the dismissal of a temporary restraining order to prevent the stockholders' meeting, which will be held tomorrow, from increasing the capitalization from $30,000,000 to $75,000,000. The restraining order was obtained by certain stockholders last week, and Vice Chancellor Lane at Trenton yesterday made the order returnable next Saturday.

The application for the order was made by counsel of the General Investment Company, a corporation of Maine, which holds 100 shares of the steel corporation's common stock. The order restrains the stockholders from taking any action on the proposed increase of the steel corporation's capitalization. In the application for the order the corporation was named, as well as all the members of the Board of Directors and the brokerage firm of J. & W. Seligman & Co. of Manhattan, which was to underwrite the new project of the steel corporation.

It is set forth by the steel corporation that because of its business prosperity $69,370,198 is now on hand in excess of all liabilities, and that in the issuance of the new stock, to be known as Class B, the intent was to deprive this stock of any voting power, and to devote $30,000,000 of the new stock as a bonus gift of 200 per cent. to the holders of $15,000,000 of existing common stock. It was also planned to have the remaining $15,000,000 distributed through the Seligman firm, with a clause that if the plan was unsuccessful, the brokerage firm was to receive $225,000, and if successful, $450,000, plus 2 per cent. of the total amount of value of purchased stock.

According to the plaintiff stockholders, the plan of the corporation permits the control to remain in the hands of the present Directorate and that there is no provision in the law for the issuing of such stock. It is also set forth that there is no precedent for the creation of a non-voting stock issue. There is strong objections made to the bonuses or commissions to the brokerage concern. The plaintiffs take the ground that under the existing conditions the stock can be disposed of without such expensive preliminary operation contemplated by the Bethlehem corporation.

Attached to the complaint is a statement issued by the Bethlehem corporation concerning its financial condition, which says that at the beginning of the present year the orders on hand amounted to $193,500,000. Of this $117,500,000 was for domestic business and the balance for export. Export orders amounted to $17,500,000 worth of steel bars and $58,500,000 worth of guns and munitions.

TO DRAW IN COAST GOLD.

Government for Possession Plans to Stand Loss by Abrasion.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Plans for bringing much of the gold coin in circulation in the Pacific Slope into the vaults of the banks are being shaped into proposals for legislation by the Treasury Department and the Federal Reserve Board. The move would provide for the redemption, during ninety days, by the Government of all gold coin offered by banks and individuals at its face value, instead of by weight. The present practice of redeeming gold at its weight value tends to keep lightweight coins from the banks. Under the proposal now being considered the Government would stand the loss due to abrasion, instead of the bank or the individual.

Much of the gold coin in circulation on the coast, it is said, is from 5 to 10 per cent. light and the cost to the Government of bringing the gold into its vaults by redemption at minted value, it is thought, would be considerable. This would be offset, however, proponents of the plan believe, by advantages resulting from possession of the gold in the Government's vaults.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12.—Since the days of '49, when red-shirted miners exchanged gold dust and nuggets for bacon and flour, Californians and Nevadans have jingled gold in their pockets, scorning the paper money of the East, and news today from Washington of legislation looking to the withdrawal of gold coin was viewed with regret. Gold goes at face value here. William J. McGee, Assistant United States Treasurer, estimated it would cost the Government $100,000 to take over at its face the gold coin now in circulation on the Pacific Coast.

LONDON MARKET IS STEADY.

American Department Stagnant Owing to Holiday in Wall Street.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Discount rates were steady today on the belief that the money market would be more stringent during the coming week.

The stock market was generally quiet with small offerings of salable stocks. War loan and neutral bonds, especially Spanish, were weak. Home rails and Consols ruled easy. Courtaulds stock was steadier, in anticipation of a distribution.

The American department was stagnant owing to the holiday in Wall Street. The official list marked down quotations of American bonds 1 to 3 points, in conformity to lower Treasury bids.

Canadian Pacific Dividends.

MONTREAL, Feb. 12.—The Canadian Pacific Railway today declared dividends as follows: On preferred stock, 2 per cent. for the half year ended Dec. 31 last, payable March 31 next to stockholders of record on Feb. 22. On common stock, 2½ per cent. for the quarter ended Dec. 31 last, being at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum from revenue and 3 per cent. per annum from special income account, payable March 31 next to shareholders of record on March 1 next.

German Bank Statement.

BERLIN, Feb. 12, (via London.)—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany, issued Feb. 7, shows the following changes:

	Marks.
Total coin and bullion increased....	831,000
Gold increased	1,072,000
Treasury notes increased............	3,939,000
Notes of other banks increased......	1,511,000
Bills discounted increased..........	8,681,000
Advances increased	2,058,000
Investments increased	4,762,000
Other securities increased..........	17,413,000
Notes in circulation increased.......	33,803,000
Deposits increased	52,618,000
Other liabilities decreased..........	47,226,000

Total gold holdings, 2,525,480,000 marks.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts.....	$5,394,579	$126,608,142
Ord. int. receipts.....	10,899,582	247,579,199
Income tax..........	669,029	25,287,422
Miscellaneous	2,156,911	43,223,044
Total receipts.....	$19,120,102	$442,697,808
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts..	8,482,612	147,924,174
Excess of tot. disburse. over total receipts..	10,069,760	156,268,748
Expenditures	27,611,715	590,621,982

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Newark, N. J.........	3.90%
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5. A fac-simile of individual tax form 1040.

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NOTICE

THE NORTHWESTERN GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY

AND

PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY OF NORTHERN ILLINOIS,

ITS SUCCESSOR

To the Holders of the outstanding Five Per Cent. Gold Coupon Notes of The Northwestern Gas Light and Coke Company, dated September 3, 1912, and issued under the Trust Agreement between that Company and Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Trustee, dated September 3, 1912:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned has elected to and will redeem and pay on March 1, 1917, at the office of Illinois Trust and Savings Bank in the City of Chicago, Illinois, all the outstanding Five Per Cent. Gold Coupon Notes of The Northwestern Gas Light and Coke Company (the property of which has been acquired by the undersigned through consolidation), dated September 3, 1912, and issued under the Trust Agreement between that Company and Illinois Trust and Savings Bank as Trustee, dated September 3, 1912, all in accordance with the terms and provisions of said notes and of said Trust Agreement. All said notes will cease to draw interest on March 1, 1917.

DATED, Chicago, January 27, 1917.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY OF NORTHERN ILLINOIS
By Paul D. Sexton,
Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LANSTON MONOTYPE MACHINE COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on the 28th day of February, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business February 17, 1917.

J. SELLERS BANCROFT, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, February 6, 1917.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

76th PREFERRED DIVIDEND

The Board of Directors has declared the seventy-sixth consecutive quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾) per cent on the Preferred Capital stock of the Company, payable February 28th, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business February 16th, 1917. Transfer books will not be closed.

G. F. WELLS, Treasurer.

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Dividend Notice

Davenport, Ia., February 6, 1917.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Mid-Continent Consolidated Oil & Utilities Corporation, held this day, a dividend of 10c per share was declared on all "A" stock of this corporation outstanding, payable on February 28, 1917, to stockholders of record February 15, 1917.

A. S. NELSON, Secretary.

Renskorf, Lyon & Company

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REORGANIZATION

New Orleans, Mobile and Chicago Railroad Company

Bondholders Agreement dated June 14, 1913
Plan and Agreement of Reorganization dated March 24, 1915

To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued under the above-mentioned Bondholders' Agreement and under the above-mentioned Plan and Agreement:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Voting Trust Certificates and Scrip for stock of the Gulf, Mobile and Northern Railroad Company (the new company organized pursuant to the above-mentioned Plan and Agreement of Reorganization) deliverable in accordance with the terms and provisions of said Plan and Agreement, and the cash payable in accordance therewith, will be ready for delivery and payment respectively, on February 21st, 1917, upon surrender of Certificates of Deposit aforesaid, properly endorsed in blank, with signature identified to our satisfaction by guaranty of bank or trust company or of New York Stock Exchange house or by notarial acknowledgment, at the office of the Depositary or Sub-Depositary.

February 5th, 1917.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY,
Depositary,
55 Cedar Street, New York.
MERCANTILE TRUST AND DEPOSIT COMPANY OF BALTIMORE,
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MASTER'S SALE.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. Union Trust Company of New York, Trustee, Complainant, against The Missouri Pacific Railway Company and Guaranty Trust Company of New York and Benjamin F. Edwards, as Trustees, Defendants. In equity, No. E. 13-284.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the terms and provisions of a decree of foreclosure and sale entered in the above entitled cause on December 27, 1916, the undersigned, Special Master in and by said decree appointed to make the sale thereby directed, will offer for sale without valuation, appraisement, redemption or extension, on the first day of March, 1917, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the north main entrance of the County Court House in the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in the Southern District of New York, State of New York, the property in said decree directed to be sold, said property consisting of certain First Mortgage Bonds (hereinafter called "Underlying Bonds") and the coupons and cash appertaining thereto, more particularly described as follows:

Number of Bonds.	
6,561	First Mortgage $1,000 6% bonds of the Denver, Memphis & Atlantic Railway Company, due July 1, 1916, with Jan. 1, 1916, and subsequent coupons.
705	First Mortgage $1,000 6% bonds of The Wichita & Colorado Railway Company, due July 1, 1911, extended to January 1, 1917, with Jan. 1, 1916, and subsequent coupons.
2,441	First Mortgage $1,000 6% bonds of the Kansas & Colorado Railroad Co., due July 1, 1926, with Jan. 1, 1917, and subsequent coupons, together with cash amounting to $122,460, being the proceeds of coupons appertaining to said bonds paid to Union Trust Company of New York, as Trustee under the Trust Indenture of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1, 1887, and the Indenture supplemental thereto dated August 1, 1887.
1	First Mortgage registered bond, interest at 6% and 7% conditionally, for $4,666,000 of The Fort Scott, Wichita & Western Railway Company, with the right to all interest becoming due thereon on or after Sept. 1, 1915.
600	First Mortgage $1,000 6% bonds of the Salina, Sterling & El Paso Railroad Co., due Dec. 1, 1926, with June 1, 1917, and subsequent coupons, together with cash amounting to $54,000, being the proceeds of coupons appertaining to said bonds paid to said Trustee.
372	First Mortgage $1,000 6% bonds of the Kansas Southwestern Railway Co., due Jan. 1, 1917, with Jan. 1, 1916, and subsequent coupons.
2,270	First Mortgage $1,000 5% bonds of The Pueblo & State Line Railroad Co., due October 1, 1917, with Oct. 1, 1915, and subsequent coupons.

The undersigned will first offer for sale in separate parcels, in the order in which each parcel appears in the foregoing list, the entire amount of each lot or parcel of Underlying Bonds hereinbefore described and will offer for sale with each lot or parcel of Underlying Bonds all cash which has been, or prior to the time of sale may be received by Union Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, under the Trust Indenture of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company dated January 1, 1887, and the Indenture supplemental thereto dated August 1, 1887, in payment of interest on such lot or parcel, as will more fully appear from the statement hereafter mentioned to be filed with the undersigned by said Trustee, until the aggregate amount of the best bids for such separate parcels shall be a sum which is sufficient to pay the entire amount unpaid at the time of the closing of the sale, for principal and interest on the Five Per Cent. Bonds secured by the Trust Indenture of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company dated January 1, 1887, and the Indenture supplemental thereto dated August 1, 1887, foreclosed by said decree, together with the costs and disbursements of said suit, the expenses of the sale and any allowances that may be made by the Court therein. If and when the aggregate amount of such bids shall reach a sum sufficient for the payments above referred to, the undersigned will make no further offering of the Underlying Bonds, coupons and cash, the separate best bids for each of said parcels will be accepted and the several parcels of Underlying Bonds and coupons and the cash sold therewith will be struck down to the respective successful bidders therefor, subject to confirmation by the Court.

If, however, a sum sufficient to make the payments above referred to, shall not be bid until all of the respective parcels of Underlying Bonds and coupons and the cash sold therewith shall have been offered for sale, the undersigned will not finally accept any bids for any of the said parcels, but will provisionally note said bids and will then offer for sale in one parcel and as an entirety all of said Underlying Bonds, coupons and cash. In case the aggregate of the best bids for said Underlying Bonds, coupons and cash in parcels shall exceed the amount of the best bid for the same as an entirety, such bids for the Underlying Bonds, coupons and cash in parcels will be respectively accepted and the several parcels of Underlying Bonds, coupons and cash will be struck down to the respective bidders for the same, subject to confirmation by the Court, but should the contrary be the case, the bid for the Underlying Bonds, coupons and cash as an entirety will be accepted, subject to like confirmation.

The undersigned will receive no bid from any bidder who shall not have deposited with him at his office, No. 37 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, prior to March 1, 1917, as a pledge that he will make good his bid in case of its acceptance, either in cash or by certified check on some National Bank or Trust Company in the City of New York, made or endorsed payable to the order of the undersigned, a sum which shall at least equal five per cent. of the par or face value of all the said Underlying Bonds and cash hereinbefore described for which he intends to bid, or, in lieu thereof, Five Per Cent. Bonds of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company secured by the Trust Indenture of that Company dated January 1, 1887, and the Indenture supplemental thereto dated August 1, 1887, with the coupons appertaining thereto maturing on September 1st, 1915, and thereafter, to an amount in par value of said Five Per Cent. Bonds and coupons equal to ten per cent. of said cash and of the face or par value of all of said Underlying Bonds for which he intends to bid.

The acceptance of any bid by the undersigned, and the sale of any or all of the said Underlying Bonds, coupons and cash by said decree directed to be sold will be subject to confirmation by the Court, and in no event will any bid or bids be finally accepted by the undersigned, subject to such confirmation, which shall not amount in the aggregate to at least the sum of $10,100,000, which sum is by said decree fixed as the lowest sum for which the said Underlying Bonds, coupons and cash shall be sold, unless the Court shall hereafter otherwise order.

The successful bidder may assign his bid and his assignee shall thereupon succeed to all the rights and be bound by all the obligations of the purchaser. The word "purchaser" whenever used in this notice shall be taken to include the plural as well as the singular number and to include the successors and assigns of any purchaser or purchasers.

The deposit received from any unsuccessful bidder will be returned to him at the conclusion of the sale, or within a reasonable time thereafter. The deposit received from any successful bidder will be applied on account of the purchase price.

The complainant, Union Trust Company of New York, as such Trustee, or any other party to said cause, or any owner or holder of any of said Five Per Cent. Bonds, may bid and purchase at said sale.

In case a bidder, after the acceptance of his bid, shall fail to comply within the period of twenty days after the entry thereof, with any order of the Court requiring or relating to the payment of the balance of the purchase price, then the sum deposited by such purchaser, whether paid in cash or by check or represented by bonds, will be forfeited as a penalty for such failure and will be applied to the payment of the expenses of resale of said Underlying Bonds, coupons and cash and towards making good any deficiency or loss in case the same shall be sold at a less price on any such resale, and to such other purposes as the Court may direct.

If the Court shall not confirm the sale for which a deposit shall have been made either by cash, by check or in bonds, such deposit will be returned to the depositor.

The purchaser shall, on confirmation of the sale by the Court, make such further payment or payments in cash on account of the purchase price as the Court may from time to time direct. So much of the purchase price as may not be required by the Court to be paid in cash may either be paid in cash or the purchaser may satisfy and make good such residue of his bid in whole or in part by turning over to the undersigned to be cancelled or credited as in said decree provided, Five Per Cent. Bonds and coupons maturing on September 1st, 1915, and thereafter, secured by said Trust Indenture of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1, 1887, and by said Supplemental Indenture dated August 1, 1887.

The purchaser shall be credited on account of the purchase price, upon the Five Per Cent. Bonds and coupons secured by the Trust Indenture of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1, 1887, and the Indenture supplemental thereto, dated August 1, 1887, turned over to the undersigned as aforesaid, with such sums as would be paid in cash upon such bonds and coupons out of the proceeds of sale if the whole amount of the purchase price had been paid in cash.

Payment of the purchase price in the manner in said decree provided shall be made within ninety days after confirmation of the sale, unless the Court shall otherwise direct.

The undersigned is authorized by said decree to accept temporarily, instead of Five Per Cent. Bonds and coupons secured by said Trust Indenture of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1, 1887, and by said Supplemental Indenture dated August 1, 1887, either as a qualification for bidding, or in satisfaction of the residue of the purchase price, the certificate of any solvent bank, banking institution, trust company or banking firm within the United States or any European country that it holds the amount therein specified of said bonds in negotiable form, accompanied by the coupons therein stated, subject to his order or subject to the order of a person or persons or corporation therein named and assigned to his order.

The Court by the decree reserves the right to retake and resell the property by said decree directed to be sold upon such notice as it may direct and at the risk and cost of the purchaser, in case the purchaser shall fail or omit to make any payment on account of the purchase price as in said decree provided.

The purchaser or his, its or their successors or assigns shall not be required to see to the application of the purchase money and shall have the right to enter his, its or their appearance in, and become a party to said cause.

Reference is hereby made to the above mentioned decree which is on file in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, for further particulars including a further and more detailed description of the terms and conditions of sale and of the property therein directed to be sold. Copies of said decree may be obtained from the undersigned upon application to him at his office, No. 37 Liberty Street, Manhattan, New York City.

Reference is also made to the statement hereinbefore mentioned, to be filed with the undersigned, pursuant to the provisions of said decree, by Union Trust Company of New York as Trustee under said Trust Indenture and Supplemental Indenture, on the day preceding the day of sale, showing the amount of cash then held by it as such Trustee, which cash is to be included with the property to be sold, as hereinbefore stated. Said statement will be read by the undersigned at the time of the sale.

Dated, New York, January 15, 1917.
JAMES G. GRAHAM,
Special Master.
MILLER, KING, LANE & TRAFFORD,
Solicitors for Complainant, 80 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

MASTER'S SALE.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, COMPLAINANT, against THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY and GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK AND BENJAMIN F. EDWARDS, AS TRUSTEES, DEFENDANTS, IN EQUITY, NO. E 13-258.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the terms and provisions of a decree of foreclosure and sale entered in the above entitled cause on December 1, 1916, the undersigned, Special Master in and by said decree appointed to make the sale therein directed to be made, will offer for sale without valuation, appraisement, redemption or extension on the first day of March, 1917, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the north main entrance of the County Court House in the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in the Southern District of New York, State of New York, the property in said decree directed to be sold, said property being the following First Mortgage Bonds and coupons appertaining thereto:

$1,110,000.—Council Grove, Osage City & Ottawa Ry. Co. of Kan. 1st 6s due July 1, 1911, extended to Aug. 1, 1920, with July 1, 1916, and subsequent coupons.
417,000.—Council Grove, Smoky Valley & Western Ry. Co. 1st 6s due July 1, 1917, with July 1, 1916, and subsequent coupons.
394,000.—Fort Scott & Eastern Ry. Co. 1st 5s due Feb. 1, 1920, with Feb. 1, 1916, and subsequent coupons.
383,000.—Fort Scott & Southern Ry. Co. 1st 5s due Feb. 1, 1920, with Feb. 1, 1916, and subsequent coupons.
195,000.—Fort Scott Belt Terminal Ry. Co. 1st 5s due Feb. 1, 1920, with Feb. 1, 1916, and subsequent coupons.
376,000.—Grouse Creek Ry. Co. of Kansas 1st 6s due July 1, 1927, with July 1, 1916, and subsequent coupons.
500,000.—Iron Mountain R. R. Co. of Memphis 1st 6s due Nov. 1, 1908, extended to Aug. 1, 1920, with Nov. 1, 1916, and subsequent coupons.
1,622,000.—Interstate Ry. Co. 1st 6s due July 1, 1920, with July 1, 1916, and subsequent coupons.
69,000.—Joplin & Western Ry. Co. 1st 5s due June 1, 1922, with June 1, 1916, and subsequent coupons.
550,000.—Kansas City and Southwestern Ry. Co. of Kansas 1st 6s due Sept. 1, 1926, with Sept. 1, 1916, and subsequent coupons.
407,000.—Kansas City & Southwestern Ry. Co. of Mo. 1st 6s due Sept. 1, 1926, with September 1, 1916, and subsequent coupons.
2,055,000.—Kansas, Nebraska & Dakota Ry. Co. of State of Kansas 1st 6s due April 1, 1916, with April 1, 1916, coupons.
800,000.—Missouri Pacific Ry Co. in Kansas 1st 6s due July 1, 1911, extended to Aug. 1, 1920, with July 1, 1916, and subsequent coupons.
242,000.—Nebraska Southern Ry. Co. 1st 5s due Jan. 1, 1922, with July 1, 1916, and subsequent coupons.
382,000.—Omaha Southern Ry. Co. 1st 5s due Jan. 1, 1922, with July 1, 1916, and subsequent coupons.
1,095,000.—Pacific Ry. Co. in Nebraska 1st 5s due Sept. 20, 1907, extended to Aug. 1, 1920, with July 1, 1916, and subsequent coupons.
275,000.—Rooks County R. R. Co. of Kansas 1st 6s due Jan. 1, 1910, extended to Aug. 1, 1920, with July 1, 1916, and subsequent coupons.
400,000.—St. Louis, Oak Hill & Carondelet Ry. Co. of Mo. 1st 6s due Sept. 1, 1917, with March 1, 1917, and subsequent coupons.
1,273,000.—Topeka, Salina & Western Ry. Co. of Kansas 1st 6s due Jan. 1, 1923, with July 1, 1916, and subsequent coupons.

The undersigned will first offer for sale separately the entire amount of each issue of said First Mortgage Bonds together with said coupons appertaining thereto, hereinbefore described, in the order in which they are respectively listed herein until the aggregate amount of the bids for the separate parcels of said bonds and coupons shall be a sum sufficient to pay the entire amount unpaid for principal and interest to the date of sale on the First Collateral Mortgage Bonds secured by the First Collateral Mortgage of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company dated July 15, 1890, foreclosed by said decree, together with the costs and disbursements of said cause and any allowances that may be made by the Court therein. If and when the aggregate amount of such bids shall reach or exceed a sum sufficient for the payments referred to, the Special Master will make no further offer of sale of said bonds and coupons and the separate best bids for each parcel of said bonds and coupons will be accepted and the several parcels will be struck down to the respective successful bidders.

If, however, a sum sufficient for said payments should not be bid until all of the bonds and coupons hereinbefore described shall have been offered for sale, the Special Master will not finally accept any bid for any of said bonds and coupons so offered in separate parcels but will provisionally note the same, and will then offer for sale in one parcel and as an entirety all of said bonds and coupons. In case the aggregate of the best bids for the said bonds and coupons in separate parcels shall exceed the amount of the best bid for said bonds and coupons as an entirety, the separate bids will be separately accepted and the several parcels of said bonds and coupons will be struck down to the respective bidders for the same; but should the contrary be the case, the bid for all of said bonds and coupons as an entirety will be accepted.

The Special Master will receive no bid from any one offering to bid who shall not have deposited with him, at his office, No. 37 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, prior to March 1, 1917, as a pledge that such bidder will make good his bid in case of its acceptance, either in cash or by certified check on some National Bank or Trust Company in the City of New York, made or endorsed payable to the order of the Special Master, a sum which shall at least equal 5% of the face or par value of any and all of the said bonds hereinbefore described for which such bidder intends to bid, or, in lieu thereof, First Collateral Mortgage Bonds of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company secured by the First Collateral Mortgage of that Company dated July 15th, 1890, to an amount in par value equal to 10% of the face or par value of any and all of said bonds above described for which said bidder intends to bid, together with the coupons appertaining to said First Collateral Mortgage Bonds maturing on February 1st, 1916, and thereafter.

The acceptance of any bid by the Special Master and the sale of any or all of said bonds and coupons hereinbefore described is subject to confirmation by the Court, and in no event will any bid or bids be finally accepted by the Special Master which shall not amount in the aggregate to at least the sum of $6,750,000, which sum is by said decree fixed by the Court as the lowest sum for which the said bonds and coupons shall be sold, unless the Court shall hereafter otherwise order.

The successful bidder may assign his bid and his assignee shall thereupon succeed to all the rights and be bound by all the obligations of the purchaser. The word "purchaser" whenever used in this notice shall be taken to include the plural as well as the singular number and to include the successors and assigns of any purchaser or purchasers.

The deposit received from any unsuccessful bidder will be returned to him when the property is struck down. The deposit received from any successful bidder will be applied on account of the purchase price.

The complainant, Bankers Trust Company, or any other party to said cause, or any owner or holder of any of said First Collateral Mortgage Bonds, may bid and purchase at the sale.

In case any bidder and purchaser after the acceptance of his bid shall fail to comply with any order of the Court requiring or relating to the payment of the balance of the purchase price, then the sum deposited by such bidder and purchaser, whether paid in cash or by check or represented by bonds, will be forfeited as a penalty for such failure and will be applied to the payment of the expenses of a re-sale of the bonds and coupons hereinbefore described and towards making good any deficiency or loss in case said bonds and coupons shall be sold at a lower price upon any such resale, and to such other purposes as the Court may direct. In case the Court shall not confirm the sale for which a deposit shall be made either in cash or by check or in bonds, such deposit will be returned to the bidder.

The purchaser, on confirmation of the sale by the Court, shall make such further payment or payments in cash on account of the purchase price as the Court may from time to time direct. So much of the purchase price as shall not be required by the Court to be paid in cash, may be either paid in cash or the purchaser may satisfy and make good such residue of his bid in whole or in part by turning over to the Special Master First Collateral Mortgage Bonds and coupons to be cancelled or credited as in said decree provided.

The purchaser shall be credited on account of the purchase price upon First Collateral Mortgage Bonds and coupons secured by the First Collateral Mortgage of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company dated July 15, 1890, turned over to the Special Master as aforesaid with such sums as would be paid in cash upon such bonds and coupons out of the proceeds of sale if the whole amount of the purchase price had been paid in cash.

Payment of the purchase price in the manner in said decree provided shall be made within ninety days after confirmation of the sale, unless the Court shall otherwise direct.

The undersigned is authorized by said decree to accept temporarily, instead of First Collateral Mortgage Bonds and coupons secured by the First Collateral Mortgage of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company dated July 15, 1890, either as a qualification for bidding or in satisfaction of the residue of the purchase price, the certificate of any solvent bank, banking institution, banking firm, or trust company within the United States, or any European country, that it holds the amount therein specified of said bonds in negotiable form accompanied by the coupons therein stated, subject to the order of the Special Master or subject to the order of the person or persons or corporation in said certificate named and assigned to the order of the Special Master.

The purchaser or his, its or their successors or assigns, shall not be required to see to the application of the purchase money, and shall have the right to enter his, its, or their appearance in the Court and become a party to said cause.

The Court by the decree reserves the right to retake and resell the bonds and coupons hereinbefore described upon such notice as it shall direct at the risk and cost of the purchaser, in case the purchaser shall fail or omit to make any payment on account of the purchase price as in said decree provided.

Reference is hereby made to the above mentioned decree which is on file in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, for further particulars, including a further and more detailed description of the terms and conditions of sale and of the property therein directed to be sold. Copies of said decree may be obtained from the undersigned upon application to him at his office, No. 37 Liberty Street, Manhattan, New York City.

Dated, New York, January 15, 1917.
JAMES G. GRAHAM,
Special Master.
ALEXANDER & GREEN, Solicitors for Complainant, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF ELECTRIC BOND AND SHARE CO.,

71 Broadway, New York.
New York, N. Y., February 5, 1917.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF ELECTRIC BOND AND SHARE COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of ELECTRIC BOND AND SHARE COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, at Schenectady, N. Y., on Wednesday, the 21st day of February, 1917, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the following purposes:

1. To consider and take action with respect to an increase in the number of Directors of the Company from fifteen to sixteen, and an amendment of Article 5, Section 1 of the By-laws by substituting the word "sixteen" for the word "fifteen";
2. To elect Directors for the ensuing year;
3. To consider and take action with respect to the approval and ratification of the contracts, acts, proceedings, elections, and appointments which have been made or taken by the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee of the Company since the date of the last annual meeting, as set forth in the minutes of the meetings of the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee;
4. To transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The polls will remain open from ten o'clock in the forenoon until twelve o'clock noon on said date.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on Tuesday, February 6, 1917, and opened at the opening of business on Friday, February 23, 1917.

By order of the Board of Directors.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.

Bethlehem Steel Corporation. Notice of Special Meeting of Stockholders.

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of Bethlehem Steel Corporation will be held at its principal and registered office, No. 763 Broad Street, in the City of Newark, in the State of New Jersey, on Wednesday, February 14, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, for the following purposes: (1) To take action upon a resolution adopted by the Board of Directors of said Corporation declaring it advisable to amend its Certificate of Incorporation in such manner as to increase the authorized capital stock of said Corporation from $30,000,000 to $75,000,000, the increased stock to be designated Class B Common Stock and to be the same in all respects as the present Common Stock, except that it will not have any voting powers, and to provide that the vote or consent of such increased stock shall not be required to authorize any action in respect of which stockholders' action is required by the terms of said Certificate; (2) to authorize the Board of Directors of said Corporation to issue such increased capital stock from time to time, as it shall deem proper; and (3) to transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

The books for the transfer of shares of the capital stock of said Corporation, both preferred and common, will be closed at the close of business on Monday, February 5, 1917, and will be reopened at the opening of business on Thursday, February 15, 1917.

Newark, January 23, 1917.
By order of the Board of Directors,
B. H. JONES, Secretary.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Munson Steamship Line will be held on the 13th day of February, 1917, at 11 A. M., at the office of the Company, 82 Beaver Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the purpose of voting on a proposition to increase its capital stock (common stock) from $600,000, consisting of 6,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, to $3,000,000, consisting of 30,000 shares of the par value of $100 each.

This special meeting of stockholders is called pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors.

Dated New York, January 29, 1917.
FRANK C. MUNSON, President.
JOHN W. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Munson Steamship Line will be held at the offices of the Line, 82 Beaver Street, New York City, at 2 P. M. on Tuesday, February 13th, 1917, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated, New York, January 29, 1917.
JOHN W. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT COMPANY.

Notice of Annual Meeting of Stockholders.
Jersey City, N. J.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT COMPANY will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., on Tuesday, February 20, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, including the approval and ratification of all action of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee since the last meeting of the stockholders of the Company. The polls will remain open one hour.

The stock transfer books of the Company, both preferred and common, will be closed at the close of business on January 30th, 1917, and will be reopened on February 21st, 1917.

E. W. FREEMAN, Secretary.

NOTICE.

LORD & TAYLOR.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of LORD & TAYLOR for the election of Directors and of Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, including the approval and ratification of all contracts, acts, and proceedings of the Board of Directors and of the Executive and Finance Committees and of the Officers of the Company which appear in the Minutes of the Board of Directors and of such Committees since the last annual meeting of Stockholders, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 424 Fifth Ave., New York City, on the 20th day of February, 1917, at 2 P. M. The polls will remain open one hour. The transfer books will close on the 10th day of February, 1917, at the close of business on that day and will open on the 21st day of February, 1917.

Dated February 5th, 1917.
BRENT M. TANNER, Secretary.

NOTICE

Stockholders of the TRANSIT MANUFACTURING AND MATERIALS COMPANY, INC., are hereby notified that a meeting of the Stockholders of the TRANSIT MANUFACTURING AND MATERIALS COMPANY, INC., will be held on the 1st day of March, 1917, at the office of Henry, Meyers & Manne, No. 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that the TRANSIT MANUFACTURING AND MATERIALS COMPANY, INC., be forthwith dissolved.

By order of the Board of Directors.
Dated, New York, February 1st, 1917.
CHARLES MEYERS, Secretary.

THE ALLIANCE REALTY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Alliance Realty Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 115 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23rd day of February, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, for the annual election of Directors of said Company and of two Inspectors of Election, to serve for the succeeding year, and for such other business as may properly come before such meeting.

HOWARD W. SMITH, Secretary.
February 8, 1917.

Wanted
25 American Graphophone Pfd.
50 Cities Service Com.
100 Carbon Steel 2nd Pfd.
25 Central Aguirre Sugar
50 Eastern Steel 1st Pfd.
25 Empire Steel & Iron Pfd.
100 Utah Idaho Sugar

For Sale
100 Art Metals Construction
25 Carbon Steel
25 Du Pont Powder
50 Empire Steel & Iron Com.
50 Firestone Tire & Rubber Com.
25 Federal Sugar Pfd.
25 Kelly Springfield Motor Truck

C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

Chicago & Northwestern
RIGHTS
William C. Orton
25 Broad St., N.Y. Phone 3015-6-7 Broad

Bonds Eligible to Secure Postal Savings

Municipality.	Rate.	Maturity.	Yield.
Helena, Mont.	4½	1924-26	4.15%
Greenville Co., S. C.	5	1945	4.20%
Cabarrus Co., N. C.	4½	1941	4.30%
Miami, Fla.	5	1922-25	4.35%
Wash'g'n Twp., N. C.	5	1941	4.50%
Goldthwaite, Texas	5	1956-26	4.60%
LaGrange, N. C.	5	1946	4.80%

Descriptive circulars on the above and various other issues sent on request.
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Cons. Tele. Co. of Penn. 1st 5s
Denver Gas & Elec. Genl. 5s
General Baking Co. 1st 6s
Locomotive & Ma. Co. of Montreal 4s
Oliver Typewriter
St. Paul Gas Lt. Co. 5s
St. Joseph Gas Co. 1st 5s
S. H. Kress & Co. Com. & Pfd.
Tidewater Oil

DIDRICHSEN & CO
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Tel. John 3174-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

STANDARD OIL

WE WILL BUY	WE WILL SELL
50 Galena Sig. Com.	25 Atlantic Ref.
50 Illinois P. L.	50 Prairie P.L.
25 Prairie O. & G.	25 S. O. of Kan.
50 S. O. of Cal.	20 S. O. of Ky.
50 S. O. of N. Y.	15 S. O. of Ohio
25 Vacuum Oil	25 Swan & Finch

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Permanent Financing
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Corporations—Firms
Henry S. Strauss, 10 Wall St., N. Y.
Phones Rector No. 1, No. 2, No. 3

MORGAN & FINLAY
Investment Securities
115 Broadway, New York
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CLARENCE C. PERPALL & CO.
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Evansville & Terre H. 5s, 1941 & 1942
Chic., Terre H. & Southeast Inc. 1960
Grand Trunk 4½% Equipments
Chic. & East Ill. 5½% Equipments
Wolff & Stanley
Tel. 2860 or 6557 Broad 27 William St.

Empire Trust Co.
Equitable Trust Co. Rights
Grannis & Co., Inc.
Bank, Trust & Insurance Stocks
10 Wall St. Tel. Rector 690.

Nicklas Mining Co.
6% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds
(Guaranteed by Breitung & Co., Ltd.)
Dated November 1, 1916.

MATURITIES
$75,000 due November 1, 1918 $75,000 due November 1, 1920
$75,000 due November 1, 1919 $75,000 due November 1, 1921
Redeemable at 105, in whole or part, on any interest date on notice.

Coupon Bonds $500 and $1,000
Interest Payable November 1 and May 1.
Principal and Interest Payable at
Empire Trust Co., New York, Trustee.

For details regarding these bonds and the property securing same, we refer to statements of C. B. Dunster, E. M., President of the Company, and H. B. Barling, E. M.; they summarize the salient features as follows:

LOCATION: In the central part of the State of Nevada, in an active mining district, about thirteen miles southwest of Battle Mountain Station on the Southern Pacific Railway.

ORE RESERVES: The estimated ore reserves adjacent to the present workings and in less than one-third the length of the outcrop are 98,450 tons; the estimate for the whole property is a minimum of 700,000 tons. Average value of ore now opened up and left as unprofitable many years ago, $9.55 per ton, in Gold and Silver only. In new ground this value will be increased by high grade as formerly mined. The estimated life of the property is in excess of ten years.

Since the property was financed new development has been pushed and is now going forward at several places. A new tunnel has crosscut the vein below the older development and sinking in ore is progressing at three widely separated points. Progress will be more rapid now that the power plant has been installed and is in use.

The operating cost will not exceed $5.80 per ton, making a net profit of $3.75 per ton on ore of the grade sampled, giving a net annual profit of $262,500.00.

The ore encountered in the new workings so far has been of better grade than the average we have assumed. The vein also averages considerably wider than the average we have assumed.

SINKING FUND: The proceeds from the sale of the bonds provide ample capital and is being expended in new development and equipment. It is provided that from each ton of ore produced $2.50 will be put in the treasury to form a sinking fund for the retirement of the bonds and payment of interest. It is estimated that before the end of the fourth year all of the bonds will have been retired out of this fund.

All legal matters pertaining to this issue have been passed upon by Messrs. Katz & Sommerich of New York City. The titles have been examined and approved by George Springmeyer, Esq., of Reno, Nevada, and Messrs. Katz & Sommerich.

Based on the reports of our engineers and our knowledge of the mining business, we believe that the above statements are very conservative.

PRICE: PAR AND INTEREST.
Descriptive circular upon request.

Breitung & Co., Ltd.
11 Pine Street, New York

February 8, 1917.
If notified prior to February 20th, 1917, we agree to purchase at the expiration of six months from February 20th, 1917, any participating interest in the stock of the Nicklas Mining Company which formerly accompanied the bonds of that Company.
Breitung & Co., Ltd.

PRUDENCE, foresight and wisdom would seem to indicate that such a part of a man's estate as he may leave his family in the shape of Life Insurance is beyond the possibility of loss and removed from the hazards of ordinary business.

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General Agents
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Insurance at Lowest Cost
Rate Per $1,000
Age 20—$8.40 Age 35—$10.20
30— 9.36 40— 11.63
Etc.
Company with $115,000,000 assets 50 years old.
Request rate and other data at *your age.*
Mark Groskin
55 Liberty St., New York

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John Burnham & Co.
Private Wire to All Markets.
115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 9876. New York.

Republic Ry. & Lt. Com.
Central States Elec. Corp. Com.
Pacific Gas & Elec. Com.
Duquesne Light Co. Pfd.
GEO. REITH & CO.
40 WALL ST., N. Y. 'Phone John 3000

Western Pacific Railway Company

REORGANIZATION

Call for Payment of Final Instalment of Purchase Price of New Bonds

To the Depositors under the Plan and Agreement for Reorganization of the Western Pacific Railway Company dated December 15, 1915, who have subscribed for the New Bonds referred to in said Plan, and who have made payment of 20% of the Purchase Price of said Bonds, and their transferees.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the balance of the purchase price of the New Bonds subscribed for by the above mentioned Depositors, namely 80% of the full purchase price of said bonds, will be payable June 20th, 1917, at the office of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, 37 Wall Street, New York City, or at the office of the First Federal Trust Company, 1 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California. The purchase price of the New Bonds subscribed for is 90 and accrued interest. The balance due June 20th, 1917, on the subscriptions of said Depositors after making interest adjustment by charging accrued interest on bonds from March 1st, 1917, the date from which said bonds will bear interest, to June 20th, 1917, and allowing interest at the coupon rate upon the first instalment from June 26th, 1916, the date on which such instalment was made payable, to June 20th, 1917, is at the rate of $725.31 on each $1,000 face value of New Bonds represented by the "Instalment Subscription Receipts and Certificates." Upon payment in full of the balance of the subscriptions as above provided and surrender of "Instalment Subscription Receipts and Certificates" the new securities called for by said "Instalment Subscription Receipts and Certificates" (or the balance thereof, in case partial delivery has theretofore been made) will be delivered as soon thereafter as possible.

Any depositor may pay his subscription in full on or before (but not after) February 15th, 1917, in which case the amount payable after making interest adjustment by charging accrued interest on the bonds from September 1st, 1916, the date from which said bonds will bear interest, to February 15th, 1917, and allowing interest at the coupon rate on the first instalment from June 26, 1916, to February 15, 1917, will be $736.42 for each $1,000 face value of New Bonds subscribed for. In case this option is exercised, payments will be accepted by either of the above Trust Companies on or before February 15th, but not thereafter.

Payments in either case must be accompanied by "Instalment Subscription Receipts and Certificates" for surrender and cancellation.

For The Western Pacific Railroad Company,
ALVIN W. KRECH, Chairman of Executive Committee.

New Mexico & Arizona Land Co.
Casein Co. of Amer.
Pere Marquette
New Stocks—Odd Lots
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Aetna Explosives Marlin Arms
Wright-Martin Nipissing
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War Stock outlook with Uncle Sam as a new Customer.
Our current Market Letter No. 819 discusses the above and many other features of present interest.
Copy sent on request.
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Binder for The Annalist, full cloth, $1.25. Stock prices and financial facts ready for reference. The Annalist, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

REORGANIZATION of THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY and ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

TO HOLDERS OF UNSECURED CLAIMS OR DEMANDS AGAINST THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY OR ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY WHO, ON OR BEFORE DECEMBER 21, 1916, ASSERTED THEIR CLAIMS OR DEMANDS (1) BY FILING THE SAME WITH GEORGE C. HITCHCOCK, THE SPECIAL MASTER APPOINTED BY THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR EASTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI, EASTERN DIVISION, IN THE CAUSE THEREIN PENDING ENTITLED "GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK AND BENJAMIN F. EDWARDS AS TRUSTEES, COMPLAINANTS, AGAINST THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, DEFENDANT, CONSOLIDATED CAUSE NO. 4540," AND IN THE CAUSE PENDING IN SAID COURT ENTITLED "UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK AND BENJAMIN F. EDWARDS, AS TRUSTEES, COMPLAINANTS, AGAINST ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, DEFENDANT, CONSOLIDATED CAUSE, NO. 4485," OR (2) BY ACTION IN ANY COURT OF COMPETENT JURISDICTION, OR (3) BY FILING INTERVENING PETITIONS IN SUCH CAUSES OR IN ANY CONSTITUENT CAUSE THEREOF:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all holders of claims or demands above described that, upon the filing on or before March 15, 1917, of proper evidences of such claims or demands and assignments thereof with Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 140 Broadway, New York City, as Depositary under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, as modified July 25, 1916, of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company and St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company (under which the undersigned are Reorganization Managers,) such holders will receive receipts therefor entitling them to receive, when and as provided in said modified Plan, and subject to all the provisions thereof, Convertible Five Per Cent. Preferred Stock of the New Company to be organized pursuant to said modified Plan, or Voting Trust Certificates for such Preferred Stock, at par, to the extent that their claims or demands may be established in either of the above entitled causes in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri, Eastern Division.

Forms of the assignments to be filed as aforesaid, and copies of said modified Plan and Agreement, will be furnished, upon request, by Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York, or Mercantile Trust Company, 721 Locust Street, St. Louis, Missouri.

Dated, New York, January 31, 1917.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
Reorganization Managers.

SINKING FUND CHICAGO PNEUMATIC TOOL CO. FIVE PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS

The LAWYERS TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY, successors to the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company, as Trustee under the above-described Mortgage, to secure said bonds, hereby gives notice that there is on deposit with it the sum of Fifty-two thousand five hundred ninety-five and 77/100 Dollars ($52,595.77) to be used for the purposes of the Sinking Fund, as provided in Article 3, Section 1, of said Mortgage. Tenders are invited for the sale of the above-described Bonds to the Trustee at a price not exceeding 105 and accrued interest, sufficient to exhaust said fund. The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Sealed tenders should be marked "Offer of Bonds for Sinking Fund, etc.," and will be opened at the office of the Trustee, No. 160 Broadway, New York City, on the 23rd day of February, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon.

LAWYERS TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By ARCHIBALD FORBES, Treasurer.

AMERICAN ICE SECURITIES COMPANY

1480 Broadway, New York City.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION OF DEBENTURES.

Notice is hereby given that all outstanding debenture bonds of the American Ice Securities Company, being a total issue of $3,000,000 known as the Twenty-Year Six Per Cent. Debentures, and due according to their terms on April 1, 1925, are hereby called for redemption and payment on March 31st, 1917, and interest ceases from that date. Said debentures are called for redemption by exercise of the option reserved in the said bonds to the Company to redeem the same at any time at par and accrued interest by a previous notice of 60 days. The debentures will be paid on presentation and surrender at the office of the Columbia Trust Company, 60 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

Dated, January 26, 1917.

WALTER LEE, Treasurer.

ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT
5% Internal Gold Loan 1909

Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. hereby give notice that they are prepared to receive Tenders for the amortization on 1 March, 1917, $353,200 Gold, say, £70,040 nominal of the above Loan.

Tenders for sale of Bonds with coupons due 1st September, 1917, at a price to be stated in the Tender, must be lodged not later than 12 o'clock noon on 14th February, 1917, with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, who will announce the result of the Tenders as soon thereafter as possible.

Tenders will be received also in Paris by the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas, in London by Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., Ltd., and in Buenos Aires by the Credito Publico Nacional.

Each bond has a par value of $973 U. S. Gold Dollars, and Tenders must be made at a flat price under par expressed in dollars per bond.

Tenders must be made on a form obtainable on application, and must be securely enclosed in an envelope, marked "Tender of Argentine Government 5 per cent. Internal Gold Loan 1909 Bonds for redemption."

Forms of Tender may be obtained on application to Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, who reserve the right to reject all or any Tenders.

Dated New York, 29 January, 1917.

TO THE HOLDERS OF ST. JOSEPH AND SAVANNAH INTERURBAN RAILWAY COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

DATED APRIL 1ST, 1910.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ST. JOSEPH AND SAVANNAH INTERURBAN RAILWAY COMPANY has elected to pay off and redeem on the 1st day of April, 1917, all of its First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds dated April 1st, 1910, secured by Indenture of said Company to Empire Trust Company (of St. Joseph, Missouri,) Trustee, and that on said date said bonds will be paid off at 102½ per cent. of the principal thereof, plus accrued interest to said redemption date. On said redemption date the holders of said bonds will, upon surrender of their bonds, with all unmatured coupons thereto attached, to Empire Trust Company (of St. Joseph, Missouri,) to be entitled to receive a sum equal to 102½ per centum of the principal amount of said bonds, plus accrued interest to said redemption date. On and after said date all interest on said bonds shall cease and all coupons thereafter to accrue shall from that date be void and of no effect.

Dated, January 15th, 1917.

EMPIRE TRUST COMPANY (OF ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI,) Trustee,
By CHAS. E. FOSTER, Secretary.

The Citizens Central National Bank of New York

New York, January 23, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the shareholders of the Citizens Central National Bank of New York will be held at its banking office, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on February 28, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of taking action on the proposition, which has been approved by the Board of Directors of the said Bank, to change its corporate name to

The Citizens National Bank of New York

By order of the Board of Directors.

EDWIN S. SCHENCK, President.
Albion K. Chapman, Cashier.

THE UNIVERSITY CLUB, Fifth Avenue and 54th Street.

Notice is hereby given that second mortgage bonds of the following numbers, aggregating Fifty Thousand Dollars ($50,000), have been designated by lot for payment under the terms of the mortgage:

BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.

[illegible]	25	62	75	98	115	162	178	187
[illegible]	29	64	82	102	116	166	180	188
[illegible]	[illegible]	65	86	103	142	167	181	189
[illegible]	45	68	87	110	146	172	184	
[illegible]	49	67	95	111	152	173	186	

BONDS OF $500 EACH.

[illegible]	278	281	318	334	346	368
[illegible]	280	300	332	341	359	377

Said bonds will be paid, with interest, on March 1st, 1917, upon presentation, with all unpaid coupons, at the office of the Central Trust Company, New York, No. 54 Wall Street, upon which date interest will cease to accrue.

SAMUEL SLOAN, Treasurer.

New York, January 22, 1917.

STANDARD CHAIN COMPANY.

The Standard Chain Company, pursuant to the terms of its First Mortgage, dated February 15th, 1900, has paid to the undersigned, the Trustees thereunder, the sum of $11,500 for the Sinking Fund mentioned therein. Proposals for the sale of bonds to the extent of such sum are hereby invited at a price not to exceed 105 and accrued interest. All proposals must be in securely sealed envelopes, addressed to the undersigned and marked "Standard Chain Company, Proposal for Sinking Fund," and must be delivered at the office of the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, 55 Cedar Street, New York City, prior to 12 o'clock noon, February 15th, 1917. The right is reserved to reject any bid.

J. W. PLATTEN,
CALVERT BREWER,
Trustees.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY

New York, January 30, 1917.

To the Stockholders of THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY:

The time within which subscriptions may be made to $25,000,000 of additional stock of The New York Central Railroad Company under and on the terms of the warrants dated January 2, 1917, evidencing the right to subscribe, is hereby extended to February 18, 1917; and the time within which payment of such subscription shall be made is hereby extended to February 16, 1917.

This extension is made because the Supreme Court of Ohio on Clarence H. Venner's appeal from the order of the Ohio Public Utilities Commission, entered on January 5, 1917, granting the Company's application to issue stock, has postponed the effective date of that order until after the decision of the appeal, the argument of which is set for January 31, 1917.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
By A. H. SMITH, President.

February 7th, 1917.

The time within which the above mentioned subscriptions may be made is hereby further extended to the close of business on FEBRUARY 16, 1917.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
By A. H. SMITH, President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF First Mortgage Bonds of UTAH FUEL COMPANY, SINKING FUND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as provided in Article XII. of the Mortgage of the Utah Fuel Company and Pleasant Valley Coal Company, dated March 1st, 1901, that written proposals will be received by the undersigned at its office, No. 140 Broadway, New York, until 10 o'clock A. M., Tuesday, February 20th, 1917, for the sale to it as Trustee, at the lowest price at which such bonds shall be offered, not exceeding 110% and accrued interest to that date, of sufficient of the above bonds to exhaust the sum of thirty-one thousand, two hundred and seventy dollars and forty-three cents ($31,270.43). The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all proposals in whole or in part. All proposals, which must designate the bonds offered by their serial numbers and state the Post Office address of the party making the proposals, should be enclosed in sealed envelopes, and endorsed "Proposals for sale of Utah Fuel Company Bonds to Sinking Fund," and addressed to the TRUST DEPARTMENT.

Persons desiring to make offers of bonds to the Sinking Fund, whose responsibility is not known to the Trustee, should accompany their offer by a sufficient letter of introduction or guarantee of good faith by a bank, banker or others whose responsibility is established.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.

Dated, January 29, 1917.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BUTTE, ANACONDA & PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY First Mortgage 5% 30-Yr. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, Due February 1st, 1944.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as provided in Article Five of the Indenture dated February 1st, 1914, securing the above bonds, that sealed offers will be received up to 10 o'clock A. M., on March 15th, 1917, by the undersigned, at its office, 140 Broadway, New York City, for the sale to it as Trustee, at the lowest price at which such bonds shall be offered, not exceeding 105% and accrued interest, of sufficient of the above bonds to exhaust the sum of Thirty-four thousand, six hundred and two dollars and forty-eight cents ($34,602.48). Offers should be sealed and addressed to the TRUST DEPARTMENT. Offerings of bonds, all or none, will not be considered, and the Trustee reserves the right to reject any and all offers.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.

February 6th, 1917.

FAIRMONT COAL COMPANY.

The undersigned, Trustee under the First 5% Mortgage of the above company, has received the sum of $19,122.03, pursuant to the Sinking Fund provisions of said mortgage. Sealed offers of bonds to exhaust said sum at a price not to exceed 105 per centum and accrued interest will be received by the undersigned at its office, No. 55 Cedar Street, New York City, up to 12 o'clock noon on Feb. 27th, 1917.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST CO.,
By CALVERT BREWER, Vice-President.

NOTICE.

The Third National Bank, located at Buffalo, in the State of New York, is closing its affairs.

All note holders and other creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

GEORGE A. DRUMMER, Cashier.

Dated Jan'y 16th 1917.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

WEYMAN-BRUTON COMPANY,

15 Exchange Place.
Jersey City, N. J., Jan. 25, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of WEYMAN-BRUTON COMPANY will be held at the registered office of the Company, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey, on Tuesday, the 6th day of March, 1917, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing directors of the Company for the ensuing year and for the purpose of considering and acting upon such other business as may properly come before the meeting. Stockholders of record only as of the close of business February 9, 1917, shall be entitled to vote at such Annual Meeting.

I. L. ELLIOTT,
Sec'y & Treas.

VALLEY LAND COMPANY.

SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of Valley Land Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 60 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on Tuesday, the 27th day of February, 1917, at 11:00 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Directors to serve until the next annual election, of ratifying, confirming and approving all action taken or authorized by the Board of Directors and officers of said Company since the annual meeting in 1912, and for transacting such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

New York, February 10, 1917.

BRONSON WINTHROP, President.

SHERBROOKE CORPORATION.

A Special Meeting of the stockholders will be held at Room 1501, 49 Wall Street, New York City, on Tuesday, February 27th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., for the purpose of taking action upon a proposition to dissolve Sherbrooke Corporation forthwith in the manner prescribed by Section 221 of the General Corporation Law of the State of New York.

Dated New York, February 5, 1917.

H. C. LAKIN, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE.

Sealed bids or proposals for the construction, provision, and delivery of 310 steel car bodies and trucks for same (with option to purchase additional number) will be received by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company at the office of D. W. Ross, Vice President, 165 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, until the 21st day of February, 1917, at 12:15 P. M., at which time and place the proposals will be publicly opened and read.

A fuller description of the work and other requirements, provisions, and specifications are given in the invitation to contractors and in the form of contract, specifications, drawings, and contractor's proposal, which are to be deemed a part of this notice and copies of which may be inspected at the aforesaid office.

Dated New York City, February 6th, 1917.

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY.
By D. W. ROSS, Vice President.

PROPOSALS FOR EQUIPAGE.—Office of Depot Quartermaster, New York, N. Y.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 2:00 o'clock P. M., March 5, 1917, for furnishing at either the Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, or San Francisco Depots, Q. M. Corps: Axes, arresters, spark; blankets, O. D.; brassards, brooms, corn; brushes, scrubbing; bugles, with slings; cases, pillow; cots; desks, field, large and small; hatchets; helves, axe, hatchet, and pickaxe; lockers, trunk; pickaxes; pillows; plates and chains; pouches, music; sheets, bed; shovels. S. H.; slings, bugle and color; spades; stands, music; sticks, shoe size; shields, tent; squares, tent; slips, tent; stovepipe elbows and joints; stretchers, shoe; whistles, with chains. Information upon application.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS.—Office Depot Quartermaster, New York, N. Y. Sealed proposals will be received here until 2:00 o'clock P. M., March 5, 1917, for furnishing at either the Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, or St. Louis Depots, Q. M. Corps: Cloth, cotton, O. D.; flannel shirtings, O. D.; meltons, O. D.; cloth, Italian; denim; drilling, O. D. and unbleached; duck, bleached, khaki and unbleached; serge, luster wool, lt. wt.; jeans, corset; padding, canvas, Silesia, O. D. Information upon application.

PROPOSALS FOR MFR. OF TENTAGE.—Office of Depot Quartermaster, New York, N. Y.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M., February 23, 1917, for manufacturing for this Corps, 5,000 Flies, tent, small; 6,000 Tents, pyramidal, and 5,000 Tents, wall, small. Information upon application.

PROPOSALS FOR CLOTHING.—Office of Depot Quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 11:00 o'clock A. M., February 15, 1917, for furnishing at this Depot, cords, hat; cravats and laces, leggin. Information on application.

FUR TRADE CONDITIONS.

Manipulation Declared to Have Hampered Business Somewhat.

The New York Fur Auction Sales Corporation yesterday issued the following report on conditions in the fur trade, the first since the recent New York fur sale:

"In view of the generally good conditions previously in the fur trade and the satisfactory close of the 1916 season, a normal business during the raw fur season was to be expected. Unfortunately, however, prices on some articles were driven beyond the basis at which consumers could take their usual quantities. This situation was largely brought about by manipulation in the outside market, with a view to drawing large quantities to other sales. The manipulation was misleading and caused a loss to many shippers and, consequently, hampered business for the entire fur trade. The New York sale has been free from such tactics. The policy of the corporation is to set forth exact market conditions from time to time upon which shippers can rely and to offer for sale only merchandise consigned to it by others.

"With the market resuming more normal conditions we anticipate better buying and a large attendance at the March sale."

The sale will start on March 26, and the last day for receiving shipments has been set for March 10. Deliveries of goods sold in January are being made now, and prompt day for the sale occurs on Thursday.

CONSULS DID NOT ATTEND.

Failed to Appear at Local Commerce Bureau as Announced.

Considerable dissatisfaction is being voiced in New York exporting circles over the failure of certain United States Consuls to live up to their engagements to meet business men here engaged in foreign trade. Through a working arrangement entered into between the Departments of State and Commerce, Consuls visiting this country on leave are directed to visit New York and make their headquarters in the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, for the purpose of furnishing manufacturers and shippers with first-hand information regarding trade conditions and opportunities in their respective districts.

Accordingly the local office, after learning of the dates proposed by the Consuls for their stay in this city, sent out notices stating that this or that Consul would be in New York on a specified date, with the further information that engagements might be made to interview these officials. Recently two Consuls scheduled to be here in the same week failed to show up. The only tangible evidence of one of the missing officials was a suitcase received at the bureau's office, while the other Consul, while known to be registered at an uptown hotel, failed to show up at the Custom House for the interviews arranged in advance. Other Consuls here likewise failed to put in an appearance.

SAMPLES MUST PAY DUTY.

Treasury Department Cannot Rule Otherwise Under the Law.

The Treasury Department has notified Collector Malone that, after considering the arguments put forth by a special committee of the American Importers' Association urging a modification of instructions directing the assessment of duty on all samples, the department found itself unable to comply with the request.

"The department," said Assistant Secretary Peters, "reaffirms its decision of Dec. 21 that it has no legal power to grant the importers' petition, as there is nothing in our tariff laws exempting merchandise of the character described in the dutiable list of the act of Oct. 3, 1913, from duty on the ground that they have not a salable or commercial value."

The only modification the department was willing to make related to mail packages found upon examination to contain samples having a dutiable value of less than $1. As to these, Mr. Peters said they might be passed without the issuance of a mail entry, in the same manner as articles intended as gifts or presents are so passed and for the same reason, namely, that the amount collected would not equal the cost of making the collection and accounting.

It was understood yesterday to be the intention of importing interests to start a test case before the Board of General Appraisers in order that the Customs Court might construe the tariff law as it relates to the dutiability or free entry of samples claimed to be of no commercial value.

RESERVE SYSTEM'S GROWTH

40 Applications for Charters Made by Banks with $3,555,000 Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The growth of the Federal Reserve banking system is shown with some force in the comparison of the number of bank charters applied for during January this year and last. In January, 1917, the Controller of the Currency received forty applications for charters for new national banks, with capital of $3,555,000, as compared with eighteen applications in January, 1916, with capital of $1,200,000.

In January, 1917, thirteen charters were granted, capital $1,005,000, as compared with nine charters granted in January, 1916, with $705,000 capital.

In January, 1917, twenty-four national banks increased their capital stock by $1,875,000, against twelve banks increasing their capital in January, 1916, by $500,000. One bank reduced its capital in January, 1917, $50,000, while in the same month last year one bank reduced capital $20,000.

Nine national banks went into voluntary liquidation (exclusive of those consolidating with other national banks) in January, 1917, their capital being $625,000, as compared with thirteen banks liquidating in January, 1916, with a capital of $1,215,000.

Auction Sales

Important
Unrestricted Public Sale
ON VIEW TO-DAY
And Until Time of Sale,
Beginning
Wednesday, Feb. 14, at 2:30 PM.
In My Second Floor GALLERIES,
Nos. 924-926 Broadway,
AN IMPORTANT COLLECTION OF
Artistic and Useful Property
including
Furniture, Porcelains, Bronzes, Silver, Oriental Carpets and Rugs, Draperies, Fur Robes, Coats and Mounted Rugs
DAYS OF SALE
Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Feb. 14, 15 and 16,
At 2:30 o'Clock Each Day.
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WHEN THE MARKET TURNS OVER
The constant Annalist reader is prepared for the reversals that occur from time to time in the market. Timely articles on impending developments in the industrial world and on the trend of prices enable him to foresee the general course of events in financial affairs.
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THE ANNALIST
TIMES SQUARE NEW YORK

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BOTANY BROADCLOTH, all shades, any quantity, for cash. Mittenthaul, Orchard 6548.

BRAIDS, Buttons, Trimmings, Notions, Novelties.—Cash for jobs, any quantity. Room 616, 621 Broadway. Spring 7980.

BROADCLOTH, all shades, at a price. We pay spot cash. Also poplin and all other Spring materials; quantity no object. Reutner & Holtzer, 6 West 32d St.

CHIFFON PANAMA.—Open for quantity of black and navy. Mutual Skirt Co., 134 West 37th St.

CLOTH.—Open for Coxes & Schreiber 215 black and white check or similar cloth for cash. W 48 Times.

COATS.—Highest cash prices paid for jobs ladies' and children's coats, suits, dresses, skirts. Gruber, 448 Broadway. Spring 358.

COATS.—Bainey Co. of Cleveland: Mr. Meisel will look at coats from 8:30 on. Ben F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av.

COATS. — Jobber desires novelties in girls' and flapper size coats. Call afternoons all week, 1,239 Broadway.

COATS.—Open for popular-priced coats; submanufacturers, bring your samples. 9 West 20th St., 9th floor.

COATS.—Contractors on children's coats; to make our own style. 49 East 21st St. Room 1002.

COATS.—Jobber looking at coats of the better kind; $10 up. 105 Madison Av., 5th floor.

COATS. — Jobber ready to place orders on popular-priced coats. 1,140 Broadway, 3d floor.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on Spring coats. 4th floor, 12 East 33d St.

COATS.—Jobs wanted Winter coats. Adler's, 272 6th Av.

COATS AND SUITS.—Open for latest models. Eisen & Son, 122 West 26th.

COATS, SUITS.—Jobber placing orders, mornings only. 4th floor, 6 West 32d.

DRESS CONTRACTORS for cotton and silk dresses and sport dresses, by large jobber; call with samples between 9 and 12. Room 502, 1,182 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Kaufman's Underselling Store, Harrisburg, Penn., Mr. Lloyd; jobs of serge dresses and Winter coats. Ben F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—Contractors on sport dresses, with or without samples. Underselling Waist Company, 118 West 22d. Phone Chelsea 1896.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at serge and silk dresses, stock order. 1178 Broadway, cor. 28th St., top floor.

NAVY.—Exchange 6301 navy for copen or by same. Ritter Bros., 1,333 B'way.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE. — Jobs, any quantities, for cash; will also advance cash for stock. Hirsch & Eckstein, 40 Lispenard.

LADIES' NECKWEAR, &c.—Our buyers will be at Jas. T. Leonard & Co., 353 4th Av., Wednesday, February 14th, from 9 to 11 A. M., for jobs of Ladies' Neckwear, Gloves, Ribbons, Embroideries and Leather Goods; high-grade merchandise only. Bowman & Co., Harrisburg, Penn.

MIDDIES.—3,000 dozen cheap middies wanted for immediate to ten days' delivery; spot cash; can furnish material if necessary. National Waist, 141 Wooster.

PLUSH.—Open for quantity of esquimette and other kinds. Hutner, 48-54 West 25th.

POPLIN.—Copen. and American or Stevens velours, Copen. and apple; will pay cash. 104 West 27th. M. W. Haft.

POPLINS, copen 90610, or others; also exchange navy for copen. Greeley 4377.

SERGES. — Navy, Copenhagen, all wool, double warp, at price for cash. Chelsea 5698. 17 West 17th, 1st floor.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber will look at suits and coats from 8:30 to 4 P. M. 1,133 Broadway, Room 803.

TAFFETAS.—Open to buy quantity, all colors. Majestic Dress Co., 129 West 29th.

Offerings to Buyers

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.—100 dozen to close out at a sacrifice. Universal Novelty Works, 147 West 23d St.

BROADCLOTH.—White, Kelly green, gray, tan, Copen., rose. Republic Novelty, 230 5th Av.

BUTTONS.—500,000 gross, small and large lots, twenty cents on dollar; also braids. Hirsh & Eckstein, 40 Lispenard.

CHINCHILLA.—Salt's white chinchilla; also Wimpfheimer corduroy, all shades, to close out. Mad. Sq. 3131.

CHINCHILLAS, white, good quality, 3-4 & 6-4; reasonable. Greeley 4379.

CHUDDAH CLOTH; Botany serge 11433; Shepard check and poplins. Telephone Farragut 9810.

COATS.—To the trade; get what's coming to you during the opening week of Feb. 13; plush coats sold formerly at $22.50, now $12.50; plush coats sold formerly for $27.50, now $15.50; plush coats sold formerly $16.50, now $11.50; every coat guaranteed seal plush 48 inches long, fur and beaver trimmed. HUTNER, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Resident Buyers, your day, our opportunity to greet you during the entire week of Feb. 13th; you will then realize the Spring values when you will call at our showroom. Hutner, 48-54 West 25th.

COATS.—You are hereby summoned to put aside all other business and appear at the showroom of P. Hutner & Co., to attend the opening of the Spring season, week of Feb. 13th. Hutner, 48-54 W. 25th.

COATS for jobbers; infants', children's coats for Fall ready. Levitan Bros., & Zarkower, 61 East 11th St. Stuyvesant 2664.

COATS.—Jobbers and retailers, call to see our smart Spring coats; very low prices. Alex. Kogut, 129 West 22d St.

COATS.—See our wonderful American poplin coats, $5.75; also good values in suits. Stein & Knobel, 36 West 20th.

COATS. — Call for our $5.75 American wool poplin coats, 45 long; jobs on hand. J. Dunn, 127 West 25th.

COATS.—200 infants' to ladies' Winter coats; to sell cheap. Julius Goldstein, 153 W. 23d.

COATS AND SUITS.—All wool poplin suits, $7.50; all wool poplin coats, $5; immediate delivery. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 W. 27th.

COATS, SUITS, snappy Spring styles; American woolen poplin coat, $4.75. Talbot, 114 West 27th.

COATS, Suits. — Job to close out cheap. Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th St.

CORDUROYS, 32 and 36 inches; jobs, high colors, close out, cheap; also 9,000, all colors. C. H. 70 Times.

CREAM storm serges, close out 50 and 54 inch cheap. Ritter Brothers.

DRESSES. — Silk and serge, from $6.75 to $18, in stock, for immediate delivery. Simpson Bros., 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—High-grade georgette on taffeta; to close out. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th St.

DRESSES.—500 serge and voile, to close out, bargain. Eastern, 448 Broadway.

FRENCH SERGES, Amoskeag 6122; Whitmans 104; American 0936; all colors. Greeley 4376.

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The situation is uncertain. But act cautiously. Above all, don't sacrifice your merchandise.
As a temporary service to my customers, I will loan money against your merchandise in addition to advancing on your outstandings.
My terms are reasonable. No binding contract or "red tape" and the strictest confidence observed.
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35 Fifth Ave. 'Phone Stuyvesant 3380

ADVANCES ON ACCOUNTS
Liberal Trading Co., 51 Chambers St.

SEWING MACHINES BOUGHT, SOLD EXCHANGED.
Ridless & Chesnin, 511 W. B'way. Phone Spring 5230

Offerings to Buyers

FURS.—Women's fur sets and fur coats; also suits; complete and attractive stock to close out; samples can be seen at 49 East 21st, Room 1110.

GABERDINES and Poirets, all colors; reasonable serges 4002 and 7614. Greeley 4378.

GEORGETTES dyed in quantities at 6½c. Eagle Dye Works, 116 West 31st.

JERSEY CLOTH.—Best quality wool, new shades; immediate delivery; cheap. Spring 4442.

LAWNS.—Will close out lot of white and colored lawns. Phone Gramercy 2127.

POPLINS.—Silk and wool, meteors, wash satins, all grades, immediate delivery. Marks & Senner, 354 4th Av. Md. Sq. 9380.

POPLIN, velours, serges, American, others; high colors; price reasonable. Weisberg, Madison Square 6777.

POPLINS.—Heavy silk poplins, 40 inches; staple colors 90c. net; bargain. Greeley 4377.

POPLIN, Gabardines, Serges. Farragut 8857. Wellington Woolen Co., 1,133 B'way.

POPLINS.—American poplins, magenta gold, navy, and black. Telephone 3334 Farragut.

SERGES.—Poiret twills, all qualities and colors. Telephone Farragut 2671.

SHEPHERD CHECKS, 50 pieces, cheap; also Chuddah cloth. Merit Co., 22 W. 27th.

SILKS.—Crepe de chine, silk jersey, (direct from mill,) silk and wool poplins. Henry J. Jackson, 20 East 20th St. Phone 1407 Gramercy.

SILKS.—Quantity tussah silk and cotton, sport stripes; immediate delivery. M 173 Times.

SILVERBLOOM. — Lesher Whitman, 100 pieces, solid colors, cheap. Jacobus Brothers, 1,261 Broadway.

SPRING SUITS, poplins, $7.90 up; all shades; immediate delivery; also Spring coats, $4.75 up. Hirschorn Bros., 12 West 27th.

SERGES.—Quantity 4408-54221 and 11433, all colors, immediate delivery. Esco Woolen Company, Farragut 3816.

STATIONERY, Sporting and Carnival Goods. —Have up-to-date wholesale jobber's stock, valuation $6,500; will sell stock as a whole only at a sacrifice for cash. Karmitz & Deutsch, 139 Chrystie St. 9687 Orchard.

SUITS.—Don't buy your Spring suits until after seeing our wonderful American all wool poplin suits with Persian lining, at $6.75, for immediate delivery. The suits they talk about. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 W. 29th.

SUITS.—Best suits in New York at $10; be convinced. J. Lishinsky, 22 West 27th St.

SUITS AND COATS.—Samples to close out. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th.

TAFFETA SILKS; also wool, silk, and cotton undervalue specials for quick-action buyers. Alfred E. Woolf, 130 East 25th St.

VOILES.—Lot imported fancy stripe voiles to sell for cash. Phone Gramercy 4811.

WINTER COATS.—Kit coney collars to close out. J. P. Slater, 22 West 32d.

WOOL VELOURS.—All colors; prices reasonable. Gramercy 6698.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN, traveling Middle West, ten years with best-known line women's belts, wants an additional strong line leather handbags; commission only. N. K., 131 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN to handle popular price ladies' suit line, city and office trade; commission basis; references required. W 46 Times.

SALESMAN open for decorated linen line; following New England. D. E., 3,525 Broadway.

SALESMAN open for representative line dresses; commission basis; own uptown show room. W 44 Times.

SALESMAN wants small specialty side line, New York City department stores. B 39 Times.

Buyers Have No Easy Time.

Buyers of ready-to-wear who are now in this market are finding their work of selecting Spring lines cut out for them. In other words, they are finding buying harder than usual because of the profusion of things offered. In the dress line, for instance, they are not only confronted with barrel skirts, straight-line, Empire, and semi-fitted effects, but there is an apparently limitless number of adaptations of the ideas they embody. This has led to a practice of shopping around in about the same way a woman goes the rounds of the retail stores when she wants some new dresses. Some manufacturers are not altogether pleased with this way of making selections, but with models and values showing such a wide range of variance this season, the earnest buyer has got to look around first in order to do the best thing for the store when it comes to making the final selections.

⁂

The Suit Demand Perks Up.

Reports from various quarters of the ready-to-wear trade, where the making of coats and suits is specialized in, indicate that the demand for suits has been growing better of late and that there is every prospect now of an excellent season in them. Neat tailored and semi-tailored effects, in both silks and woolens, continue to dominate the demand, the sharpness of their cut in most cases being softened somewhat by the novel use of pockets, belt arrangements, and various kinds of pleats. The popularity of suits that have the jackets cut away enough at the throat and bottom to display a dainty vestee of a contrasting color and material is being proved by the increased number of these models that is now being shown. Novel means of obtaining the barrel silhouette are coming to light almost daily, the effect being obtained sometimes by manipulation of the jacket lines and sometimes by varying the skirts to suit the mode.

⁂

Further Men's Wear Openings.

There were several openings of importance yesterday in the men's wear piece goods market. The American Woolen Company opened Department 7, consisting of all worsted and wool fancies, and other mills to open lines were the Peace Dale Manufacturing Company and the Perseverance Worsted Company. The market was quite active for a holiday, although a number of buyers left the city for the period. The effect of the openings yesterday, it was said, will be to bring about a quicker readjustment of conditions that became unsettled following the break with Germany. Although it is still quite probable that the mills will be called upon to meet Government requirements in the near future, such a contigency has been discounted in many quarters. The sentiment among buyers is that goods will be increasingly hard to get, but this is a development that has by no means come suddenly.

⁂

Belts and Girdles Are Featured.

As the season goes on, the position of belts and girdles of one kind or another as garnitures for Spring clothing for women is more and more assured, the result being added efforts on the part of designers and makers of these goods to turn out even more attractive stuff than they have heretofore. Not only are thick silken cords, on the order of cinctures and finished with novel silk tassels, being used, but crush belts of fancy materials are also seen. Novel effects in leather belts are numerous, several attractive color combinations having been worked out in them. Beads have not been overlooked either, but in cases where they are not used to embellish some fabric belt, they are of wood, large, and used by themselves in girdle form, the girdle ending in elaborate silk tassels.

⁂

Cotton Worsteds Not Now Cheap.

Cotton worsteds are no longer in the class of cheap substitutes. A survey of the offerings of this character on the market shows that many such lines are now priced at figures that were obtained only for all worsted goods little more than a year ago. It is no uncommon thing to find a manipulated fabric selling for $1.50 a yard, at which a good all wool cloth sold some time back. It is this rapid rise in the cost of manipulated goods that has induced many clothiers to prefer to buy all wool cloths, even though the latter are less preferable from a service standpoint than the cotton worsted. To quote a manufacturer's representative: "The piece goods buyer cannot look back at the former prices asked for cotton manipulated goods and then pay what is now asked for them."

⁂

Trimmings Are Gorgeous.

The cities and peoples of the East, from Port Said to Yokohama, and from peasant to King, apparently have been put under the microscope this season by designers of trimmings in order to bedeck milady in a manner befitting. The resultant offerings are remarkable for their coloring, beauty and variance. Chinese motifs have been worked out in several ways, not the least being in hand embroideries, while wool, silk and wool, and beaded decorations embodying the designs and colorings of India, Egypt and other Eastern countries are offered in great abundance. A great variety of novel tassels is offered to buyers also. Many of them make use of Eastern design motifs, and all of them are selling like the proverbial hot cakes.

⁂

Not First Quality Goods.

A jobber in canned goods gave an order to a house in Calahorra, Spain, for the shipment of fifty cases of first quality peppers. Those that came in response were not of that quality, and some of them were what is called "Swells"—that is, having fermented after the tins were closed. Duty, however, was levied on the goods as of first quality, and an appeal was taken to the General Appraisers. Judge Sullivan, in a decision just handed down, held the peppers should be considered second quality and that the duty should be based on the foreign market value of that quality.

Can't Ride on Rear Platform.

Announcement was made yesterday by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company that the order of the Public Service Commission prohibiting passengers riding on rear platforms of elevated trains in Brooklyn would be rigidly enforced. The order goes into effect on Thursday.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 12.—Charters filed:

Augustine Rotary Motor Co., to carry on business of manufacturing power engines of all kinds, motor boats, &c., $5,000,000; F. D. Buck, George W. Dillman, M. L. Horty, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Empire State Zinc & Copper Co., to mine for copper, gold, silver, &c., $1,000,000; M. M. Hirons, J. B. Bailey, local Dover (Del.) incorporators.

Oneida Navigation Corp., to engage in ocean commerce, $20,000; John W. Caudell, J. W. Bonner, George C. Sprague, all of New York.

Business Federation of America, Inc., to promote the social, industrial, and political interests of business, $100,000; Parke L. Woodward, Frank A. Reilly, Robert E. Maloye, all of Brooklyn, N. Y.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—Seth D. Stafford, general dealer at Willsboro, has filed voluntary petition in bankruptcy, assets $4,611; liabilities, $7,728. Albert W. Boynton, lawyer at Keesville, files petition in bankruptcy. Assets, a nominal $9,357; liabilities, $48,452. Liability on notes about $25,000.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—Liabilities of $62,008 were stated by S. Arthur Cornell of Springfield, a liquor dealer, who filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy today. Assets amounting to $13,475 were given. The principal creditors are: Commercial Trust Company, $19,250; Chapin National Bank, $3,000, and Gertrude C. S. Prague, $8,250, all of Springfield, and Joseph Gahm & Sons Company of Boston, $14,383.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass.—Feb. 12.—Caleb F. Finch, jeweler, Attleboro, Mass., has filed a petition in bankruptcy. His liabilities aggregate $30,624, of which $17,424 is due to three unsecured creditors, Homer L. Lane, Chartley, $2,250 for a note for money loaned; Joseph F. Rioux, care of Bliss Brothers Company, Attleboro, $4,424 for a note in payment for stock in Bliss Brothers Company, and $500 for note for interest, and estate of Charles E. Bliss, Attleboro, $10,000 for a note given in payment of stock in Bliss Brothers Company.

The petitioner is liable also for $13,200 as indorser of notes of Bliss Brothers Company, one of which is held by Waunita F. Bliss, Philadelphia, for $5,000, and the other for $8,200 by the Exchange Trust Company, Boston.

The assets are estimated at $40, which is represented in cash on hand.

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Step into your shop this morning and count the number of machines standing idle.
HOW much do you lose per day on every idle machine, Mr. Manufacturer? Well, we don't have to tell you.
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CALL up immediately Orchard 8400 (the office of the Jewish Morning Journal) and order a few "Help Wanted" advertisements. That is the only sure way of setting those idle machines in motion and stopping the wasteful and costly leak in your factory.
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RAILROAD MONOPOLY PREDICTED BY MOSS

Ex-Assistant District Attorney Says Riverside Plan Would Bar All but Central.

FORESEES CITY TRADE LOST

Tells Protest Meeting Jersey Roads, Weary of Ferry Charges, Would End Lines at Newark.

A prediction that the plan for the New York Central and Riverside Park improvement would result in great damage to the commerce of this city was made last night by former Assistant District Attorney Frank Moss in addressing a protest meeting in the Michael J. McCarthy Association clubrooms, 471 West Forty-second Street. The meeting was arranged jointly by the West End Association, the Woman's League for the Protection of Riverside Park, and the McCarthy Association. Other speakers were Public Works Commissioner Ralph Folks, Mrs. Charles Austin Bryan, and Henry H. Klein, chief investigator for the Thompson Legislative Committee.

Mr. Moss praised Borough President Marks for protesting against the plans "in the face of repeated insults by the members of the Board of Estimate," and commended Governor Whitman for his action of yesterday in directing that further investigation be made before any action was taken.

According to Mr. Moss's conception of the plans, the New York Central, in acquiring perpetual rights to the waterfront, aims to cut off any future attempts by other railroads to tunnel under the Hudson and enter the city. The Central's six tracks along the river front, he said, would be an effectual and permanent barrier to Jersey railroads.

In his opinion, the Pennsylvania, New Jersey Central, and other over-river railroads would not go on forever paying high rates to ferry freight across from their terminals in Jersey to consignees in this city. Either they would come directly into New York or they would terminate in Newark. He pointed out the water advantages of Newark, and spoke of the wharfage improvements being done there, and said that if the New Jersey railroads were blocked in coming into New York they would go to Newark, "and this city will, of course, lose millions."

A plea for further consideration of the plans was the burden of Commissioner Folks's short talk, while Henry H. Klein said he was quite confident that John D. Rockefeller had elected Mayor Mitchel, and that all of the city's transit facilities were controlled by the same man—Mr. Rockefeller. Inasmuch, Mr. Klein reasoned in support of his statements, as Mayor Mitchel was "the servant" of Mr. Rockefeller, "who controls the New York Central," the Thompson Committee's investigator was certain the railroad would be well taken care of.

The West End Association was represented by its President, John C. Coleman, who attended with his wife and daughter, Miss Frances E. Coleman, and the Woman's League delegates, besides Mrs. Bryan, were Mr. and Mrs. James W. Stewart.

Petitions addressed to the Legislature and protesting against the plans were handed out for distribution in the neighborhood.

FOR OUT-OF-TOWN MERCHANTS.

It is not always possible to come to New York to visit wholesalers. Merchants requiring goods should describe their needs in a prepaid day lettergram addressed to The New York Times. The next morning an advertisement will appear on the Business Page. Cost, 50c a line of six words. Replies may be sent to the merchant direct or to a box number in care of The Times.—Advt.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

A. Schlossberg, women's ready-to-wear, millinery; McAlpin.

INDIANAPOLIS—Effroymson & Wolf; P. Effroymson, dry goods; 43 Leonard.

INDIANAPOLIS — Efferymson & Wolf; C. Hansen, housefurn. goods; 43 Leonard.

INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; F. R. Wolf, mdse. mgr.; R. Mann, jewelry, toilet, leather goods, stationery; Miss C. Smock, women's neckwear; Miss Burke, ribbons; Miss McConlogue, laces; Miss Starbuck, hdkfs.; J. Miller, silks, dress goods; Mrs. J. Wensley, silks; Miss S. Stroup, linens; Miss Morrison, hosiery; Miss Simon, dresses; Miss G. Coombs, neckwear; L. B. Haughey, laces, hdkfs., ribbons, neckwear; 1,140 Broadway.

INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayres Co.; C. P. Walmsley, cloaks, suits; 220 5th Av.

AKRON, Ohio—L. G. Federman Co.; S. Brusky, Spring suits; 1,140 Broadway.

ALBANY—W. M. Whitney & Co.; P. J. McManus, cloaks, suits; 41 Union Square; Park Av.

ALBERT LEA, Min.—Skinner, Chamberlain Co.; B. Skinner, dry goods; C. Trowbridge, domestics, hosiery; Wallick.

ALLENTOWN, Penn.—Hess Bros.; S. M. Herrman, millinery; 41 Union Square.

ALTOONA, Penn.—Kline Bros.; C. W. Lantz, upholstery goods; 23 E. 26th.

ALTOONA, Penn.—W. F. Gable & Co.; Miss Hill, notions; 230 5th Av.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—M. Lurie & Co.; L. Tanser, jobs serge dresses; 1,150 B'way.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—Holzheimer & Shaul; N. J. Shaul, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan.—Newman D. G. Co.; T. W. Stewart, dress goods, silks; E. G. Newman, domestics, clothing; Mrs. H. Trout, cloaks, suits, waists; Mrs. Rigg, notions, laces; Miss Hall, infants' wear; Great Northern.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Keely Co.; R. E. O'Donnelly, general mdse.; 1,170 B'way.

ATLANTA—Davison-Paxon-Stokes Co.; Miss E. Agricola, laces; 1,140 Broadway.

ATLANTA—Keely Co.; H. Craft, carpets; 1,170 B'way.

ATLANTA—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; J. B. Faloise, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.

ATLANTA, Ga.—J. M. High Co.; R. J. Haynie, wash goods; 334 4th Av.

ATLANTA, Ga.—McClure 10c Co.; P. A. Cain, toys, hardware; 43 Broad; Latham.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Davidson-Paxon-Stokes Co.; M. H. Regenstein, jewelry, leather goods, toilet articles; 1,140 B'way.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Keely Co.; J. A. Rollestone, linens; J. W. Farlow, notions, gloves; 1,170 Broadway.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. B. White & Co.; B. Ormsby, dress goods, silks, linings; Miss N. Carey, laces, ribbons, embroideries; J. L. Haines, housefurnishing goods, china, glass; 23 E. 26th.

BALTIMORE—Julius Gutman & Co.; L. J. Gutman, general mdse.; Miss R. Collins, millinery; Miss M. Levy, waists, sweaters, and petticoats; Mrs. W. B. Webster, children's, infants' wear, muslin underwear; McAlpin; S. Lustig, toilet goods, notions, jewelry; Marlborough.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; P. L. Beck, toys, china; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss J. Troy, ribbons; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; F. D. Fantson, suits, dresses, coats; 470 4th Av.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Bernheimer Bros.; S. D. Sampson, coats, suits; 470 4th Av.

BALTIMORE, Md.—A. Eisenberg; Miss Rosenstein, waists, house dresses, cotton petticoats; 1,239 Broadway.

BATON ROUGE, La.—Fahrnbacher D. G. Co.; S. Fahrnbacher, notions; 351 4th Av.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Joseph Bulitzer; J. Bulitzer, men's, women's, children's wear; Bristol.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; J. D. French, hosiery, gloves, hdkfs., jewelry, silverware, notions, neckwear, ribbons, leather, toilet goods, umbrellas, parasols; 116 West 32d.

BOISE CITY, Idaho—A. H. Brookhovers, silk dresses; 1,133 Broadway.

BOSTON, Mass.—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mrs. Phillips, costumes, dresses; Miss Best, misses' costumes; Miss Nelson, misses' dresses; Miss Murphy, lingere, silk dresses; Miss Vincent, women's suits; H. Phillips, women's coats; Miss Horan, petticoats; Mr. O'Callahan, misses' suits; Mr. Michaels, belts; Miss Cotter, gift shop specialties; Mr. King, machine made dresses; basement: Mr. Schroeder, muslin underwear; Mr. Ring, machine-made dresses; Mr. Tobey, shoes; Mr. Cooper, gen. buyer; Mr. Koenigsthal, men's, boys' clothing; Mr. Koch, millinery; Mr. Levy, waists, sweaters; Mr. Fanning, men's, boys' furnishings; Mr. Post, suits; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON, Mass.—A. Shuman & Co.; Wm. F. Maher, boys' clothing; Prince George.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; F. A. Fuller, furs; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; E. W. Dempsey, gloves, ribbons; 404 4th Av.

BOSTON, Mass.—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; M. Michaels, leather goods; Miss Cotter, novelties; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; F. W. Coombs, general mdse.; A. E. Finney, furn. goods, gloves, sweaters; A. G. Sanborn, silk waists, sweaters; Mr. Berry, rep.; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—E. Slattery Co.; Miss Murray, ready-to-wear; 25 West 33d.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Smith-Murray Co.; E. M. Lampson, women's, children's coats, suits; 404 4th Av.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—C. Misch; H. W. Walder, cloaks, suits; 1,261 B'way.

BROCKTON, Mass.—Scudder, Kerr & Co.; P. J. Scudder, C. Scudder, ready-to-wear; Broztel.

BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; Miss Hess, infants' wear; L. J. Wagner, toys; 18 West 35th.

BUFFALO — Wm. Hengerer Co.; Miss E. Dean, waists; 18 West 35th.

BUFFALO—Hens & Kelly Co.; Miss A. Brown, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 31 Union Square.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Hens & Kelly Co.; W. Reinhart, hosiery, underwear, boys' clothing; A. E. Vetter, coats, suits; 31 Union Square.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Hens & Kelly; C. E. Bassett, millinery; 31 Union Square.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Flint & Kent; I. B. Hope, clothing, furn. goods, hosiery, gloves; 220 5th Av.

BUTLER, Penn.—J. S. Cohn, coats, suits, millinery; Claridge.

CEDAR RAPIDS—A. Franchere Co.; E. F. Myers, women's garments; Breslin.

CHATTANOOGA—Miller Bros. Co.; J. C. Henderson, clothing, furn. goods; 1,150 Broadway.

CHATTANOOGA—D. B. Loveman Co.; C. G. Walline, domestics; 1,150 Broadway; Longacre.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; W. G. Spoerl, hosiery, knit underwear; 115 Worth.

CHICAGO—Siegel Cooper Co.; Mr. Mayer, representing; 404 4th Av.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Boston Store; N. Koritzky, linens; 44 E. 23d.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Howland-Sanderson-McColm; J. P. Howland, new Fall coats, pile fabrics, plushes; 303 5th Av., Room 1,807.

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Fair; Miss M. Clifford, knit, muslin underwear, corsets, petticoats, negligees, infants' wear, aprons; S. Roehl, notions, toilet goods, neckwear; 225 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Mrs. M. Moore, waists, shawls; Miss M. Clements, women's sweaters, cloaks, suits; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Chas. A. Stevens & Bros.; C. H. Davaney, notions, jewelry, leather goods; 40 E. 22d.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; M. I. Keim, carpets, rugs, linoleums, furniture, toys; B. Krejci, drugs; H. Feldman, pictures, frames; 404 4th Av.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Montgomery-Ward Co.; W. S. Slynn, jewelry; 43 West 23d.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Montgomery-Ward Co.; Mrs. Borkes, muslins, infants' wear, corsets; 43 West 23d.

CHICAGO—Hillmans; G. E. Chapman, men's, boys' clothing; 404 4th Av.

CINCINNATI—Fair Store; M. Hillman, gloves, hosiery, knit underwear; 23 East 26th.

CINCINNATI—Cincinnati Cloak and Suit Co.; H. S. Livingston, woolens; Sherman Square.

CINCINNATI—John Shillito Co.; M. Marshall, carpets; 432 4th Av.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—The McAlpin Co.; Miss L. Schuer, housefurn. goods, toys; 23 East 26th.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—The Fair Store Co.; H. Alexander, wash, white goods, silks, bedding, flannels, comforts, linings; Mark Hillman, gloves, hosiery, knit underwear; Miss A. Krager, muslin underwear, wrappers, aprons, infants' wear; J. Simon, groceries; 23 East 26th.

CINCINNATI—La Mode; M. Kuppin, waists, gloves, hosiery, muslin underwear; Breslin.

CINCINNATI—Kline's; Miss G. Livingstone, suits; 404 4th Av.

CINCINNATI—Alms & Doepke Co.; C. Leisler, housefurn. goods; 350 Broadway.

CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogue Co.; Miss J. Marsh, jewelry, stationery; Miss Taylor, gloves; 200 5th Av.

CINCINNATI, Ohio — Rollman & Sons Co.; Miss I. Ferrin, ribbons; J. H. Herman, silks, neckwear, parasols; Prince George.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Kline Bros. Co.; Miss E. Schwartz, waists; Miss G. Livingston, suits; 404 4th Av.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—The Model Skirt & Suit Co.; D. Jacobs, coats, suits; Room 408, 1,150 B'way.

CLEVELAND—Wm. Taylor D. G. Co.; Miss L. Callaghan, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 470 4th Av.

CLEARFIELD, Penn.—C. W. Leonardson Co.; J. W. Leonardson, dry goods; 351 4th Av.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Bailey Co.; Miss I. London, skirts; J. E. Meisel, coats; 72 Madison Av.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; J. Lazarus, rep.; F. H. Myers, dress goods, silks; 220 5th Av.

DALLAS, Texas—Goldsmith Dry Goods Co.; Miss O. Millerick, coats, suits, costumes; 1,123 B'way.

DANVILLE, Ill.—Emery D. G. Co.; J. S. Emery, dry goods; Mrs. C. Reed, coats, suits, dresses, waists; 404 4th Av.

DANVILLE, Ill.; Meis Bros.; O. Meis, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.

DAYTON, Ohio—Rike-Kumler Co.; Mrs. M. A. K. Heller, art goods, lamps; 220 5th Av.

DAYTON—Pike-Kumler Co.; Miss M. Maher, laces; Miss C. Rowland, notions; 220 5th Av.

DAYTON, Ohio—Pike-Krimler Co.; Mrs. F. N. O'Kell, millinery; 220 5th Av.

DAYTON, Ohio—The Rike-Kumler Co.; F. P. Boyland, china, housewares, toys, trunks; 220 5th Av.

DENVER—Denver D. G. Co.; Miss D. Elstun, art needlework; Moss Vogt, rep.; 30 E. 20th.

DENVER—A. T. Lewis & Son Dry Goods Co.; E. J. Gemmill, housefurnishing goods; 16 East 18th.

DETROIT—Newcomb, Endicott Co.; F. J. Fry, cloaks, suits, waists, millinery; H. B. Scott, muslin underwear, corsets, millinery; Miss A. Murphy, gowns; Miss E. Oppenheimer, millinery; Miss N. Oppenheimer, cloaks, suits; Miss M. McCarthy, waists; 200 5th Av.

DETROIT—D. J. Healy Co.; Miss Donovan, infants' wear; Miss E. I. Ward, rep.; Miss Lehan, dresses, skirts; 334 4th Av.

DETROIT—Crowley Milner Co.; G. Jenkins, millinery; 116 W. 32d.

DETROIT—D. J. Healy; Miss Gray, waists, petticoats, underwear; Miss C. Potter, tea gowns; 334 4th Av.

DETROIT, Mich.—J. L. Hudson Co.; W. P. Scholler, (basement,) men's furn. goods, hosiery, gloves; 354 4th Av.

DETROIT — Newcomb-Endicott Co.; C. A. Bland, laces, neckwear; 200 5th Av.

DES MOINES—J. Mandelbaum & Sons; Miss T. Murray, notions, neckwear, ribbons; A. Robinson, rep; 404 4th Av.

DUBOIS, Penn.—Leonardson Co.; A. R. Leonardson, dry goods; 351 4th Av.

EASTON, Penn.—Bon Ton; A. P. Spengler, general mdse.; C. Beck, dry goods; Grand.

EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio—Miss A. Haley, ready-to-wear; Broztel.

ERIE, Penn.—Trask, Prescott & Richardson; G. O. Horn, china, housefurnishing goods, toys; G. Cochran, rugs, draperies, furniture; 1,239 Broadway.

FAIRMONT, W. Va.—D. M. Osgood, cloaks, suits; Breslin.

FARGO, N. D.—E. A. Ricker Co.; M. E. Maylor, coats, suits, dreses, skirts; Room 821, 47 West 34th.

FERGUS FALLS, Minn.—Leader Dept. Store; T. W. Donovan, Miss J. Donovan, ready-to-wear; 45 West 34th, Room 901.

GRAND JUNCTION, Col.—Frantz Stores Co.; E. Edwards, coats, suits, dresses; 339 5th Av.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Ches. Trankla & Co.; Miss A. Tully, millinery; 432 4th Av.

GRAND RAPIDS—Charles Trankla & Co.; F. Kerr, domestics; F. A. Wood, rugs; 432 4th Av.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Charles Trankla & Co.; F. W. Wendland, cloaks, suits; 432

GREELEY, Col.—Renier Merc. Co.; E. Renler, dresses, waists; 339 5th Av.

GUTHRIE, Okla.—F. O. Lutz, D. G. Co.; A. Baker, gloves; 1,123 B'way; Somerset.

HAMMOND, Ind. — Kaufman & Wolf; C. Kaufman, piece goods; 43 Leonard.

HARTFORD, Conn.—L. J. Fisher, ready-to-wear; Room 1,906, 303 5th Av.

HARTFORD—Sage-Allen Co.; Miss Sellers, laces, trimmings; Miss McDonald, trimmings; 404 4th Av.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Brown, Thomson & Co.; J. Bloom, jewelry, silverware, leather goods; 230 5th Av.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufmann's Underselling Stores; Mr. Lloyd, serge dresses, Winter coats; Mr. Gutman, jobs gowns, corset covers, drawers, house dresses; 72 Madison Av.

HOUSTON, Texas—W. C. Munn Co.; L. Mistrat, millinery; 1,150 Broadway.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—The Quality Shop;

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—I. E. Solomon & Co.; I. E. Solomon, clothing; 10 Astor Place. H. R. Friedman, women's ready-to-wear; 1,133 Broadway.

JOLIET, Ill.—M. A. Selman; Miss M. Gray, coats, suits, waists, dresses; 303 5th Av.

KALAMAZOO, Mich.—Gilmore Bros.; Mr. Gilmore, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — Emery-Bird-Thayer Dry Goods Co.; Miss K. Corrigan, muslin underwear; 25 Madison Av.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Kline Cloak and Suit Co.; Miss Robertson, underwear; 404 4th Av.

KANSAS CITY—C. Gilbert, millinery; Broztel.

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — Smith-McCord-Townsend D. G. Co.; W. Geissler, ready-to-wear; 72 Leonard.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Emery-Bird-Thayer D. G. Co.; G. W. Kennedy, silks, dresses, cotton goods; 25 Madison Av.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Kline Cloak & Suit Co.; Mrs. Mitchell, cloaks, suits, misses' wear; 404 4th Av.

KENMARE, N. D. — Kenmare Cash Store; Mr. Knudson, dresses, waists; 339 5th Av.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—S. H. George & Sons; T. B. Claffy, notions, fancy, leather goods, hosiery, underwear; 1,150 Broadway.

KNOXVILLE, Iowa—Carl C. Gamble; Mr. Gamble, general mdse.; Prince George.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Farris, Fuller, Crenshaw Co.; F. B. Farris, ready-to-wear, furn. goods; 262 Church; Grand.

KOKOMO, Ind.—W. H. Turner Co.; W. H. Dietemeyer, dress goods, furnishings, notions, laces; Flanders.

LAWRENCE, Mass. — Robertson-Sutherland Co.; Miss H. L. Snow, ready-to-wear; J. Duncan, toilet goods; Mr. Klein, toys; Miss C. Devir, Miss Divan, millinery; Miss C. Brooks, gloves; Miss Hurley, children's wear; 432 4th Av.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan. — Ettenson-Winnig Dry Goods Co.; M. Ettenson, waists, dresses; 339 5th Av.

LEXINGTON, Ky.—J. D. Purcell Co.; K. K. Denniston, housefurnishings, china, toys; 1,239 Broadway.

LINCOLN, Neb.—Herpolsheimer Co.; W. W. Martin, furn. goods, gloves, hosiery, underwear; 39 Union Square.

LOGANSPORT, Ind.—Schmitt, Klopfer Co.; H. O. Schmitt, cloaks, suits, waists; 470 4th Av.

LOGANSPORT, Ind.—Schmidt, Klopfer & Co.; H. L. Schmidt, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—N. Y. Cloak and Suit Co.; H. L. Fink, suits, coats, dresses; 303 5th Av.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Paris Cloak and Suit Co.; H. L. Fink, suits, coats, dresses; 303 5th Av.

LOS ANGELES—B'way Dept. Store; J. S. Schmidt, art, fancy goods; 95 Madison Av.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—A. Hamburger & Sons; C. R. Kenniff, toys; 215 4th Av.

LOUISVILLE—Howard & Co.; C. R. Howard, cloaks, suits; Breslin.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—J. Bacon & Son; E. Stern, clothing; J. L. Lynch, housefurnishing goods, china, toys; 23 E. 26th.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—A. C. Levi Co.; A. C. Levi, silks; 200 5th Av.

LOUISVILLE—J. C. Lewis Co.; J. J. Crotty, silks; W. G. Baumgardner, G. Ross, dry goods; 404 4th Av.

LOUISVILLE—J. C. Lewis Co.; J. W. Collins, carpets; 404 4th Av.

MANDON, N. D.— Hintgen's; E. Hintgen, dresses, waists; 339 5th Av.

MARTINSBURG, W. Va.—L. Litsic, general merchandise; McAlpin.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Lowenstein & Bros.; G. S Reeder, suits; 22 East 17th.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—B. Lowenstein & Bros.; F. C. Paraski, hosiery, knit underwear; D. Strickfaden, men's furn. goods; 22 E. 17th.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Paris Fashion Co.; G. B. Schoen, waists, skirts; 15 E. 26th.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Breihaupt Co.; H. L. Breihaupt, jobs silk shirts; 470 4th Av.

MILWAUKEE—T. A. Chapman Co.; M. Christensen, linens; Latham.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Gimbel Bros.—B. L. Greenwald, silk dresses, skirts; Broadway and 32d.

MILWAUKEE—Gimbel Brothers; J. G. Kopp, furn. goods, gloves, hdkfs.; Miss Schildnecht, art needlework; Miss Bagner, women's neckwear; Broadway and 32d.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Herzfeld-Phillipson Co.; M. B. Goldstein, leather, toilet goods, jewelry, novelties; Mr. Rosenberg, jobs raincoats, men's shirts, hosiery, underwear; L. Rowse, muslin underwear, infants' wear, petticoats; 31 Union Square.

MILWAUKEE—Gimbel Bros.; Miss E. Duggan, dress trimmings; Broadway and 32d.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Ed. Shuster & Co., Inc.; L. Arnstein, glassware, chinaware, toys, housefurnishings; 404 4th Av.; Prince George.

MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; J. J. Smith, toys; W. J. McGovern, leather goods; 230 5th Av.

MINNEAPOLIS—Minneapolis D. G. Co.; Miss M. Blume, millinery; 432 4th Av.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—L. S. Donaldson Co.; F. J. Amluxen, domestics, flannels, blankets; 230 5th Av.

MINNEAPOLIS — Dayton Co.; Mrs. J. B. Forrest, millinery; 1,170 Broadway.

MINNEAPOLIS—Powers Merc. Co.; C. A. Carlson, cloaks, suits; 18 W. 35th.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—A. Nachman; Mr. Marcus, general ready-to-wear; 1,140 B'way.

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Montgomery Fair; W. H. Ball, silks, dress goods, linings; W. J. Ryan, laces, embroideries; J. J. Ellis, upholstery goods, carpets; Mrs. S. T. Elliott, millinery; 23 East 26th.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—The Castner-Knott Dry Goods Co.; I. Myers, cloaks, suits, waists; Miss K. A. Bentley, gloves, umbrellas; Miss G. A. Kelly, ready-to-wear; 23 E. 26th.

NEWARK, Ohio—W. H. Mazey Co.; W. H. Mazey, linens; 4 West 22d.

NEW ORLEANS—Maison Blanche; Miss L. Baker, laces, trimmings; 116 West 32d.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—L. Fellman; J. Levy, boys' clothing, furnishings; 43 Leonard.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Maison Blanche; Miss L. Baker, laces, embroideries, trimmings; 116 W. 32d.

NOBLESVILLE, Ind.—Osborne Dry Goods Co.; E. Osborne, dry goods; Wallick.

NORFOLK, Va.—Miller, Rhoads & Swartz; C. C. Chandler, domestics; H. L. Linnell, blankets; Gregorian.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass.—M. Lurie & Co.; P. Daniels, cotton waists; 1,150 Broadway.

OMAHA, Neb.—Burgess, Nash Co.; Miss M. Doris, gloves; Miss Schumate, corsets; 1,133 Broadway.

OWOSSO, Mich.—Lyon & Pond; H. D. Lyon, dry goods; Longacre.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Paris Cloak and Suit Co.; B. Moskovitz, suits, coats; 1,265-69 B'way, Room 712.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Lit Bros.; Miss Doyle, waists; 1,261 B'way.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Blauner's; I. Blauner, jobs waists; 15 East 26th.

PHILADELPHIA—L. Harris & Co.; L. Harris, piece goods, waists, dresses; Aberdeen.

PHILADELPHIA—Greenebaum Bros. & Co.; S. Greenebaum, cotton piece goods; Room 322, 200 5th Av.

PHILADELPHIA—Alex. E. Bass Mfg. Co.; A. E. Bass, linens, ginghams; 1,270 B'way.

PINE BLUFF, Ark.—W. Rosenzweig, dry goods; Somerset.

PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; Miss Eberhard, art needlework; 116 W. 32d.

PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Lewin-Neiman Co.; Miss H. Gottlieb, silk dresses; 470 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Boggs & Buhl; Miss H. Brown, pictures; 1,140 B'way.

PITTSBURGH, Penn. — Kaufmann Dept. Store; Miss L. M. Gordon, art needlework; M. E. Lautman, laces, embroideries; Miss E. Goodman, suits; Miss M. Gibian, waists; L. Schwartz, Mrs. E. K. White, negligees, petticoats; P. Paley, drugs, toilet goods; A. B. Kuehn, coats, suits; A. Letz, (basement,) underwear; Miss Miller, women's neckwear; 1,261 B'way.

PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Kaufman & Baer Co.; Miss F. Looby, costumes, dresses; 404 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Boggs & Buhl; Miss G. Kofmehl, muslin, silk underwear; Miss C. Cooke, infants' wear; 1,140 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH, Penn. — Lewin-Neiman Co.; Miss H. Gottlieb, silks, dresses; 470 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; N. Kaufmann, women's underwear, negligees, kimonos; 404 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH, Penn.—McCreery & Co.; A. I. Jalkert, millinery, infants' wear, corsets; Miss C. A. Quinn, jewelry; A. N. Brown, women's waists, muslin underwear; 23 E. 26th.

PORTLAND, Me.—Eastman Bros. & Bancroft; C. McKinley, children's wear; 1,270 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; M. J. Sternberg, Mrs. Schmitt, Miss Clock, Miss Hobe, millinery; C. H. Van Scoten, men's furn. goods; Miss Goettzinger, gloves; F. Karel, jewelry; 404 4th Av.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Olds, Wortman & King; A. Palmer, toys; 432 4th Av.

READING—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; J. F. Rahrer, corsets, ribbons, ladies' neckwear; 230 5th Av.

READING, Penn.—Kline, Epplhimer & Co.; D. Mould, ready-to-wear; 334 4th Av.

RICHMOND, Ind.—H. C. Hassemeier Co.; J. F. Hassemeier, white goods, cloaks, suits; Flanders.

RICHMOND—Kaufman Co.; E. J. Kaufman, cloaks, suits; 353 5th Av.

RICHMOND, Va.—Miller & Rhodes, Inc.; A. Bates, notions, leather goods, jewelry, umbrellas; 432 4th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—The Imperial; S. H. Greenhouse, coats, suits; A. Greenhouse, dresses, skirts; 220 5th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; A. L. Shaw, furs; Miss H. Quinn, corsets; E. A. Fitzgerald, ladies' wear; 432 4th Av.

SAGINAW, Mich.—M. W. Tanner Co.; G. W. Bixby, Jr., dry goods; Grand.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Keith-O'Brien Co.; A. H. Rauhof, boys' clothing; furn. goods; G. E. Collins, neckwear, laces, trimmings; A. H. Schaaf, muslin underwear, kimonos, house dresses, infants', children's wear, corsets; 116 W. 32d.

SAN FRANCISCO—Hayes & Gutman; J. Hayes, coats, suits, basement; 470 4th Av.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Prenzlauer Bros. Co.; W. R. Cowan, ready-to-wear; A. J. Stock, housefurn. goods; N. M. Hunt, general mdse.; 31 Union Square.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Leopold Adler; F. G. Goldberg, ribbons, umbrellas, jewelry, leather goods, notions, laces, trimmings; 1,150 Broadway.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Leopold Adler; Mr. Goldberg, notions, jewelry, leather goods, art goods; 1,150 B'way.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—L. Adler; F. G. Goldberg, ribbons, jewelry; 1,150 Broadway.

SCRANTON, Penn.—Cleland & Simpson Co.; T. H. Starr, ready-to-wear; Breslin.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa—The Pelletier Co.; F. Hays, dry goods, ready-to-wear, clothing, (basement;) L. J. Nicolas, upholstery goods, carpets, rugs, draperies; L. O. Thomas, silks, dress goods; 116 W. 32d.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio—E. Wrenn Co.; Miss W. Higgins, muslin underwear; Miss Oelgelschloger, notions; Miss A. Thornton, Miss M. Thornton, infants' wear; 353 4th Av.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; Miss M. L. Carlos, blouses, girls' coats, dresses; 230 5th Av.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; A. Alexander, domestics; 230 5th Av.; Murray Hill.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Poole Dry Goods Co.; M. T. Cummings, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio—I. Sulzbacher; J. I. Burke, women's ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio—Munker Co.; Miss H. L. McJunkin, millinery; 1,270 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; M. L. Salomon, men's clothing; 470 4th Av.

ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; L. Freund, domestics; 1,140 B'way.

ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; S. A Dobriner, hosiery, underwear; 470 4th Av.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Famous & Barr Co.; S. Sincoff, basement, underwear, waists, house dresses, kimonos, petticoats; 37 W. 26th.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Lindell D. G. Co.; P. Weill, housefurn., toys; 1,239 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Irwin Garment Co.; Miss J. Flynn, underwear; 404 4th Av.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Co.; Miss C. Hamm, jobs, basement, ready-to-wear; 1,140 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS—Irwin Garment Co.; Mrs. C. Shay, skirts, suits; 404 4th Av.

ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; Mrs. E. Kempf, pictures; 37 West 26th.

ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; Miss A. Fox, infants' wear; Miss C. Blackman, underwear; Miss M. Nolte, rep.; 470 4th Av.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Miss M. Kerney, underwear; 1,140 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; M. Jelenko, jewelry, silverware, leather goods; I. Helpern, house furnishings; Miss K. Walker, toys; P. Ullman, laces, embroideries, handkerchiefs; Miss Schultz, neckwear; 1,140 Broadway.

ST. PAUL—Field, Schlick & Co.; Mrs. R. Hurley, infants' wear, muslin underwear; Miss E. Seiler, laces, neckwear; 31 Union Square.

ST. PAUL—Mannheimer Bros.; W. J. Montgomery, carpets; 353 4th Av.

ST. PAUL—Emporium Merc. Co.; O. E. Spoeth, jewelry, leather goods; 1,239 B'way.

ST. PAUL—Mannheimer Bros.; E. Winget, ready-to-wear; 353 4th Av.

ST. PAUL—Manheimer Bros.; J. R. Hopkins, linens; 353 4th Av.

ST. PAUL—Golden Rule; B. Buchman, rep.; M. Schwartz, crockery, toys, glassware; 1,261 Broadway.

ST. PAUL—Emporium Merc. Co.; E. C. Ferguson, linens; 1,239 Broadway; Park Av.

ST. PAUL—Bannon Bros. Co.; S. R. Reuler, cloaks, suits; Mr. Soutter, toys; 1,261 Broadway.

SUPERIOR, Wis. — Stack & Co.; W. W. Stack, ready-to-wear; Grand.

SUPERIOR, Wis.—Lightbody, Wingate Co.; S. W. Lightbody, general mdse.; Breslin.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Hunter-Tuppen Co.; Mrs. C. M. McCarthy, millinery; Mrs. Blowers, millinery; Breslin

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Dey Brothers & Co.; Miss N. Cushing, Miss Supplee, millinery; 220 5th Av.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Dey Bros & Co.; E. F. Murphy, rugs; 220 5th Av.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—Root Dry Goods Co.; R. O. Dodge, upholstery goods, rugs, furniture; 23 E. 26th.

TERRE HAUTE—A. Herz; Miss K. Welsh, jewelry, neckwear; H. Wolf, laces; K. Fitzpatrick, ladies' wear; Miss Ballard, trunks; 116 W. 32d.

TOLEDO—Lasalle & Koch; W. H. Campbell, domestics; 1,170 Broadway; Wallick.

TOLEDO—Lasalle & Koch Co.; C. H. Hoffner, notions, jewelry, leather goods; Miss C. Kelly, jewelry; 1,170 Broadway.

TOLEDO, Ohio—W. L. Milner & Co.; Miss R. M. Jensen, millinery; 116 West 32d.

TOLEDO—Lion D. G. Co.; Miss Mack, misses', infants' wear; 23 East 26th.

TOLEDO, Ohio—J. Nast, coats, suits, dresses; 470 4th Av.

TROY, N. Y.—Goodkind Co.; Mr. Gellman, muslin underwear, children's dresses; 1,133 B'way.

TUSCALOOSA, Ala.—The Hat Shop; Miss H. E. Wildman, millinery; Martha Washington.

UTICA, N. Y.—J. B. Wells & Sons; W. P. Hughes, upholstery goods; Breslin.

UTICA, N. Y.—A. S. & T. Hunter; F. B. Kinney, linens; W. T. Migarell, wash goods; Imperial.

UTICA, N. Y.—Rathbun & Co.; F. B. Rathbun, domestics, dress goods; 60 Worth.

UTICA, N. Y.—John A. Roberts & Co.; W. J. Hazlett, men's, women's furnishing goods; J. M. Rush, notions, jewelry; Wallick.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; H. Barschkies, silks, velvets; I. E. Fronani, china, glassware; S. J. Watts, housefurnishing goods, china; Miss D. Collins, women's neckwear, ruchings; Miss M. Curran, gloves, umbrellas; Miss S. Eber, muslin underwear; Mrs. M. Johnson, women's knit underwear, hosiery; Miss L. McGill, laces, embroideries, ribbons, veilings; 334 4th Av.

WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—The Wilkes-Barre Dry Goods Co.; H. F. Holmes, upholstery goods, carpets; 23 E. 26th.

WILMINGTON, Del.—R. Topkis Sons; A. Topkis, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

WORCESTER, Mass.—J. C. MacInness Co.; C. A. Wood, notions, buttons; 432 4th Av.

WORCESTER, Mass.—Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Co.; Mrs. M. S. Martin, millinery; 404 4th Av.

WORCESTER, Mass.—C. T. Scherer Co.; A. A. Estabrook, general mdse., millinery; 1,270 Broadway.

YORK, Penn.—J. McLean & Sons; W. R. Peters, toys; 432 4th Av.

YORK, Penn.—P. Wiests Sons; L. S. Hydeman, cloaks, suits; A. Hollinger, cloaks, suits; 404 4th Av.

YORK—J. McLean's Sons; Mrs. M. E. Thompson, gloves; Miss Betzel, laces, millinery; Miss Manifold, notions; 432 4th Av.

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WORSTED WOOL
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FANCY KNIT CAPS and NOVELTIES
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COHEN BROS. 16-18-20 West 32d St.
Sole Agents for Central Knitting Mills, Cleveland, Ohio.

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Wide Range in Prices. Prompt Deliveries.
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1,000 FRENCH SERGE DRESSES
Immediate Delivery.
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Coats 3.75 up Suits 7.75 up
Good Workmanship—Correct Styles. Quick Deliveries Our Success
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Exceptional Values
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It Will Pay You
M. & H. GORDON, 22 W. 26th St.

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$1.50 UP CHEMISES
CREPE DE CHINE & JERSEY
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AMERICAN POPLIN SUIT $6.75
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they manufacture to an exceptionally high quality standard. No better Cotton Dresses can be made at $1.50 to $6.00 each.
Rosebud Mfg Company
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Styled to the Minute
See the display now at our showrooms—a splendid showing of models in all the newest fabrics.
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OUR LARGE STOCK
Enables a Short Period Delivery
SILK DRESSES
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Coats & Suits, new spring models now ready. Joseph Schwartz, 151 W. 25th St.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, Rogers, Hough, JJ.—Room 433, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

Motion calendar:
Cohen<Josephine, (2.)
Tweedie<US.
Re Unione.
General calendar:
D, L & W RR<Tuovinen.
Looker<US.
Sundh Elec Co<Cutler-Hammer Co.
Same<Gen Elec Co.
Hart<US.
Angle<Bankers Sur Co
Gennert<Burke & J.
Hendricks Co<Thomas Pub Co.
Singer<Am Drug Synd
Crew<Tug Leonard J Busby.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 2 P. M.

Bank'tcy discharges:
Charles Raeder,
Bella Daube,
Chas Wicentowski,
Ludwig H Lange,
Adolph J Fechter,
John G Wolfe,
Agnes Schano,
J R Williams,
Phillips L E D F Giera,
Isidor Stern,
Mary H Goldman,
Henry Sontheimer,
Robert Morse,
Samuel Reich,
Robert Rosenfeld,
Moses Shaffron,
Irving D Moss.
Under objections:
H & W Greenberg,
Berler Shoe Co.
Adjourned cases:
Julius Levy,
Nathan Reisler,
Louis Ouflacht,
A M & S Liebert,
Motions:
Seddon Realty Co,
Jacob Bernstein,
Charles S Fieldsteel,
Max Kisselgoff,
Henry H Krack,
Wm F McClelland,
Charles S Fieldsteel,
George E Cowley,
Talking Toys Corp,
Applebaum & Sons,
Kive Sussman,
Causan Rest'rant Corp
The F & D Co,
Samuel Bleustein,
Rinkel & Ketive,
Luigi Silvagni,
Harrison G Fiske,
Pressed Asbestos Products Co,
John O'Reilly,
I Michelman & Bro,
Isaac Bros,
Brneck & Wilson,
Jules Bony & Co,
Helen Gabriel,
Slavin Bros, (2.)

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th Floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.
Case on—Gen Elec Co<Sundh Elec Co.
No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar. Equit Tr<D & R G RR.

DISTRICT COURT—Aldrich, J.—Room 8, Woolworth Bldg., 12 Floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Metals Prod Eq<Tate, Jones & Co.
Reducing Mach Co<Whitington.
Brown<Fletcher, (2.)
Clymes<Lenz Ph Eng.
Am Graph Co<Emerson Graph Co.
Bartholomew<Lissberger.
Elliott Machine Co<Goldstein.
Sarason<Lehigh Paper Mills.
San Lac Bottle Cap Co<Jones.
Stevenson<Harris.
Mutual E & I Corp<Mut E & I Corp of A

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 328, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Common law calendar.

Glamzo<Marresford.
Clayton<Penn RR.
Flay<S I Midld Ry.
Jennings<Penn RR.
Roman<L V Coal Co.
Reilly<McDonnell.
Sawicki<O'Gara Coal.
Lauria<du Pont de Nemours & Co.
Herman<P & R C & I.
Pompnic<Nass El RR.
Thomaschefsky<Trounstine et al.
R De La Pena<Filtrine Mfg Co.
Herzog<Goldfarb.
Parrino<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Jaegershock<Stand Oil

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 328, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty calendar.

Shewan<Olympia.
Healy<Moran T & T.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, P. J.; Laughlin, Dowling, Smith, and Shearn, JJ.

Faber<CNY.
Norris<Myers.
Re Frederick E Gilbert, dec'd.
Hensle<Edison Elec Illum Co.
Lord Elec<Barber Asphalt Pav.
Bisson<Seesselberg.
Triangle Waist Co<Gen Acc, F & L A.
Klondyke Govt Concessions, Ltd<Arthur Newton C T&Y Gold
Picard<Simpson.
Re Gleason.
Moran<Pinchot.
Junk<Terry & T Co.
Re Shea.
Krauss<Francis Drug.
Re Mott, dec'd.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

The calendar of Special Term, Part I., will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M. for the purpose of noting defaults, adjournments, and motions ready for argument and to allow submission of motions where papers are complete. At 10:30 A. M. the motions not thus disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.

Bendetti<Pitts Coal.
Bruckner<same.
Caroletti<same.
Jackson<same.
Masoni<same.
Planten<Nat Nass Bk.
Paul Armstrong Co<Peerless Feat Prod.
B Neuhoff, Son & F, Inc<Globe & R Ins.
Liebling<Cohen.
Weinberg<Loeffler.
Marks<D Mayer Brew.
Williams<Williams.
Saver<Saver.
Loewy<Moore.
McPartland<McPartland.
Re Pierce Av (Sackett Av.)
Krasicki<Univ Tool Co (2.)
Herz<Herz.
Bruce<Bruce.
Connelly<Connelly.
Re Pneumatic Concrete Placing Co.
Rosenberg<Holzman (2.)
Shapiro<Bernson.
Roeder<Mayer.
Fosnacht<Fosnacht.
Meade<Green's Auto Vans & Exp Co.
Clabitzka<Schorr.
Grant<Parsons.
Gashie<Gashie.
Ward<Miller.
Armstrong<Kathodian Bronze Works.
Landers<Landers.
Kahn<Kahn.
Taylor<Pierce.
Lichtenstein<Excelsior Clean, &c, Co.
Cooke<Bruno.
Liberman<Liberman.
Hogan<Frank.
Fried<Fried.
Amer Strawbd Co<Penn Coal & Coke.
H E Fox Const Co<Prendergast.
West Side Bank<Cahill Realty Co (2.)
Finale<Carpenter.
Cross<Kilborn.
Steiner<Tenn Copper Co (4.)
CNY<Oberman.
Montgomery Lt, &c, Co<Rice.
B'way Sav Inst<Smith.
Monnett<Monnett.
Elmer<Wetzler.
Tannenbaum<I R T.
Ehrlich<NY Rys.
Kennett, Cowan & Co<Rands.
Fennell<Fennell.
Garlick<Mulvihill.
Kieling<Saportas.
J Portman & Co<Bock.
Hechinger<Ulacia.
Bowery Sav Bank<Solomon.
Same<Rosenblatt.
Mortimer<Bristol (2.)
Metropolitan Tr Co<Glass.
Re Silex Atomis Co.
Robinson<Morgan Taxicab Co.
Ferry<Ferry.
Fischer<Hobbs Wall Paper Co.
Adams<Boardman.
Silverberg Import Co<Samstag & Hilder.
Lydig<Harrisburg Pipe, &c, Co.
Marion<Hill-Ware Co.
Tisch<Goldberg.
Colomon<Pomerantz.
Stafsky<Estate Holding Co.
Lucas<Silberberg.
Delee<Barnet & Barse, Inc.
Cohen<Newark Spring Mattress Co.
Goffin<Shenk.
Waxman<Burtis.
Robertson<Tully.
Whipple<Nobleton Hotel, Inc.
Hunter<Colonial M P.
Haines<Bradford.
Evans<Colonial M P.
DeBeixedon<Schrenkeisen.
Levy<Goldstein.
Clark<Caso.
Fort Masonry Co<Waterman.
Lambert<Lambert.
Hirsch<Hirsch.
Erb<Baranowsky.
Re Hultgren.
Saltsman<Purdy.
Heyman<F D'Onofrio, Inc.
Quinlan<Carnegie Trust Co.
Guiliani<Pub Works Cont Co.
Neumuller<Jenkins.
Bauer<Lewis.
Kaufman<Rubinger.
Kivecksilber<Hirsch.
Lipshitz<Werner.
Re Kaplan.
Schwartz<Harlem Est.
US Expan Bolt Co<Marmorstein.
US Trust Co<Salomon.
Piper<Stand Knit Co.
Feadleston<Taylor.
Winant<Winant.
Di Preta<Di Preta.
Harris<Pilkington.
Sacks<Fiorelli.
Hanks<Lefi.
Re Turbo-Elec Const.
Amalg Industrial Co<Teichholtz.
Hanson<Masselle.
Rafel<Maurer.
Hurowitz<Behlen.
Re J B Greenhut Co.
May<Leon.
Hudson Metal Bed Co<Holland Fur Co.
Tannahill<Guinan.
Berman<Axtell.
Baron de Hirsch Fund<Cooper.
De Cordova<Abrahams
Goffin<Shonk.
Pope<Lederer.
Adler<Adler.
Clark<Bankers' Trust.
Asche<Asche.
Re Ferrelli.
Re Hefferman.
Re Am Knit Prod Co (Sanretz.)
Maclaury<Sonora Phonograph Co.
Rochelle<Stand Mail Order Co.
Lapham<Dahlgren.
McCaffrey<McCaffrey.
Oppenheimer<Harrisetta Holding Co.

PART II.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions:
Fort Masonry Co<City R E Imp.
Maisel<Cent Tr Co.
Sec Mtg Co<Haughton
Scheich<Deutsch.
Nat'l Imp & Trad Co<Link.
Chaims<Chaims.
Pomerance<Pomerance
Van Loan<Van Loan.
Ross<A Schwoerer & Sons, Inc.
Popper<Popper.
Hagen<Hagan.
Demurrer:
Fort Masonry Co<Copeland.
Preferred causes:
Coe<London & Lanc Fire Ins Co.
Ayres<Pembroke Rlty.
Re CNY (W 165th St.)
Entmacher<Apisdorf.
Hasselberger<Riley.
Int R T<Chadwick.
General calendar:
Case on—Rosenbaum<Banks.
Case on at 2 P M—Moran<Vreeland.
B'way Bldg<E W Marlin.
Kight<Kight.
Werner<515 West 29th St Co, Inc.
Treadwell<Macek.
same<Benyak.
Lassman<Barkin.
Lehman<Lehman.
Pechter<Pechter.
Keating<Musical Mutual Prot Union.
Brand<same.
Wells & Newton Co<Lorence Realty Co.
Reid<Reid.
Hoyt<Hoyt.
Block<Newman.
Neuman<Hayde.
Goddin<Silberstein.
Zolla<Holmes.
Citrin<Wills.
Penniman<Penniman.
Trufanoff<Met Magazine Co.
Buhl<Cowan.
McCreery Rlty Corp<Sadowsky, (2.)
Case on.

PART IV.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Recess.

PART VI.—Ordway, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—
De Forrest<Purdy (4.)
Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.

Markun<Rosenholz.
Wertheim<Country Homes Realty Co.
Toole<Godwin.
Mandel<McIver Co<Smull.
Case on.

PART III.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.

All causes on this calendar are deemed ready and will be assigned to the various trial parts for trial as reached.

Schwartz<Diston.
Terchio<Sea Gate Assn
Sussholtz<Sawyer Bis.
McNair<Naijgren.
North<Sprague.
Miller<CNY.
Mehderian<Parish.
Mahoney<NY Rys.
E S Beall<Anderson Electric Car
T A Beall<same.
McDonnell<Frost.
Dearie<3d Av Ry.
Murphy<McMahon.
Freidman<Bloomingdale.
Hoff<3d Av Ry.
Garrett<Solomon.
Cousins<Farmers' L & Tr Co.

O'Connell<Hurlburt Motor Truck Co.
Corley<R T Sub Const Co.
Garber<B, Q Co & S RR.
Masquera<Sarina SS Corp.
Levine<Holbrook C & R Corp.
Fischbein<Krikorian, (3.)
Wilson<Goldberg.
Mitchell<Bettes.
Stuart<Hoff.
Herzler<Bklyn Terminal &c Co, (2)
Fitzpatrick<Mendelson Auto Trucking.
McKinnion<Friedricks.
Barabon<Davis.
Wolf<Linch.
Heffer<Interbor R T.
Hoffman<Yeska.
Barrett<Rapid Transit Subway Const.
Borner<Paper.
Kern<Ritter.
Mendelowitz<Hecht.
Mechanic<Darrow Realty Co.
Eno<O'Riordan.
Oppenheim<I R T.
Lawrence<Thomas & Buckley Hoistg Co.
Goussios<Atlantis.
Levine<5th Av Coach.
Ferguson<CNY.
Mayer<Sallowitz.
Edwards<Colored Orphan Asylum.
Arthur<Fox Film Cor
Neuowich<Cohn.
Oehler<McLaughlin.
Hyman<Astor.
Ziller<Park & Tilford.
Stark<Lefkowitz.
Bromberg<Niedzielski.
Isasia<Karagheusen.
Silverberg<Greenfelt.
Donnelly<R Gordon & Sons.
Kolb<Harris (2.)
Segramm<Burns Bros.
Bertman<Neisner.
Paterson<Elghmie.
Baker<Empire Carrying Corp (2.)
Hurowitz<Behlen.
Fisher<Harber (2.)
Harris<NY Rys.
McIlvaine<Goldberg, &c, Co.
Dietrich<Baffan Brew.
Lopes<Beaver.
Zuravsky<Bayonne Nut & Bolt Co.
Levine<Ginsberg.
Hyman<Globe Com Co
German Nat Bank<Bond.
Shaw<5th Av Coach.
Meeg<Union Club.
Lobosco<Gottlieb.
Brown<Mid-Crosstown Ry.
Sweet<Ellis.
Brinberg<Oliver Typewriter Co.
Burt & Co<Cowan & Bros.
Hickey<Silver Motor Co (2.)
Sebatino<T. Crimmins Cont Co.
Garcia<Mathiessen.
Rudolph<Carlton Terrace Rest Co.
Jones<Emery.
Boggs<NY Rys.
Di Branca<Leh V RR.
Hero<Mullen.
Mandelowitz<CNY.
Reese<Twombly.
Tighe<McQuade Stevedoring Co.
Williams<West Holding Co, Inc.
Glover<Polyclinic Hospital.
Keiser<Int R T Co.
Gorman<Schwartz.
Begley<Soraci Cont Co, NY Rys, & CNY.
Barrett<Steinhardt.
Baxter<Int R T Co.
Caputo<Eppens Smith.
Klein<Nass News Co.
Kelly<42d St, &c, Ry.
Lehman<Rosenthal.
Ryan<J Ruppert Rlty.
Woods<Clyde.
Bergamini<Negri.
Gannon<Kempner.
S Perlstein<Suffield.
H Perlstein<same.
Silberman<Schr[illegible]n.
Woods<A Elliott Ranney Co.
Asbofsky<Garlick.
Sternberg<Indep Order Free Sons of Israel.
Cohen<Lesser.
Case on.

PART IV.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M.
Rapp<Wolberg.

PART VI.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M.
Barett<Gariety.
Gainsburg<Connor.

PART VII.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.
Walsh<Lynch.
Foster<Greve.

PART VIII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.
Feldman<Washburn Wire Co.

PART IX.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Brennan<Tooker.

PART X.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XI.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XII.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M.
Osgood<Hallowell Granite Works.
Connolly<Hessig.

PART XIII.—Not in session.

PART XIV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Causes on this calendar will be deemed ready and sent to the various trial parts for trial in their order as reached.

Michael Cohen & Co<Headley Stone Co.
Schmalhausen<Greenfield.
Dempsey<North Eastern Const Co.
Anderson<Engineering Supervision Co.
Gould<Paul Gerli & Co
Levine<Letwin.
Bankers Service Corp<2 Nat Bk of Allegheny.
M. Zimmerman & Co<Sader.
Mackenzie<Seaboard Natl Bk.
Noon<Noon.
Shipman Imp Co<Lawrence Canning Co.
CNY<Tolk.
Freedman<Sterling Brass Co.
Wheeler-McDowell Co<Cent Opera House.
The People, &c<Great A & P Tea Co.
Same<Clemens & G.
Bottsford-Dickenson Co<CNY, (2.)
Green<Peduto.
Same<Harvey.
Stine<Meyer.
NY Prod Exch Bank<Degelman.
Green<Camman.
Smith<Gotham Nat Bk
CNY<Bklyn Heights RR.
Ruderman<Trainer.
CNY<Bradley Cont.
A Davis & Son, Ltd<Russian Transport.
Carfagrio<CNY.

PART XV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.
Marlerba<Friars Minor Order St. F.

PART XVIII.—Not in session.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Motion calendar:
Jonathan Marsh,
Egedio A Fanelli,
Hilda Kahn,
William Kramer (2.)
Panagiota Leonis,
Albert D Oppenheim,
John Schnugg,
William Lloyd,
Edward R Desjardin,
Jennie Burke,
Margaret Griffin,
Giovanni De Marco,
Joseph Augier,
Hugh Cameron,
Martin Yurshek, &c,
Jan Polansky,
Ellen Denny,
Daniel Prentice,
Dorothy C Kirschner, infant,
Henry E Klugh,
Michele Catoggio,
Lina Mayer,
John Kopp,
James Everard,
John Spellman,
Meyer Horwitz,
Annie D Harvey,
John D Calkins,
Ellen Donovan,
William DeRocque Brown,
Augusta M Bibby,
Mary R Elmer,
Louise Felber,
Rachel Cohen,
Charlotte Kelsey,
Ezra Migden,
Mary Cleary,
Clarence F Howey,
Edouard Mayer,
Charles M Dunlop,
Susan S Delano,
Peter Clemens,
Cora Whitney,
Anna Courtois,
Wills for probate:
William Baer,
John Hanley,
Sarah Trapp,
Harriet M. Bigelow,
Mary A Taylor,
Mary F Baker,
Alfred E Barry,
Emily S Andrews,
Francis T Lord,
Julia J De Vado,
Mary S Marsh,
Thomas Keanneally,
Joseph Meyersten,
Alexander Barrie,
Marx Samuels,
Amelia G Cutter,
John Adler,
Samuel Hazelton.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Contested wills:
Geo H Huber,
Mary Haran,
Samuel J Aisbach,
Mary Burke.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Franklin Simon & Co<Cox.
Delmonicos<Speyer.
Rudnitsky<Dillon.
Hartman<Kashdan.
Froundlich<Levin.
Tyson Co<Revnes.
Rothblatt<Mints.
Brooks Bros<Haltsmans.
Matusaw<Bauman.
Burns Bros. Ice Corp<Greenberg.
Hammer<Ind Lamp & Wire.
Hopkins<Cohen.
Skegen<Zwerdling.
Haynes Automobile Co<Davis.
Cohen<M & S Cont
J Liberman Co<Luneschloss.
Emmet<Barra.
Schoenblum<Dube.
Miller<Int R T.
Zangara<same.
Marx<5th Av Coach.
Lieberman<N Y Rys.
Schneider<same.
Burd<same.
Shuman<same.
Yuspovitch<same.
Yannuzzo<same.
Frost<same.
Derada<same.
Solomon<same.
Weser<same.
Century Holding Co<Ebling Brew.
Unger<Morris.
Leavitt<Burand.
Becher<A E Outerbridge Co.
White<Allison.
Boyer<Hudson Co.
Whitman<Mark.
Slayback<Alexander.
Daly Bros Co<Lederer.
Rosenthal<Anna McNally Inc.
Shevisky<T New Const Co.
Rogers<T Hogan & Sons.
Parker<Foote.
Smith<T Hogan & Sons.
Jacobs<Lancaster Sanitary Milk Co.
Botovic<Slovak Newspaper & Book Co.
Wagner<Case Hotel.
Hurlock<same.
Wedl<Christians.
Am Woolen<Locks.
Polowitz<Maas.
Goldman<Hortsmann.
Hotel Shearman<Lederer.
Koehler<Rosenberg.
Riesel<Gruenstein.
Schofield<Gruenstein.
Schwartz<Jacobs.
Eiss<A Silly, Inc.
Rubin<Winthrop.
Bleyfeder<Sicilian Asphalt Pav Co.
Meyer Denker Sinram<Lookstein.
Fleischore<Bruno.
S Jurow Co<Westchester Fire Ins Co.
Wilkinson<Doggott.
Gallend<Shubert Theatrical Co.
Leifer<Scheinman.
Tilles<Herzberg.
Rothbaum<N Y Rys.
Morton<same.
Shaw<same.
Fox<same.
Gelulu<same.
Katz<same.
Shatz & Cantow, Inc<Thomas.

PART II.—La Fetra, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Ehlich<Erschowsky.
Klein<Gelband.
Blake<Waldvogel.
Modern Hat Works<Liberal Trading Co.
Bourstein<Union Ry.
Zimmerman<Stern.
Beguslawski<Charnetski.
Fagen<Gorden.
Orghansky<Wolf.
Rappetto<Peugeot Auto Imp Co.
Bessenier M T Co<Volikel.
Drillman<Brit-Am Assur Co.
Margaresten<Lawyers T & T Co.
Jones<Pilson.
Rastelli<Kaufman.
Gibson<Peaceman.
Kaydough<Sherman.
Rothstein<Singer.
Hapeney<Am Tract.
Zak<Int R T Co.
Saltis<Witkin Truck.
Greenberg<same.
Fishbein<Int R T Co.
Schimzinger<same.
Katz<Silberstein.
Kliskowsky<Gruber.
Loraine<Cort.
Policastro<Riley.
118 E 54 St Co<Lawlor
Nashelsky<Golde & Cohen Co.
Falk<Van Wyck.
Schneider<Currio, (2.)
Gillen<Paramount Cont Co.
Rose<Casper.
Rosenblatt<Jobel.
Horne<Diamond.
Mulcahy<Chernoff.
Zdancewicz<N Y Rys.
Gugino<Borden's Condensed Milk Co.
Glanzer<J K Armsby.
Goodman<N Y G & E Appliance Co.
Zwitza<Diamondstone.
Sperben<Careful Realty & Const.
Hurley<Wood.
Collins<Oppenheim.
Horowitz<Fitzgerald.
Wolff<Heller.
Golden<Aborn Real Estate Co.
Levitz<White.
Treanor<Fitzsimmons.
Dupitz<Mennasse.
Eisenberg<Marana.
Sher<Stark.
Haslinger<H & A Cohen, Inc.
Schor<N Y Rys.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Leist<Am Film Laboratories.
Kayen Carpet Co<Decker.
Schorsch<Hartford City Paper Co.
Spitzka<Barbier.
Clear.

PART II.—Ransom, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART III.—Finelite, J.—Commercial calendar at 10 A. M.

Borak<Moyses.
Dinkelspiel<Fate.
H Mahlen & Co<Singer.
Barth<Gatto.
Raisler Sprinkler Co<142 West 26th St Rlty
Turner<Calhoun.
Wilkin<Sweeney.
Wood<McLaughlin.
Wood<Perry.
Davis<Cohen.
Gordon Eng Co<Jennings.
Blonsky<Levy.
Craft<Prudential Ins.
Clear.

PART IV.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART V.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Finch, J.—Sulsberger<Sulsberger—Wm. W. Hoppin. Alletyhauser<Alletyhauser—Morgan J. O'Brien, Jr.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Giegerich, J.—Motion calendar.

Popkin<Gimbel Br. (2)
Shaffer<Oppenheimer
Wallbott<Jackson Con Co.
Shumann<Shumann
Stein<Lyon
Klukoff<Hand (2)
City Real Est Co.<Puritz
Lenox<Mark
Hummel<Totero
Joseph<Joseph (2)
Skinner<Skinner
Reiners<Reiners
McClellan<McClellan
Dressel<Hanser
Horowitz<Barsky
Inness<Velji
Hough<Rosenheimer
Cummings<Ronele Const Co.
Landman<Landman
Shaffer<Oppenheimer
Christiano<Christiano

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Giegerich, J.

Siegel<W Henderson, Inc
Selmon<Ryan
Lappe<Vorrath
Universal Hld & Leas Co. Inc<Rosenthal(3)
D'Aniello<Bruno
Peskin<City of N Y
Truelson<Seddon Realty Co.
Waters<City of N Y
Gavagan<McGarry
Bohmfalk<Schmitt
Christie<Christie

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Tierney, J.

Ryff<Rodgers & Hagerty (2)
Collana<Acciani
Kaminsky<B H RR.
Levenson<Goldstein
Mannelain<Union Ry
Razir<Same
Rosenbloom<Engelman
Reich<Hasbrouck
Rice<Geisler
Kaplan<Maimin Co.
Glasgow<Koerner
Feldstein<Hertz
Seewald<Carvel Co.
Oronsky<C I & B RR
Braun<Bordens Cond Milk Co.
Fischauer<City of NY
Shapiro<Magid
Rugan<Kellwood
McArdel<Langner (2.)
Ridout<Garford Co.
Dothore<same
Kreisberg<Lightstone (2)
Glasserow<Indelli & C
Breitzer<Plotkin
Picciano<Taylor.
Dobbins<Fox Co.
Michaelian<Union Ry.
Monahan<Siddons
Sauer<Davis
Real<N Y Rys
Glazer<Union Ry
Myers<Noll
Odwak<Rosenthal
Tulchiner<Malcolm
Caperino<Fox Co.
Auerbach<Cunningham
Harris<Brown
O'Connell<Hagen
Jones<Coscio
Pfaff<Gorges
Eisenberg<Feinberg
Kulkoff<Hand (2)
Senior<Q Co. Tr Co.
Ginsberg<Bleck
Josephberg<Atlantic Amuse Co.
Feder<Shulsky
Senior<Preese
Atlinger<Inter RT Co.
Rosen<N Y Rys
Ackner<Margolis
Duncan<Inter R T Co.
Greenberg<North Side Storage Whse
Hough<Rosenheimer
Schmaltz<N Y Cons R R
Cahn<Gray
Shadoff<Salzman (2)
Draper<Gee
Koenig<Dornges
DeMayo<Inter RT Co.
Leonard<Treprton & Co.
Langsman<Uhler
Cotton<Wood
Nirenberg<Fischer
Blum<Kolkmann
Sause<Grossman
Elmendorf<L I El RR
Earl<Geisman
Hamberger<City of N Y
Dottie<O'Rourke
Davis<Barry
Hoeberman<CNY.
Rappaport<Johnson (2)
Krevoy<Sottong
Lomrantz<Mulligan Const Co.
Piccerilli<Castaldo
Rehfeld<Wheeler
Forrestier<Kennedy (2)
Tofano<Bronx H N Pub Co.
Reinstein<Hahn
Hilsenrad<VanHoven
DeSannis<Smith
Perito<Squire
Benematsky<Patton
Weinstock<Hecht
Wade<Taub
Lekowski<Antes
Rosenbaum<R Carvel (2)
Greenstein<Barchan
Same<Tischler
Tofano<N Y Herald
Schlansky<Block

PART II.—Giegerich, J.—Cases to be sent from Part I.

PART III.—Whitaker, J.—Cases to be sent from Part I.

Cases on—Bunschrow<Cent Union Gas Co, (4.)

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—Contested will: Bryan P. Henry.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
Weil<Absar Rlty Co. (2)
Landau<Robinson

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Re Robinson et al—Robert J. Hare Powel.

SUPREME COURT—Mitchell, J.—Breitbart<Rosenthal, et al—Phoenix Ingraham.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Myer J. Franklin<New York & Eastern Realty Co. et al—Theodore K. McCarthy.

SUPREME COURT—Mitchell, J.—Re Blum<Citron—Leo J. Rosett.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Eisenbiegler<Eisenbiegler.
Munzer<Dukeshire.
Home Title Ins Co<Tuxhill Realty Co.
Smith<Smith.
Berchansky<Asinoff (Adjd 21st.)
Levy<Katlowitz.
Seaman<White.
Moore<Robb.
South<Paper Working Machine Co.
Porlett<Klein.
Re Butler.
Wolff<Wolff.
Falk<Lincoln Dye Works.
Re Real Estate Protective Assn.
Re Eis.
Rowley<Rowley.
Pilato<Progressive Contr Co (2.)
Weller<Weller.
Karn<Gresner.
Machen<Fraas.
Schor<Sand.
Amer Tax Lien Co<Page.
Glickstein<Glickstein, (2.)
Ridolfi<Ridolfi.
Ker<Ker.
Arabol Mfg Co<City.
Re Sullivan St.
Re W 23d, 24th, 25th Sts.
Meek<Meek.
Cohen<Cohen.
Miller<Robb.
Weber<Peppard Rty.
Howard<Boyd.
Zaino<B H RR.
Muir<Huneberg.
Abel Bros & Co<Stuyvesant Bldg & Contr Co.
Shaughnessy<Merritt & Chapman Derrick & Wrecking Co.
Zucker<Calef.
Tebo Yacht Basin Co<Ira S Bushey, Inc.
Re Conselyea (Decker.)
Smith<Taylor.
Fielding<Woodworth.
Gunsburg<Link Rty & Constr Co.
O Friedlander Chemical Co. Inc<Mendelson.
Re Guigleri.
Johnson<Gowanus Wrecking Co.
Burstin<N Y Rys.

PART II.—Blackmar, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS.—Callaghan, J.—At 10 A. M.

Blau<Stevens.
Carney<Roarty.
Klatt<Klatt.
Wenger<Wenger.
Ahearn<Ahearn.
Bayton<Bayton.
Seelenfreund<Seelenfreund.
Liberman<Liberman.
Fuhrer<Fuhrer.
Frost<Liebler.
Harrigan<N E RR.
Brennan<Bladen.
Loomis<Loomis.
Teutonic<Teutonic.
Rinder<Rinder.
Harleman<Harleman.
Bernstein<Goldstein.
Solomon<Perkins.
Harden Contracting Co<Mathewson.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call:

Frazier<Frazier.
Snyder<Snyder.
Teschner<Teschner.
Cohen<Berglass.
Werth<Werth.
Stern<Marco Bldg.
Traina<Traina.
Hicks<Cocks.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 3848.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Manning, J.; Part II., Kapper, J.; Part III., Kelby, J.; Part IV., Benedict, J.; Part V., Cropsey, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Aspinall, J.; Part VIII., Garretson, J.

Re Bridget Scurry (alleged incompetent.)
Randall & Sons<Garfield Worsted Mills.
Brody<Nassau RR.
Francke<B H RR.
Brindise<NY Consol RR et al.
Weinberg<Mallon, et al.
Rhatigan<B H R R.
Woody<Brush et al.
Weseley<NY Con RR.
Alberga<Straus et al.
Clark<N Y Rys Co.
Faulkner<B H RR.
Carriger<So Surety Co
Eichhorn<Eichhorn.
Quinn<Barber.
Ehrenworth<Stuhmer & Co.
Briggs<Ruhlin.
Purcell<Van Cott.
Woods<N Y Cons RR.
Mundon<B H R R.
Connaughton<McGovern, Emp-Keys Co.
Gans<Meroff et al.
Hauff<Levy Dairy Co.
Roche<Nas R R.
Brunswick, Coutts, Finnegan<N Y Municipal Ry.
Weller, Doyle<Ames.
Tortorici<Beaver, recr, &c.
Johnson<N Y Dock.
CNY<Nunez et al.
Weissner<Dieckman.
Rosenkrantz<Standard Motor Ser Co et al.
Elison<Olson.
Garrett<Ward Co.
Cohen<Patterson et al.
Duringhoff<Hahn.
Barzdaitis<Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal.
Friedman<C I & B RR.
Emmerich<N Y Cons RR.
Smith<Nassau RR.
Reis Co<Post.
McCormick<Consol Gas Co.
Thomson<Maquki Realties et al.
Simpson<Nassau RR et al.
Hauser<Boegell.
Seidman<Transit Dev Co et al.
Lipshitz<Rindeman et al.
Lowe<B H RR.
Herron<Omdal.
Chernes<Rose.
Bostaney<B H RR.
Brandifino<Nassau RR.
Miller<Brummer.
Levine<Tartarsky.
Prusch<Nassau RR.
Biscotto<same.
Roberts<Grohs.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Pillsbury<N Y Cons RR.
Sears<Sheepshead Bay Ferry Co.
Wickham<Voelcker.
Chickering<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Patterson<Frank.
Anderson<General Chemical Co.
Harris<D, L & W RR.
Conrad<Lutz.
Gribben<Valentine.
De Lacey<Horton's Ice Cream Co.
Roethel<B, Q Co & S RR.
Kidd<Davenport.
Rauchfuss<B H RR.
James<same.
Cedarholm<Nassau RR
Briggs<Azzimonti et al.
Johnston<Baldinger & Kupferman.
Milne et al<Cruikshank et al.
Hammond<Heimbinder.
Wilson<Greenwich Bank.
Rehacek<Loeffelhardt.
Lynch<Morse Dry Dock Co.
Shinkowsky<Mandelbaum.
Schaefer<Oppenheimer.
Murphy, Schmidt<Hammesfahr.
Kerr<CNY.
Rosenblum<Atlantic Amusement Co.
Benewitz<Schulman.
Quinn<Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins.
Fislow<Nassau RR.
Whalen<Meyer.
Nell<North River RR.
Fryckholm<B H RR.
Feinstein<C I & Gravesend Ry.
Coppersmith<Giovince.
Rankell<Rankell.
Allen<Gregory.
Agnew<Royal Garage & Machine Works.
Werner<Int R T.
Hennesy<Nassau RR.
Gottlieb<Zeitz.
Maguire<Straus et al.
State Bank<Levine et al.
Novick<Nassau RR.
Hines<N Y Cons RR.
Mazzucca<Sullivan.
Fielding<Woodworth.
Pomerantz<Foerster.
Brunhuber<Guidone & Son.
Taylor<Zingraf.
Nicholson<N Y Cons RR.
Schwartz<Mattison.
Freiherr<Mills.
Corbett<Cunard SS.
Culcasi<Long Island Manure Co.
Evan<Hemmerdinger.
Watson<Briggs.
Carlsen<Bliss Co.
Sherman<Edison El Ill Co.
Smith<Taylor.
Eisner<Sarnoff et al.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3216.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
William M Bullard,
Mary McBrehan,
Annie Spear,
Henry Adoin,
Phoebe Smith,
Sarah A Disbrow,
Hamilton Davis,
Edward Schreimer,
Emily M Cory,
Harry Rosenbaum,
Benjamin Nassbaum,
Charles Pecquar,
Administration of:
Winifred Payne,
Ann McCall,
Accounting of:
Charles Lindstrand,
E L Molinaux,
B Mossbringer,
Charles Fuller,
Joseph Staller,
James McGray,
Lydia Carus,
Sarah Wilkinson,
Mary Nesbitt,
Richard Rademacker,
Charles Scofield,
William Hanley,
Henry Panegeas,
Barbara Lochrich,
Ewald Hunningham,
Hamilton Salmon,
Peter Casey,
James Hughes,
Richard Stainton,
Thomas Howden,
Estates of:
Robert Giovanetta,
John Fallon,
George Schuhle,
Henry W Brown,
John K Fischer,
Albert Eichler,
Adolph Dawes,
Vincenzo del Genovese.

CONTESTED CALENDAR—Eliza Pardington.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part V.—Dike, J.

Holt<Peterson.
Stein<Andrie.
Tardalo<Shamberger.
Arnold<Healy.
Henderson<Nassau Electric RR.
Chichocki<Berdowsky.
Gallo<B H RR.
Levy<same.
Cavallaro<same.
Merk<Kornblum.
Taft<N Y Cons RR.
Carrera<Berall.
Rappaport<Iorio.
Roman<Nassa El RR.
Bara<Richheimer.
Moglia<Nassau El RR
Giolito<Olanger.
Merrifield<Fedden.
Maul<N Y Cons RR.
Greene<B, Q Co & S RR.

Highest number reached, 5500.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Young, J.—At 10 A. M.

McInnis<City of New Rochelle.
Corcoran<N Y C R R.
United Gas Imp Co<Tri-County Cons Co.
Smith<O'Beirne.
Lynch<Lynch.
Rosenberg<Rosenberg.

Highest number reached on call, 341.

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—At White Plains.

Wills for probate:
John H. Jones,
Emily P. Gibson,
Laura C. Crane.
Adm'r's acctg:
Mary Page.
Compulsory acctg:
Rudolph Brenner.

County Court.

Young, J.—Criminal calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Tompkins, J.; Part II., Platt, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Schwartz<Taylor.
Conti<N Y C R R, (2.)
Czoppi<Phila & Rdg C & I Co.
Evanoitch<same.
Gregonis<same.
Fay<Star Co.
De Bruycker<West Elec R R Co.
Reilly<Pelham Sun P Co.
Tisdale<Dravo Con Co
Burnofsky<Leh Valley RR Co.
Koczenasz<Lehigh Portland Cement Co.
Doyle<Roselle Hts Rty
Fischer<Mauser Mfg.
People<Guerin.
Bilke<Maxwell's Briscoe Motor Co.
People<Guernsey.
De Pasquale<Un Cigar Stores Co.
Karukas<N Y & Stamford Ry Co.
Fusco<NY, NH & H RR Co.
Ferns<Guilford.
Brooks<Pitts Con Co.
Fried<NY, NH & H RR Co.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Dallinger<Burtis.
Bricker<same.
Roberts<Cocini.
Zehel<N Y C & H R RR Co.
Romard<Cahill.
Pechulis<Phila & Rdg Coal & Iron Co.
Giara<Transit Dev Co
Johnson<West St R R.
Hlvakosky<Taylor, (2.)
Closs<Diefendorf.
Youngerman<Gruber.
Scott<De Vinne.
Gardner<Retagno Co.
Engelbrekt<Marmaro.
Kontnik<Lechtman.
Mt. Kisco Bottling Co<Bruen.
Bossert<McAllister Steamship Co.
Rykszynski<Mackay.
Stover<N Y C RR Co.
Koch<Berardelli.
Fine<Blake's Dairy Co
Hoag<N Y C & H R RR Co.
Seigel<Marsh.
Finger<Albus.
Mocke<N Y C Inter Ry Co.
Kelly<McClintic Marshall Co.
Levine<City of New Rochelle.
Taylor<N Y & Stamford Ry Co.
Quaretz<Yonkers RR.
Palmer<J. E. Manix Co.
Parker<Dezell.
O'Connor<Webber.

Highest number reached on regular call, 477.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Van Siclen, J.—At 10 A. M.—

Nosner<Bklyn Hts R R Co.
Sands<N Y Con R R Co.
Behrman<Newtown Sup Co.
Lynam<Merges et al
Sauntry<Maloney et al
Woiclanowicz<Phila & Read C & I Co.
Hall<Peel
Kelsey<G H Reeves, Inc
Miller<N Y & Queens Co Ry Co.
Smith<Cantor

The following causes if marked ready will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call.

Dwyer<N Y & Queens Co Ry Co.
Labiere<same
Duwe<Bach
Smithurst<Wechsler
McKenna<Beck et al
Weber<Penna R RCo.
Lloyd, as admx<Thos Roulston, Inc.
Casmus, an infant<Conway
Wanser<L I Elec Ry Co.
Tortora, as admr<Geniti et al
Adam<Donnellan
Donowski<The Pullman Co.
Werbela<Thomas Colliery Co.
De Francisci Bros Co<Meyers
Walling<Commercial Advt Asso.
Miklasz<Penna R R Co.
Halperin<Stacom
Sullivan<City of N Y
Re Bartley
Finn, as admx<Bklyn Hts R R Co.
Neuhaus, as admr<Steel Erectors Co. Inc
Kaiser<Fost
MacDonald<Bernheimer & S Brew Co.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1,493.

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Elementary Latin Composition	15	Plane Geometry	33
Chemistry	39		

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Elementary German	63	Chemistry	60
Advanced German	60	*Cicero and Sight Reading	75
Elementary French	65	*Virgil and Sight Reading	75
Plane Geometry	67	*Advanced Latin Composition	75

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U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Sub-section H of Section III of the Tariff Act of October 3, 1913, I have seized and hold seven cases numbered 169, 170, 172, 200, 238, 259, and 265, marked I. B. S. C., containing cotton quilts and manufactures of cotton.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on February 26, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated February 6, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on Monday, February 26, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, at Brooklyn Bridge Freezing and Cold Storage Co., at Bridge Arch No. 11, Frankfort Street, N. Y. City, Three Boxes of Scallops, (adulterated,) "Water Soaked Scallops."

The scallops will be on exhibition on the day of sale from 9 A. M. to noon.

Dated, New York, February 9, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23710.

Notice is given that MICHAEL J. DOWNING and FRANK DOWNING, bankrupts, have applied for a discharge from all their debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on 19th day of March, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 24111.—DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RUDOLPH GRAS, Bankrupt.

Creditors of Rudolph Gras, bankrupt, are hereby given notice that on the 22nd day of January, A. D., 1917, the said Rudolph Gras was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Macgrane Coxe, Referee in Bankruptcy, Room No. 1305 Woolworth Building, City and County of New York on the 26th day of February, A. D., 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
February 10th, 1917.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24181.—In Bankruptcy.—ERNEST BLOCH, Bankrupt.

Ernest Bloch was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 6th, 1917, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on February 26th, 1917, at 10 A. M., creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, February 9th.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24190.—In Bankruptcy.—THE FULTON FISH CO., Bankrupt.

The Fulton Fish Co. was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 8th, 1917, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on February 26th, 1917, at 11 A. M., creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, February 9th, 1917.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Sale of Nitrate Lands in Chile.

The Government of Chile has decided upon the sale at public auction, to be held on the 16th of next April, of the following lots containing the following number of metric quintales, (1 metric quintal equals 100 kilograms), at the minimum price, in gold at 18 pence, per metric quintal indicated:

"Condor," 858946 metric quintales, at 30 cent; "Aureas," 1018781 metric quintales, at 15 cent; "Sebastopol," 206106, at 10 cent; "Santa Lucia," lot A, 2546542, at 25 cent; lot B, 2151440, at 25 cent; "Pan de Azucar," lot A, 1609343, at 20 cent; lot B, 1582354, at 20 cent; "Pena Grande," lot A, 2774402, at 25 cent; lot B, 266968, at 25 cent; lot C, 2825411, at 25 cent; "Santa Laura, de Wendel," lot A, 3061969, at 25 cent; lot B, 3210405, at 30 cent; lot C, 2989203, at 25 cent; lot D, 2935718, at 20 cent; lot E, 1905492, at 10 cent; "Demasias de San Remijio," 4000, at 55 cent; and "Demasias de Barcelona," 27300, at 55 cent.

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—24055.

Notice is given that SAM PERLES individually and as member of firm of BERMAN & PERLES, bankrupt has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, March 19, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 22,986.

Notice is given that JACOB WEISBERGER, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on 19th day of March, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23821.

Notice is given that ALBERT J. F. SIBBERNS, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on 19th day of March, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISIDOR RINKEL & SAMUEL KETIZE, individually and as co-partners, doing business as THE EAGLE DAIRY CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, Feb. 19, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 991 Simpson St., Borough of Bronx, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of delicatessens, groceries, canned goods, counters, shelving, coffee mill, fixtures, &c.

YANKAUER & DAVIDSON,
Attorneys for Petitioning Creditors, 261 Broadway, New York.

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This is not a speculative built house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy. Full particulars.
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Room 516—47 West 34th Street.

ATTRACTIVE HOME
Owing to removal to California must sell handsome 10-room house, 2 baths; beautifully finished, and well located on large plot in New York's best suburb; 30 minutes out, good transportation; house almost new and has every convenience; garage, garden, &c. Terms to suit. Full particulars.
G. A. ROFF,
Room 518—1,328 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

The HILLCREST
Modern Elevator Apts.
8 Large, all outside rooms & 2 baths,
One Apt. left, $1,600
430 WEST 118th ST.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

MANHATTAN—East Side.

780 MADISON AVE.
Near 66th Street
High-class non-housekeeping suites, two rooms and bath, newly altered ten-story fireproof building, elevator, telephone, maid and valet service, arrangement for meals.
Renting AGENT on PREMISES.
Telephone, 1778 Plaza.
PEASE & ELLIMAN,
340 Madison Ave.
Tel. 6200 Murray Hill.

Apartment, 2 Rooms & Bath.
133 EAST 34TH ST.
Steam heat, hot water, and attendance.
RENT $45.
FOLSOM BROS., INC., 127 East 34th St.

BRONX.

JUST COMPLETED.
TIEBOUT COURT APTS.
2317-2321 Tiebout Av.
SOUTH OF 184TH ST.
3-4 ROOMS, ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
MODERATE RENTALS.

Bedford Park-Mosholu Arms Apartments.
199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Ave.
6 Rooms, $43-$45.
Class of tenants restricted.

MORTGAGE LOANS
Building loans wanted for Corona, Oyster Bay, and Flatbush property; high-class apartments and two-family houses. Logan & Smith, 610 Candler Building.

Loans secured, first and second mortgages. Logan & Smith, 610 Candler Building.

BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FACTORY BUILDING FOR SALE OR RENT
Modern 3-story brick factory buildings at Bethel, Conn., suitable for light or heavy manufacturing; at present fully equipped with machinery to manufacture hats; more than 60,000 square feet of floor space; two large boilers; complete sprinkler system; excellent railroad facilities. Will be sold cheap or rented on reasonable terms for long or short period.
MILTON DAMMANN,
61 Broadway.

Rare Opportunity for Drug Store
In good paying residential neighborhood. Very profitable trade; nearest competitor 3 miles away. Fine new store and apartment over it of 7 rooms and tiled bath. Price only $2,500 on easy terms and $4,000 first mortgage buys it. This is a rare opportunity.
Act Now. Tele. 1521 Cort.
F. B. WELLS, 170 B'way, N. Y.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Large Parlor Floor
18 x 50
Suitable for dancing, studio, offices or store purposes.
Rent Low.
Apply on premises.
5 West 16th St.

315 Fifth Avenue
S. E. Corner 32nd Street
Entire 3rd Floor, $5,200 Per Annum
29x150. 24 Windows. Will subdivide.
Also Offices, Single and En Suite.
MARSTON & CO.,
30 East 42nd Street. Tel. 540 Murray Hill.
Or Your Own Broker.

3 Lofts With Fine Light
Each 6,000 square feet; modern 4-story building; ready about March 15; suitable any business.
28-34 Allen St.
Cheap Rental. Will Divide.
Apply on premises, or GARDEN IMP. CORP., 46 Cedar St. 'Phone John 3010, or your broker.

A Very Desirable Light Suite of
6 Private Offices, 12 Outside Rooms
Corner, Unobstructed Light and Outlook. In Magnificent Fireproof 30-Story Building.
Rent Only $1250 Yearly, Is Worth $3,000
In Heart and Centre of the City.
World's Tower Building, 110 West 40th St.

MANUFACTURERS, ATTENTION
261-265 West 36th Street
Very light lofts, 50x100, low rent, great inducements, modern 12-story building; 3 elevators.
FRED'K FOX & CO.
14 West 40th St. Phone Vanderbilt 840.

Out of City.

Lowest Priced Factory
Space in Market.
96,000 Square Feet
Rent $6,000 a Year.
Long Lease.
Columbus, Ohio
A four-story modern brick building, 80 ft. by 320 ft., located in heart of city. Heavy floor loads. Sprinkler system. Light on four sides. Railroad siding along the side of building. Large elevator. Low insurance rate. Cheap electric power. Taxes less than $1,700. Good labor market.
Messimer & Carreau
101 Park Ave., New York City.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

BROKERS AND OWNERS.
Builder will exchange well located Avenue Store Properties and Flats. Submit your propositions. LEVY BROS., 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

247-253 WEST 19TH STREET.
New subway station, 18th St. and 7th Av., modern lofts, 100% sprinkler system; fine light; rent reasonable.
Apply Superintendent, or Revel Realty & Securities Co., owner, 51 Chambers St. Phone 732 Worth. Or your own broker.

STORES TO RENT.
Northwest corner of 82d St. and Lexington Av., new eleven-story building; attractive stores being offered for rent; very good location, moderate rentals. Apply on premises, or Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.

MERCHANTS' BUILDING,
S. W. Cor. B'way & 4th St.
Lofts and show rooms, 81x110; low insurance; excellent light; 16 stories.
Very reasonable rentals.

18 WEST 57TH STREET.
A four-story brownstone dwelling on lot 25x100.5 to lease for a term of years.
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21 Liberty St. 489 5th Av.

OFFICES—SUBLEASE BASIS.—Large and small, uptown and downtown; most prominent buildings. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 120 Broadway. 'Phone 5684 Rector.

BROADWAY, CORNER 145TH ST.
Corner store, 25x85; basement same size; Suitable for high-class business.
Duff & Brown Co., 1,715 Amsterdam, (145th.)

20TH ST., 36-38 EAST.
Light store, basement. Immediate possession. Renovated to your taste. Inducements. Any business.

Sublet private office, furnished or unfurnished, with service; Times Square section. Suite 708, 1,482 Broadway.

47th, 16 West.—Handsome store, ground floor; adjacent to 5th Av.; moderate rental.

Pictures of Current Events.

THE NEW YORK TIMES Mid-Week Pictorial gives vivid pictures of the war and photographs of leaders concerned. Best illustrated weekly in the world. 10c. a copy; $5 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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REAL ESTATE.
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ALL KINDS of country and city property for sale and rent. Ask for particulars. Our list of property will interest you. KNICKERBOCKER REALTY CO., 161 West 84th.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Washington Square Section.
Residence for sale.
Bargain.
Suitable, alter into studios.
Duross Co.,
155 West 14th St.

BUILDING MANAGEMENT.
INEXPENSIVE and EFFICIENT SERVICE.
VAN NORDEN & WILSON, 1 W. 34TH ST.

All kinds of country and city property for sale or rent; dwellings, business property, and apartments; ask for particulars. Sharp & Co., 231 West 99th St.

For Sale—12% income property, east side; first mortgage $16,000, 4½%; bargain. Logan & Smith, 610 Candler Building.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Watch for Sunday's ad. on Easy Housekeeping Homes on Crown St., bet. Bedford and Rogers Avs.; garage space free. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

Corner plot, 100x118, near 149th St. Subway Station, Bronx; excavated and ready for improvement; sacrifice $22,000; principals only. Warren & Skillin, 174 Fulton St., New York.

City, country and seashore at City Island, on the waterfront, Borough of the Bronx, N. Y. City, ready-to-move-into-homes, $4,000 to $8,000. Joseph P. Day, Sales Agent, 31 Nassau St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

$40 per month, with small payment down, will put you in possession of very fine new 6-room, all-year home, equipped with steam heat, electric light, &c.; less than 30 minutes out; near water front; title guaranteed. M. C. Smith, R. 1,111, 51 Chambers St.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

At Larchmont.—Beautiful Dutch Colonial, seven rooms and tiled bath, steam heat, &c.; plot 75x100; surroundings excellent; eight minutes from station; toward water front; improvements; sewer, gas, &c. Larchmont, 40 West 32d St. Phone 9860 Madison Square.

RIVER VIEW MANOR.—The most beautiful suburb on the Hudson; suitable all-year home; streets macadamized and sewered; easy commuting distance; plots low as $1,000. Hastings Homes Co., 41 Park Row, New York.

RYE,
Adjoining Handsome Estates.
Six acres good rolling land for sale to close interests.
ANDERSON REALTY CO., Mt. Vernon.

FARMS, COUNTRY HOMES, ESTATES, furnished, unfurnished rentals, White Plains, Scarsdale, Hartsdale, Bedford, Mt. Kisco sections. REED, CLARK & LEE CO., WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

$500 and your present monthly rental will buy your home at Mahwah, N. J., and Larchmont, N. Y. Country Home League, 40 West 32d St. Phone 9860 Madison.

"ALONG THE SOUND."
For Sale or Rent.
Chas. Field Griffen & Co., 11 E. 42d St., N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful furnished bungalow of 5 rooms and bath; modern, up-to-date furniture complete in every room; kitchen utensils, &c., ivory bedroom set, rugs; house ready to occupy; fine neighborhood; near private bathing beach; ground 90x100, with new garage, lawn, shrubbery, and hedge; owner leaving for West; will dispose of at a sacrifice to interested party on easy terms. B. Brown, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

If you are interested in the purchase of a pretty seashore bungalow of 5 rooms and bath, having all modern improvements, garden plot, restricted location, near bay and ocean, and 40 minutes from city, on easy terms, write for photo and details to "Sea Shore Bungalow," Box 280 Times Downtown.

Small hilltop bungalow with a large piece of ground and outbuilding; just the place for a poultry and vegetable farm; high location; best soil; good roomy house; products can be sold right in town; complete for $1,750 on easy terms to right party; hurry out. Ryan, Box 276 Times Downtown.

WILL SACRIFICE RIVERFRONT PROPERTY, dock and buildings, for $12,000; good leases on both; shows 10 per cent. clear over all taxes, &c.; pay to investigate. Address P. O. Box 68, Sea Bright, N. J.

Neponsit, the year-round residential community, 45 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn; lots $650 up; beach rights; get particulars. Neponsit Realty Co., Suite 509, 1 West 34th St., New York City.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Farm bargain near Middletown, N. Y., on State Road; buildings, including large brick dwelling, with 2 baths; are worth $13,500; 125 acres; ½ mile from station; price $8,700. Farm and Estate Clearing House, 141 B'way.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

MONTCLAIR.—Modern residence, 7 rooms, bath, living room with open fireplace, steam and electricity; park section; price $6,500; easy terms; might rent. FRANK HUGHES-TAYLOR COMPANY.

Montclair.—Charming semi-bungalow; most advanced type; 6 rooms, bath; steam, electricity; every appointment; good neighborhood; every convenient location. Murdoch, opp. Lackawanna. (Ph. 675 Mtc.)

$500 down, balance easy terms. Excellent new 6-room house. All impts. Few minutes from city. Restricted. Knickerbocker Realty Co., 161 West 84th St.

58 acres; improved; 70 miles Jersey; good poultry, corn, sweet potatoes. L 137 Times.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

This office specializes in Connecticut inland and shorefront acreage, old houses with histories, big fireplaces, and Dutch ovens; also hilltops with fine views; what you want may be here. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., N. Y.

Rockland County—For Sale or To Let.

Farm, 30 acres, 12-room house, some improvements; barns, outbuildings; 25 miles West Shore R. R.; State road, 6 minutes to station; $8,500, half cash. Farmer, 48 Times Annex.

Real Estate—Out of City.

HANDSOME 6-ROOM HOME, with all modern improvements; large living room; all rooms large and airy; up-to-date kitchen and bath; near station, school, and trolley; only 30 minutes out by electric train; small cash payment and $20 monthly; write for appointment to visit. Johnson, Box 243 Times Downtown.

$150 cash buys my seven-room house, bath, heat, and all improvements, electricity, gas, &c.; large plot; good soil for vegetables and poultry; will take balance $18 per month; the property must be sold at once; perfect title. Hunter, Box 275 Times Downtown.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted for cash, a modern house in first-class condition, about twenty-five feet front, between 5th and Park Avs. and 61st and 72d Sts.; must have electric elevator and lavatory on first floor, drawing room, library, dining room, four master's bedrooms and bathrooms, and six servants' bedrooms and bathroom. Address B 3 Times.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF APARTMENT HOUSE MANAGEMENT. ALL OUR APARTMENTS ARE FULLY RENTED. WHY NOT CONSULT US?
HALL & BLOODGOOD.
542 5th Av. Vandt. 1732.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

[illegible]TH, 109 EAST.—Attractively, comfortably, centrally located 3-room, kitchenette, bath apartment; sublet from Oct. 1. Apply Gleanser, Gramercy 1821.

61ST, 160 EAST.—Sunny outside parlor, bedroom, kitchen, and bath; every improvement; $60 month; restaurant. Lenox 2430, Apt. 879.

APARTMENTS, Attractively Furnished. THE FAL-CO., 505 5th Av. Mur. Hill 4383.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY. Everett M. Seixas Co., 507 5th Av. 4520 Murray Hill.

To sublet, furnished or unfurnished, beautiful full corner apartment, 6 rooms and two baths. Phone Rhinelander 4222.

Furnished—West Side.

74TH, 106 WEST.—One room, kitchenette, private bath; southern exposure; heat; telephone.

[illegible]TH, (Subway.)—8 rooms, 3 baths, beautiful furnishings; sublet season. Columbus 2974.

[illegible]TH, 140 WEST.—Cozy home, 6 rooms, completely furnished, $50. Winans.

21 CLAREMONT AVENUE,
Near 116th and Riverside Drive.
Handsomely and completely furnished eight sunny rooms, two baths; subway; four exposures; immediate possession. Apt. 102.

115TH ST., 507 WEST.—Charming apartments, 2, 4, and 5 rooms; completely furnished in every detail; inquire in office.

APARTMENT HUNTING unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d. Room 166.

FOR SEASON or year, 2 to 11 rooms, furnished; $100 to $800 monthly. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St. and 461 5th Av., corner 40th St.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
East, West Side, $100 to $1,000 Monthly.
Choice localities; long, short leases.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY.
11 East 42d St. Tel. Vanderbilt 1450.

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A FURNISHED APARTMENT, 4 TO 12 ROOMS, IN THE BEST SECTIONS OF MANHATTAN, WRITE FOR LIST TO X 853 TIMES ANNEX.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

LARGE, artistically furnished apartment; magnificent view Hudson; three baths. Phone Riverside 5830.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790, (Riviera.)—Beautifully furnished apartment; light and airy six rooms. H. A. Odell.

SPECIALIST exclusive furnished apartments. J. Wycliffe Gray, 269 West 73d. Columbus 2974.

THE WILSONIA,
223-25-27-29 West 69th St.,
near Broadway; fully rented; waiting list now open to desirable tenants.

Unfurnished—East Side.

40TH, 36 EAST.—High-class elevator house; 2 and 3 rooms and bath, free maid service, $720, $1,000; also doctor's office; possession immediately. Payson McL. Merrill, 9 E. 44th.

780 MADISON AV., NEAR 66TH ST.
High-class non-housekeeping suites. Two rooms and bath, newly altered, ten-story fireproof building; elevator, telephone, maid and valet service; arrangements for meals. Renting agent on premises. Tel. 1778 Plaza. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av. Tel. 6200 Murray Hill.

AT 416 MADISON AV., ADJ. COR. 48TH ST.
New building; only one apartment left.
Two rooms, bath, $1,000 yearly.
Full club service; meals optional.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 414 Madison Av.

TO LET, unfurnished; two rooms and bath; top floor; $45. Reeder Bros., 415 Madison Av. Telephone 2156 Murray Hill.

Unfurnished—West Side.

47TH ST., 112 WEST.—High-class bachelor apartment; convenient club district; three rooms; southern exposure; $900 yearly; free maid service. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St., New York.

58TH ST., 114 WEST.
Handsome, very large 2-3 rooms, bath.

57TH, 58 WEST.—Large, attractive studio, 2 bedrooms, and bath. Sherwood Studios.

905 WEST END AV.
New building, northwest corner 104th St.; now leasing from plans 6, 7, and 8 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Full particulars from Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

Few choice apartments five rooms and bath
New Fireproof Apartment,
270 Convent Av., corner 141st St.
Near Broadway subway station at 137th St.
See Superintendent on premises.

FOUR and five rooms and bath.
New fireproof Apartment.
124 West 72d St. See
Agent on premises. Telephone 2440 Columbus.

RESIDENTIAL SUITES
OF MARKED INDIVIDUALITY.
116 Riverside Drive, south corner of 84th St.; 10 and 11 rooms, 3 baths; $1,800 to $3,200; concessions will be made to desirable tenants.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 772.—Apartment to sublet, eight large, light rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Rothchild.

7 ROOMS.
Ground Floor Corner.
PRICE, $2,500.
601 West End Avenue.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS,
All sizes, long or short leases;
Personally inspected; exclusive.
Realty Specialists,
176 West 72d St. Phone 848 Columbus.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Nicely furnished 5-room apartment for high-class Japanese couple, on or near Riverside Drive, to October. $150 month. Telephone Vanderbilt 1453.

WANTED, one or two room kitchenette apartment, furnished, by refined Southern woman and small son 5 years old; terms reasonable; best references. B 85 Times.

WELL-FURNISHED APARTMENTS wanted for superior tenants. Send us particulars. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St. and 461 5th Av., corner 40th St.

HIGH-CLASS furnished apartment, four or five rooms, exclusive location, about $100 monthly. Phone Gramercy 6611. Kingston.

RESPONSIBLE COUPLE want furnished apartment, 2, 3 rooms, below 120th, $60 month, year, longer. Tel. Vanderbilt 1451.

APARTMENTS wanted, furnished; high-class clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d.

ONE or two rooms, with bath, by young man, below 59th; state price; must be neat. B 72 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

49TH, 38 EAST.—Newly decorated, comfortable room for gentleman in owner's house; references.

93D, 31 EAST.—Comfortable furnished room in private house with all conveniences.

17TH, 218 EAST.—Newly furnished, large, small attractive rooms, kitchenette, also studio.

West Side.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Exceptionally large, sunny front room, top floor; private bath; references.

50TH, 38 WEST.—Rooms with private bath, en suite or single, for gentleman appreciating comfortable, well-kept environment. Telephone Circle 179.

50TH, 44 WEST.—Front room, with bath, kitchenette; references; gentlemen. Telephone Circle 2621.

52D, 21 WEST.—Furnished room, with private bath; gentleman only; references.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Large, sunny front room, with or without grand piano; references.

72D, 58 WEST.—Large, sunny room; shower, elevator; gentleman; private; $6. De Bernyz.

72D, 336 WEST.—Handsome double room, with bath; other rooms; exclusive.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished, well-heated large room; private bath; telephone.

75TH, 14 WEST.—Newly furnished, large room, dressing room; southern exposure; electricity.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Exceptional, warm, large rooms; private baths; electricity; hall room; references.

77TH, 108 WEST.—Large front room in private Christian home; 2d story; lavatory.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable, small room; references; reasonable; gentleman.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Large steam-heated rooms, private baths; basement rooms, bath, electricity.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, beautiful room, private bath; steam; electricity; telephone; reference.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Large, handsome, newly furnished front room; all conveniences; reference.

82D, 139 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished, sunny front room, $6; steam, phone. Wallace.

84TH, 54 WEST.—Exceptionally large room; small kitchen; continuous hot water; parlor for guests.

85TH, (Near Broadway.)—Beautifully furnished, southern exposure; elevator, electricity; references. Schuyler 2739.

90TH, 38 WEST.—Large, bright room, steam heat, running water, telephone; near "L" and subway; gentlemen; private family.

91ST, 53 WEST.—Just opened, parlor floor, two large rooms, bath, electricity; $20.

93D, 253 WEST.—Private family will rent to business couple or gentlemen large front room; steam heat; plenty of hot water; reference.

93D, 263 WEST.—Single outside rooms, adjoining bath; business women; reasonable. Riverside 8091.

95TH, 253 WEST.—Exceptionally large, comfortably furnished sunny room; private family. Linz.

105TH, 248 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, corner apartment, for refined gentlemen; references. Hurmuze.

107TH, 235 WEST, (Apt. 9.)—Attractive suite, parlor and bedroom; elevator apartment; private family; 2 gentlemen or business couple; $15 weekly; references.

113TH, 617 WEST, (Apt. 83.)—Attractive, small, sunny, outside room; conveniences; kitchen.

118TH, 423 WEST.—Exceptional furnished large room, suitable two; reasonable; elevator. Reynolds.

121ST, 537 WEST, Apt. 61.—Tastefully furnished, sunny, outside room, home; college woman; subway; references.

121ST, 501 WEST, (Apt. 26.)—Warm, pretty rooms; special permanent rate.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Sunny front rooms, large and small; very desirable; reference. Seller.

136TH, 241 WEST.—Large room and hall bedroom in private house, private family.

BROADWAY, 2,030, (70th;) having beautiful apartment, would rent to refined gentleman large room, adjoining bath. Johnson, 6314 Columbus.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (65th.)—Elegant private apartment; beautiful rooms and bath; bachelor; breakfast; exclusive. Railing, Columbus 2667.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 110, (Apt. 24.)—Clean, comfortable room; running water; electricity; elevator.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 90.—Furnished room, modern conveniences. Telephone Morningside 7930. Apt. 3A.

OPEN FOR INSPECTION
WEDNESDAY, 14TH,
the new system of furnished rooms; all modern conveniences; HOT-WATER HEAT; PARQUET FLOORS; very quiet; HOMELIKE; SANITARY; REFERENCES required. 170 West 77th St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244.—Large, small rooms, running water; gentlemen preferred; reasonable. Davis, 6 B.

TABLE BOARDERS SOLICITED.
260 West 73d.—Supreme table d'hote dinner, 60c. Breakfast, luncheon, proportionate rates. Kind you like, never tire of, at quite a less cost than at hotels and restaurants; parlor dining room; separate tables; highly recommended by present patrons. Weekly rate, breakfasts and dinners.) $5.

WEST END AV., 674, (93d.)—Large front room; private residence; improvements; gentleman.

WEST END AV., 569.—Room for bachelor appreciating exclusive house; steam heat.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

GENTLEMAN, (31,) out of town one-third time, wishes room and privilege of association with highly cultivated private family; can pay accordingly. A 130 Times.

COLLEGE-BRED young man desires front room, comforts, shower; reasonable; west side; please state full particulars. B 74 Times.

GENTLEMAN wants comfortable, warm, well-lighted room with open fireplace and private bath. B 84 Times.

ROOM for gentleman wanted; running water if possible, between 69th and 73d, west side. K 268 Col. Av.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

65TH ST.—An exceptional opportunity to share as paying guest in the comforts of an exclusive home. Plaza 6631.

West Side.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Suit particular party; medium room, bath adjoining; electricity; $12.

71ST, 120 WEST.—Well furnished room; most excellent table; refined Jewish house.

73D, 302 WEST.—First-class suite, parlor, bedroom, private bath; other rooms, with all conveniences; best location; excellent board; near library, "L"; references; phone.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive large room, with or without private bath; electricity.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—All new, high type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well balanced meals; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—THE GEORGIAN. Newly decorated suite, electricity; excellent table.

83D, 9 WEST.—Newly opened; suites, single; electricity; warm, comfortable house; table unsurpassed.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small room, connecting bath; heated; southern exposure; home cooking.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Beautiful room; electricity; exclusive house, excellent table; reference; table guests.

97TH, 259 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room, for two gentlemen; private house; private family; good table; reasonable. Tel. 5933 Riverside.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, connecting bath; private residence; service; surroundings unusual.

115TH, (Corner Manhattan Av.,) the Columbia.—Few pleasant, single, steam-heated rooms; excellent board $8 up. Tel. 4021 Morn.

Charming Winter Home of Highest Standard, 20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c. 50 Cozy Rooms, Suites, Exquisitely Furnished. Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables. Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness. Social Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts. Weekly, $10-$18 per adult, with meals. THE EVELYN LODGE, ST. GEORGE, S. I. 71 CENTRAL AV. Tel. 379 Tompkinsville.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (109th St.)—Exceptional accommodations with private family; modern apartment; gentlemen preferred. Phone Mrs. H., Academy 1509.

WEST END AV., 344.—Double, single rooms; best home table; steam, electricity.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking, year around. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

DODGE, Reo, Lexington, Chevrolet, Studebaker, 1916 models; Scripps-Booth, Briscoe, Lexington, Studebaker, Overland, 1915 models; numerous others; perfect condition; bargain. Lexington, 315 West 47th St., Columbus 1260.

DODGE, 1916, in perfect condition; run 2,300 miles, bargain. Lexington Used Car Department, 315 West 47th. Columbus 1260.

EXCHANGED CARS
of all makes for sale in guaranteeable condition at the new
LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPT.,
315 West 47th St. Columbus 1260.

FIAT "30," latest importation; touring and limousine bodies; like new; cost $6,500; sacrifice. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway.

Fine used cars taken in trade for Appersons; prices very reasonable. Diamond-Apperson Motor Co., Broadway at 61st St.

HUDSON Super-6 Cabriolet, like new.
Hudson Super-6 Roadster; run 1,600 miles.
Peugeot 4-pass. touring, like new, $1,350.
Franklin Runabout, new, $1,350.
National Cloverleaf, 1916, $1,100.
AUTO ELECTRIC SERVICE, 245 West 55th.

HUPMOBILE.—Hupmobile roadster, 1916, overhauled, repainted, and guaranteed as new. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,741 Broadway. Phone 1616 Circle.

HUPMOBILE.—1916 Hupmobile coupe, overhauled, repainted, and guaranteed good as new. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,741 Broadway. Phone 1616 Circle.

HUPMOBILE.—1916 Hupmobile limousine, overhauled, repainted, guaranteed. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,741 Broadway. Phone 1616 Circle.

HUPMOBILE.—1916 Hupmobile touring car, overhauled, guaranteed as new, perfect condition, repainted. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,741 Broadway. Phone 1616 Circle.

LOCOMOBILE Six, touring body; detachable Victoria top; excellent condition; fully equipped. See Klasson, Thedford's Garage, 137 West 89th.

LOCOMOBILE limousine, 1915, 6-38; appearance new; condition perfect; Westinghouse springs. Columbus 9869.

MARMON, MODEL 41, 1916.
FOUR-PASSENGER TOURING.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV. PLAZA 4837.

MONARCH.—7-passenger, 8-cylinder Monarch touring car, in good running condition; a bargain. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,741 Broadway, New York City, N. Y. Phone Circle 1616.

OVERLAND
USED CARS.
'15 PACKARD 3-38 Phaeton.
'16 WILLYS-KNIGHT Coupe.
'16 OVERLAND 7-pass. Touring.
'15 PAIGE 6-cylinder Touring.
'16 OVERLAND 5-pass. Touring.
MERCER Special Raceabout.
'16 OVERLAND Roadster.
'15 SCRIPPS-BOOTH Roadster.
'16 STUDEBAKER Touring.
There's only ONE price for every car—that is the RIGHT price and the honest value. The Willys-Overland policy is to give the purchaser full value. That value is represented by the price in plain view on each
WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.,
USED CAR DEPT.,
Broadway at 50th St.
Phone Circle 1300.

OVERLAND 1915 Speedster, Silver Special; cost $1,600; used 4,000 miles; accept $525. 150 West 55th.

PACKARD 6-48 7-passenger touring car; run less than 6,000 miles; cannot be told from new; has original paint; must be seen to be appreciated; reasonable offer accepted. Can be seen at 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

PACKARD 1912 limousine, with 7-passenger touring car body; also 2 new tires; recently overhauled by Packard Motor Co.; $900. Address E. H. Finlay, South Orange, N. J.

PEERLESS TOWN CAR.
Aristocratic Peerless limousine, 1914; in beautiful condition throughout; guaranteed mechanically perfect; Gray-Davis starting, lighting system; also extra touring body; sacrifice. 150 West 55th.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH, 1915, A1 shape; extras; reasonable. Lexington Used Car Department, 315 West 47th St. Columbus 1260.

1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH runabout; like new; condition throughout guaranteed; $475. 150 West 55th.

SELL YOUR CAR AT AUCTION; QUICK DECISIONS; SATISFACTORY RESULTS. VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY SALES RING, 130-132 EAST 13TH ST.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 1916 light 4 Sedan touring; in splendid condition; imported gray Bedford cloth lining; equipped with Perfection heater, rounded radiator; smartest demountable car in New York; sold with manufacturers' guarantee. Stearns Used Car Department, 417 West 55th St. J. H. Driscoll, Manager.

STUDEBAKER, 1917, seven-passenger, four-cylinder; magnificent car; looks new; extras. Lexington Used Car Department, 315 West 47th St. Columbus 1260.

STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL,
STUTZ 1916 BULLDOG,
MERCER 1914 RACEABOUT,
MARION SPEEDSTER, STARTER, LIGHTS.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOB,
THIRD FLOOR, 1,700 BROADWAY.

STUTZ 1915 Bearcat Speedster; run less than 5,000 miles; looks and runs like new; price $1,050. 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

STUTZ 1917 Bulldog Special; run less than 2,000 miles; absolutely perfect; sacrifice. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway.

Will give mahogany Chickering baby grand piano, excellent condition, Angelus player with music, and $300 cash for light six-cylinder automobile; chummy roadster or Sedan preferred. Piano, B 88 Times.

WINTON limousine; thoroughly overhauled and repainted; guaranteed; this car is in exceptionally attractive condition. The Winton Company, Broadway, at 70th St.

WINTON.—For sale, seven-passenger; in excellent condition; make offer. J. J. Barrett, 15 Brookfield St., White Plains, N. Y.

Motor Trucks.

TRUCKS. FOR SALE. TRUCKS.
Pierce-Arrows, Packards, Whites, Macks, Republics, Saurers, also Contractors' Dumpers. Various style bodies and capacities.
LAWRENCE MOTOR SALES CORP.,
136 West 52 St. Phone Circle 190-191.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Automobiles for Rent.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARDS.—Beautiful cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th, 5818 Riverside.

LIMOUSINE; private car; rent monthly; 12 years' experience. Chauffeur Sanders, Lenox Garage, East 75th St. Phone 5206 Lenox.

PACKARD.—Beautiful landaulet, $300 per month; owner driving; best references. Schuyler 6600.

Automobiles Wanted.

HUPMOBILE.—Wanted, two 1916 Hupmobile roadsters; must be in first-class condition and a bargain for cash; write description. H. T. J., 219 West 34th St.

Automobile Supplies.

BALL AND ROLLER BEARINGS.
New Departure Service Sta., The Gwilliam Co., 253 W. 58th St., (at B'way.) Tel. 5856 Col.

TIRES.—War prices soon! We bought early and can save you 25% to 50%. Jandorf Automobile Co., 1,761 Broadway, near 57th.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. — Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

Auto School, WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St. — Largest and best school in the U. S.; Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry, thoroughly experienced, touch typist, good correspondent; capable rendering trial balance; experienced in corporation controlling accounts; good reference; $16. H 290 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, competent double entry bookkeeper, qualified to take full charge; auditor's reference; salary to start $18. Gulden, 360 West 122d St.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, stenographer; high school graduate; accurate, business-like; experience; $10. Box 38, 324 Rockaway Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Of German parentage; experienced double entry, trial balance; best references; typist; $16-$18. H 347 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Capable, accurate; render trial balance; excellent penmanship; salary $15. H 351 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced; competent to take charge; intelligent; $15. H 240 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced double entry, trial balance; references; typist; $18. H 330 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Four years' experience; controlling accounts, trial balance. H 349 Times Downtown.

COOK AND BUTLER.—Young colored couple wish positions; reference. Alladice, 212 West 133d, care White.

DRESSMAKER, fashionable, wishes few customers; late with leading establishments; home preferred. Mme. Bertha, 146 West 68th. Phone 7725 Columbus.

GOVERNESS.—English nursery governess desires position for 1, 2 or 3 children; entire charge; good references. Apply by letter. Miss Green, Convent, N. J.

NURSE wishes position care of infant and young child. Intervale 5148.

OFFICE ASSISTANT; familiar bookkeeping; accurate figurer; neat appearance; downtown preferred. H 346 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' technical experience, capable handling technicalities grammatically; fluent correspondent; not afraid of work; excellent speller, grammarian, mathematician; $15; high school graduate. H 280 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Christian; six years' engineering, mechanical experience; knowledge bookkeeping; attractive personality; good command English language; possesses initiative; references; $18. H 281 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, live wire, 22, Christian, high school graduate, 3 years' mechanical experience; operate switchboard, all standard machines; exceptionally neat; $12; good references. H 309 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good speller and grammarian; fast and accurate stenographer; neat appearing; conscientious and reliable. Miss G., Candler Bldg., Room 1,605. Bryt. 1318.

STENOGRAPHER.—Refined American young woman, 8 years' Regal brokerage experience; write, reference, good appearance, accurate, reliable, absolutely first class; $20. G 215 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Exceptional business ability; six years' experience; capable handling details; executive worker; highest credentials. H 259 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; will give good service; familiar office work generally, assume responsibilities; intelligent worker; $15. H 264 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young woman; limited experience; Spanish and English interpreter; understands switchboard. Address T. M., 71 7th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, billing, 4 years' experience mercantile trade; best reference moderate salary. G 356 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent, rapid, familiar all office details; neat; Christian; $15. H 341 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD operator and typist; four years' experience, (Christian;) efficient office worker, legible penman; high school education; pleasant voice; good references; salary, $10. H 319 Times Downtown.

TUTOR, &c.—University student will tutor, act as governess to children, afternoons. B 96 Times.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Colored; neat girls, investigated references, wish places; Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced girls, excellent cooks; investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

COOKS, waitresses, nurses, couples. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av. (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

SWITCHBOARD operators and typists; girls, with Central Office experience; $10. Telephone Cortlandt 3501-3502. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ABILITY AND EXPERIENCE
as sales correspondent and assistant manager (advertising and circulation) in publicity and printing concerns equip young college man for responsible position in sales and advertising work. X 358 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT.—Installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated; business run like a bank. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 6272.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT, age 33, 16 years' experience in credits and bookkeeping, now employed, wishes to make a change; salary $1,600-$1,800 per year. Address A 115 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 35 Nassau St., Room 1,308. Telephone Cortlandt 7958.

ACCOUNTANT; install simplified systems; books opened; expert bookkeeping; periodical auditing; reliable. Laskow, 21 Park Row. Telephone Cortlandt 4205.

ACCOUNTANT, cost keeper; young man, 23, seeks position, with advancement; 5 years' practical experience here and abroad. H 201 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT; 33; modern methods; controlling system; cost accounting; A1 references. G 218 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING ASSISTANT to manager; young man, well educated, 16 years' experience printing layout, proofreading, copy writing, sales; references. H 227 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MANAGER.—The writer, formerly advertising manager of The Review of Reviews, Scientific American, and Current Opinion, would like similar opportunity; salary $10,000 per year; concession and salary to right future. Mark A. Selsor, 37 West 39th.

AMERICAN BOY wants position with A1 house; has had two years' experience with large concern; references. B 87 Times.

ATTENTION!
EXECUTIVES.
I am a man, (34,) of demonstrated executive ability, energy and initiative; if you need a man who can think straight, efficiently, apply himself, shoulder responsibilities and offer unswerving loyalty either as executive or right hand man to a busy man, please write; have 15 years' broad experience in management, purchasing, sales and mail order promotion and advertising to apply to a good opportunity. H 230 Times Downtown.

AUDITOR, &c.—Man 37 years of age who has large business experience and as factory and branch house auditor and systematizer wishes to connect with first-class firm as treasurer or general auditor. B 91 Times.

AUDITOR, accountant, bookkeeper wants evening work; charges reasonable; references, bond. B 86 Times.

A YOUNG MAN, (29,) college education, executive, hustler, thorough business training, proven ability, competent to assist or manage, develop and build any business, desires opportunity to produce; moderate salary; unquestionable references. H 350 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thorough accountant, over 20 years' experience mercantile, manufacturing, corporations, competent to take entire charge, trial balances, financial statements, controlling accounts, desires position where ability, integrity will be appreciated; highest credentials; salary, $35 week. A. E., Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, Office Manager.—Experienced automobile business; furnish highest testimonials; will consider only high-class position. B 90 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, part time, for firms not employing bookkeeper; books opened, closed, audited; reasonable. Fisher, 32 Broadway. Broad 665.

BOOKKEEPER; experienced; thoroughly competent; reliable; trial balances; financial statements; references. Z. Z., 200 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (21;) controlling accounts; trial balance; operate typewriter; excellent references. M. F., Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, 5 years' experience, high school graduate; rapid, accurate. H 252 Times Downtown.

BRANCH MANAGER,
live wire, with thorough knowledge of the mining and Curb business, seeks connection with first-class securities house desirous of adding to its organization in New York or out of town; a high-grade man of ability and energy. H 294 Times Downtown.

BUYER and MANAGER.—Ready-to-wear department; 14 years' department and specialty store experience; energetic and resourceful; seeks connection with live, progressive concern. B 78 Times.

CHAUFFEUR with many years' experience wants good position; references. J. A. Zimmers, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, married, (31,) careful driver, good mechanic, excellent reference, desires steady position, city, country. Hayotte, 265 East 194th.

CHAUFFEUR.—3 years former employer; 7 years' experience. Benjamin, 108 West 128th St.

CLERK.—Expert ledger clerk seeks position; can check remittances, post, analyze, and handle large number accounts, trial balance; eight years' business experience; hard worker; energetic and ambitious; seven years with large import house; no idle job wanted. J. O., 5 East 101st St.

COLLEGE GRADUATE (27) with newspaper or magazine as editorial assistant, translator from foreign press, (German-French,) &c.; thorough experience; first-class reference. B 70 Times.

COST ACCOUNTANT.—Young man, technically trained, two years' practical experience operating highly technical cost system; possesses initiative and ability. G 398 Times Downtown.

FINANCIAL.
OHIO BUSINESS MAN, (45,) ABLE, CLEAN-CUT, CONVINCING PERSONALITY; EXCEPTIONAL CONNECTIONS, QUALIFIED TO REPRESENT STRONG EASTERN FINANCIAL HOUSE IN OHIO AND MIDDLE WEST, FOR PLACING SECURED LOANS OR DISCOUNTING MERCANTILE PAPER; INVESTIGATING AND REPORTING UPON INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES SEEKING ADDITIONS TO CAPITAL; REORGANIZATIONS OR TACTFUL, INTELLIGENT CONTROL; OPPORTUNITY TO DEMONSTRATE ABILITY CONSIDERED; REFERENCES AND BOND FURNISHED; NO OBJECTION TO TRAVEL; AVAILABLE FOR INTERVIEW NEXT THREE DAYS, NEW YORK CITY. B 97 TIMES.

HERE'S YOUR MAN.
Young man, well educated, thorough knowledge advertising and office routine. B 5 Times.

LEGAL STENOGRAPHER, law clerk; 5 years' experience and law course. B 62 Times.

MAN, well educated, buying experience at large institution, desires employment. H 352 Times Downtown.

MANAGER Cutting Dept., Ladies' Waists.—Experienced all departments of trade. B 65 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER, accountant; thorough knowledge operating, maintenance, construction costs, controlling accounts, inventories, office details; nine years' experience; now employed; A1 references; aged 27. X 374 Times Annex.

OFFICE MAN, capable executive, field and factory, office and traffic. B 75 Times.

PUBLICITY EXPERT, experienced in all branches, open for immediate engagement. B 76 Times.

PURCHASING AGENT.—Young man, (25,) 7 years' experience in capacity of buying general supplies, has excellent connections with reliable manufacturers, wishes to connect with good concern. A 94 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man, 8 years' experience with A1 manufacturers, desires position; city or traveling; best references. E. T. Liston, Room 640 Singer Building.

SALESMAN.—Intelligent young man, selling ability, good appearance, desires position. B 69 Times.

SECRETARY, stenographer, bookkeeper, 26, employed, desires to assume office management or something similar; eleven years' business experience. H 340 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—College-bred man, (25,) understands accounts, able correspondent, omniverous worker. A. L., 293 Knickerbocker Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; fast dictation, rapid and accurate typist; will work hard for advancement; good speller and grammarian. Mr. C., Bryant 1319.

STENOGRAPHER.—Quick, accurate, reliable; six years' experience; best references. B 94 Times.

THERE IS A MAN
who has a good record,
technical, mechanical, executive ability, and initiative;
clean morals and a clear head;
brains, and can use them;
youth, honesty, and loyalty.
He desires to connect with a manufacturing or sales organization where executive, mechanical ability is needed. Want to meet him? B 95 Times.

WATCHMAN, middle-aged, wishes position. J. Hartman, 470 West 34th St.

YOUNG SPANIARD, ten years' experience in dry goods business and general office work, wishes position with reliable firm, here or out of town; best references. 301 Times, 2 Rector St.

YOUNG MAN, 22, 4 years' experience with silk, wool, and cotton fabrics, desires reliable position with concern handling piece goods. B 79 Times.

YOUNG MAN wishes position with reliable firm; experience in cloak and suit house; understands mail ordering; references. H 276 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18, energetic, reliable; knowledge of typewriting, bookkeeping, experience stock clerk. Barney Rose, 104 West 115th St.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) high school education, business experience, wishes position with future. Leonard Bershad, 72 Seigel St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, knowledge bookkeeping and typewriting, modern office detail; selling and executive ability, desires position. B 80 Times.

YOUNG MAN (23) desires permanent connection with future; willing to start at bottom. A. M. Friedburg, 1,571 Lexington Av.

YOUNG MAN, 25, good education, desires employment with advancement; willing; well recommended. B 93 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) experienced, desires position in office; high school education; reference. F 427 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, technical graduate, some drafting, office work, desires position. H 353 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN desires position; college education; advancement. Morris, 482 Rodney St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, former U. S. Army officer, wants responsible position in office; experienced. Write W 50 Times.

Instruction.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—High school, college physics, mathematics, chemistry; experienced teacher. M 60 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

BUYER FOR WAISTS AND DRESSES; EXPERIENCED. X 373 TIMES ANNEX.

CLERKS, &c.—Girls, 16-20 years of age, for clerical and office work in large mail order house. Bellas Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher Street station 9th Av. elevated.

GIRLS, 16-20 years of age, for clerical and office work in large mail-order house. Bellass, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St.; near Christopher St. Station, 9th Av. L.

HOTEL CASHIER.
A large, modern hotel in nearby New England City wants experienced front office cashier; must be experienced and absolutely proficient; $80 per month; state age, experience, and references. Accurate, X 368 Times Annex.

HOUSEKEEPER for small bachelor apartment; references. B 73 Times.

MAID, French, to be with a child, 13 years old, afternoons; to do chamber work and mending mornings. Call 282 West End Av.

MILLINER.—First-class copyists and makers. Ogilvie, 22 W. 57th St.

MODELS.—SIZE 16, EXPERIENCED IN SHOWROOM; HIGHEST SALARIES; PERMANENT POSITIONS. THE ROBBINS DRESS COMPANY, 136 MADISON AV.

NURSE or attendant for an institution; pay $22 per month; state age and experience, and address S. Lord, Stamford, Conn.

HELP WANTED—Female.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Educated woman, capable of explaining to our special list of mothers successful character building plan for children; this plan was prepared under the direction of educators and psychologists whose names are familiar to every mother; one capable of being quickly promoted to branch office management preferred; salary. Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

STENOGRAPHER for secretarial position, experienced in advertising agency; tact and discretion essential; opportunity advancement; give particulars, age, salary expected. W 49 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, for law office; state salary, experience, and references. A 381 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, clerks; permanent. Doyle Agency, 154 Nassau; 39 East 42d.

TEACHER of domestic science in Regents high school; one hour from city; must be normal school or college graduate; practical experience preferred. Apply in person Tuesday evening, between 7 and 8 o'clock, 32 West 115th St. Bring credentials.

WRAPPERS.
SEVERAL BRIGHT YOUNG WOMEN ARE REQUIRED AS WRAPPERS OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE; EXPERIENCE IS NOT ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY, BUT PREFERENCE WILL BE GIVEN TO THOSE WHO HAVE HAD EXPERIENCE IN A MAIL ORDER HOUSE OR DEPARTMENT STORE; APPLICANTS MUST BE AT LEAST 17 YEARS OLD. APPLY J. F. ELLIOT, EMPLOYMENT SUPERINTENDENT, NATIONAL CLOAK AND SUIT CO., 207 WEST 24TH ST.

YOUNG LADY,
5 feet 8 inches or over, well developed figure, bust 36 or over; must know how to wear smart clothes and photograph well fashion illustration; hours of posing arranged to suit your convenience; will not be tiresome; atmosphere correct; fee liberal; investigate. Fashion Camera Studio, 243 West 39th.

YOUNG WOMEN TO ACT AS MODELS FOR SUITS AND GOWNS; SIZE 36 OR 38. J. M. GIDDING & CO., 5TH AV., AT 46TH ST.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS.
NO REGISTRATION FEE.
Exceptional opportunities for intelligent girls. Stenographers, Bookkeepers, Typists, Ledger Clerks, Dictaphone, Comptometer, Telephone Operators, and Office Assistants.
ELSIE DIEHL AGENCY,
20 VESEY ST.

STENOGRAPHERS, $15; Elliott-Fisher operators, typists, office assistants. Business Service Bureau, 309 Broadway.

Instruction.

SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS.
SHORTHAND SUCCESS.—You can be a stenographer 30 days from now by learning Boyd Syl-lab-ic Shorthand. Why waste half a year when we can qualify you to write 100 words per minute in 30 days? Call or write for free trial lessons and catalogue. Moon's Schools, 587 West 181st St., 50 East 42d St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

REGISTERED SCHOOL FOR NURSES. SYDENHAM HOSPITAL, 343 East 116th Street, New York City. A few vacancies exist for women desiring two or three years' training; Diploma granted after passing successful examination. Apply by letter or in person, Superintendent of Nurses.

$10
This week only, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions secured. Est. 1884. GAFFEY'S SCHOOL, 25-27 West 34th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ADVERTISING SALESMAN
Can earn big money on a new, clean, and attractive proposition; city work; commission; a limited number only will be employed. Call Bryant 623 and arrange for interview.

ADVERTISING WRITER
for assistant in large Brooklyn department store; young man, not over 24; one who knows Brooklyn thoroughly; state experience, salary wanted, and age. Address J 321 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT welfare director, man about 30; must be detailed, forcible and an able correspondent, familiar with the handling of labor problems; salary $25 per week to start, with advancement; give age and state experience fully for reply. H 355 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILE.
Salesman to sell Hudson super-six in up-State territory; must be able to show good sales record and be well recommended; state full particulars in letter; salary and commission. X 364 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, stock ledger clerk, able to handle large volume of work; must be rapid and accurate at figures; state references, experience, and salary desired. J 294 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER—Thoroughly experienced cost clerk, familiar with modern accounting methods; state qualifications, experience, and salary desired. J 298 Times Downtown.

BOYS WANTED, 18 YEARS OLD, TO MAKE THEMSELVES USEFUL AND LEARN TRADE; GOOD ADVANCEMENT; $7 START. APPLY 38 WEST 15TH ST.

BOY, assistant in shipping department; state age, experience, and salary desired. X 370 Times Annex.

CLOTHING SALESMEN AS MANAGERS.
We want ambitious men, who are hustlers, to manage credit clothing stores on salary basis; experience in credit lines not essential, but applicants must have sold wearing apparel and be salesmen in every sense of the word to receive consideration; to the right men the openings we have offer boundless opportunity, limited only by ability to produce results. Apply
ADELBERG & BERMAN, INC.,
119 West 24th St.

COLLECTORS.—Three experienced installment collectors for city work; must come well recommended and furnish surety or realty bond; salary to start $2 per day and commission; splendid opportunity to right party. Call between 10 and 12 A. M. or 2 to 4 P. M., Room 801, 3 West 29th St.

CORRESPONDENT AND
ASSISTANT OFFICE MANAGER.
To qualify, applicant must be over 28, with experience in handling important correspondence requiring initiative and good judgment, be a hard worker, not afraid of long hours, with a large capacity for detail; your reply should demonstrate by length and composition your ability; contain a full personal history and were you have worked; remuneration $25 per week, with exceptional opportunity for future. H 356 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN.—MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN WANTED; EXPERIENCED; MUST BE CAPABLE OF DETAILING FROM LAYOUTS AND THOROUGHLY COMPETENT IN CHECKING; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT MAN; WRITE, STATING EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. ADDRESS POST OFFICE BOX D, ROSELLE, N. J.

LINEMAN wanted.—First-class electric light lineman; steady work, good wages. Apply Wm. Foster, 1,208 North 31st St., Philadelphia, Penn.

MACHINISTS, MOULDERS.
All-round men, engine lathe, planer, boring mill, vise hands; steady work; no labor troubles; good wages. Apply Room 8, Barge Office, Battery Park, New York City.

MAN, EXPERIENCED, TO TAKE CHARGE OF ANILINE AND DYE WOODS EXTRACT DEPARTMENT IN LARGE ESTABLISHED CONCERN; NOBODY CONSIDERED UNLESS QUALIFIED BY EXPERIENCE; COMMUNICATIONS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL, AND WILL BE RETURNED IF REQUESTED. THIS IS AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT MAN TO START WITH A GOOD SALARY AND GOOD PROSPECTS; IN WRITING, PLEASE STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, QUALIFICATION, SALARY, &C. W 43 TIMES.

MILLINERY BUYER.
WE ARE READY TO ENGAGE HIGH-CLASS, AGGRESSIVE MAN AS BUYER OF OUR MILLINERY DEPARTMENT; ONLY THOSE OF PROVEN ABILITY WILL BE CONSIDERED; AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY IS AFFORDED THE RIGHT PERSON. ADDRESS MR. L. M. LA VAKE,
L. BAMBERGER & CO.,
NEWARK, N. J.

OFFICE MANAGER, assistant and correspondent; young man, over 26; must be detailed and have executive ability; newspaper reporters, claim investigators, young attorney or others with similar experience preferred; you will find this a good opportunity; indicate by lengthy letter your ability as correspondent; $25 a week to start, with advancement; state past experience and qualifications for interview. H 357 Times Downtown.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTER.—Young man; state age and experience and salary expected. Apply by letter, Edwin Levick, 108 Fulton St.

PHYSICIAN or surgeon, devote entire time making medical examinations and investigations, large insurance company New York City; licensed New York; salary basis; reply giving full particulars; no part time. H 348 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

RAW PRODUCTS
FOR SOAP AND PAINT TRADES.
Bright young man, well recommended, of pleasant appearance, experienced in handling of above products, wanted as general assistant in broker's office; good salary to start and further advancement if proved capable; state full details. H 354 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.
The Encyclopaedia Britannica requires a few more men of ability to call on leads; must have at least a high school education; selling experience necessary; we instruct our men; commission with drawing account. 120 W. 32d St., sixth floor, N. Y. C.

SALESMAN.—HIGH-GRADE MAN CAN EARN $12 TO $15 A DAY SELLING AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORY THAT IS BEING NATIONALLY ADVERTISED; COMMISSION. CARBON ELIMINATOR CO., 2,010 BROADWAY.

SALESMAN.—A salesman of force, energy, and character, with a proved selling record, for a position where ability to sell will lead to rapid promotion; commission, with drawing account. Address, in confidence, A 180 Times.

SALESMEN DESIRING PERMANENT CONNECTION WITH GROWING FIRM INTRODUCING OFFICE SPECIALTIES; LIBERAL COMMISSION. APPLY ROOM 404, 118 EAST 28TH ST.

SALESMAN for universally advertised office specialty; continuous circularizing and good leads furnished to live wires; salary and commission; excellent opportunity. W 41 Times.

SALESMEN.—Old established concern requires young men with thorough selling experience to call on retail trade; liberal commission arrangement. Shaw Co., 21 Park Row.

SALESMEN.—To represent an old established electrical business; doing big business with automobile concerns and garages; commission. Apply 1,908 Broadway, between 10 and 12.

SALESMAN for gold and silver plating, to cover established territory in city; salary and commission; state age and experience. W 42 Times.

SALESMEN.—Salary and commission; unusual opportunity selling large trees for America's largest firm; call, Room 1716, 150 Nassau St.

SALESMAN wanted by a progressive vermin-exterminating concern; exceptional opportunity for experienced man; salary and commission. W 47 Times.

SALESMEN—An unusual and high grade side line for men calling upon candy trade; commission. Room 708, 1,482 Broadway.

SALESMAN to carry a side line of men's neckwear; state commission. Gotleib & Grossman, 835 Broadway.

SALESMAN; must be thoroughly experienced in commercial stationery store; salary. J 319 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, box trade, high-class side line; no samples; commission. Room 708, 1,482 Broadway.

SALESMAN WANTED for ¾ and 1¼ Ton Auto Trucks; very large commission basis. B 71 Times.

SALESMAN wanted, experienced, for skirts and dresses; salary. Philip Mazer, 79 East 20th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man wanted by prominent mercantile house; must be thoroughly experienced, quick and accurate; permanent position to right party; reply, stating age, experience and salary expected, to W 45 Times.

TOOLMAKERS.—Call at the S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Co., Princes Bay, Staten Island.

YOUNG MEN.
WE REQUIRE A FEW BRIGHT, CLEAN-CUT YOUNG MEN FOR STOCK AND ORDER PICKING WORK; EXPERIENCE IS NOT ESSENTIAL, BUT WE DO WANT YOUNG MEN WHO ARE WILLING TO BEGIN IN A MODERATE WAY AND WHO ARE CAPABLE OF GROWING INTO BIGGER POSITIONS LATER. APPLY J. F. ELLIOT, EMPLOYMENT SUPERINTENDENT,
NATIONAL CLOAK AND SUIT CO.,
207 WEST 24TH ST.

YOUNG MAN.—An unusual opening for a young man of character and capacity to build business for his employers and opportunity for himself; the initial duties include handling correspondence and sales campaigns by mail to distribute a staple article; must have good education, ability to meet men of affairs, possess discretion and tact; the position is permanent to the right man. X 369 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, BRIGHT, ENERGETIC, BETWEEN THE AGE OF 15 AND 18, TO ASSIST SUPERINTENDENT; MUST HAVE BEST REFERENCES; ONE WHO IS AMBITIOUS TO LEARN THE FLOWER AND FEATHER BUSINESS. ADDRESS H 358 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN or bright boy, with elements of bookkeeping, to be generally useful preference given to one who can drive Ford car; salary, $10 per week. Apply Tuesday, Plowman, Inc., 426 Greenwich St.

YOUNG MAN in office of established printing house; must write a good hand; state qualifications and salary expected. B 82 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted for writing orders; Underwood machine. Call after 9. H. Behlen & Brother, 371 Pearl St.

Employment Agencies.

ACCOUNTANTS.
$2,500-$3,000—High-grade man as assistant office manager; must understand corporation accounts, departmental expense system; permanent position.
CREDIT MEN.
$3,000-$3,500—Want a man experienced in grocery credits, department store or allied lines.
$2,500—With knowledge of accounting, experienced in textile or clothing line.
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St., New York City.
Call from 9 to 2.

THE WILLIS HAWLEY EXCHANGE,
50 Court St., Brooklyn.
Fifty (50) openings for ambitious Americans, youths and men.
Junior stock and office clerks.
Sales, grocery trade, shipping, checkers.
Railroad draftsman; special officer bank.
Cashiers, bookkeepers, stenographers, typists.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER, $25; credit man, $35; bookkeeper, $20; correspondent, $20; stenographer, $15; draftsman, $25; order and bill clerks, $12-$15; Spanish stenographer, $25; many others, different lines; call personally Tuesday. Mighill, (Agency,) Flatiron Bldg., Times Bldg.

CLERKS, $8-$12; bookkeepers, $14-$18; correspondents, stenographers, $20; packers, $12; two men, one speaking French, other Spanish, for fine positions; must understand sugar machinery perfectly; $2,500. Draftsment, typists, boys. Business Service Bureau, 309 Broadway.

ASSISTANT MARGIN CLERKS, (brokerage,) $20; bookkeepers, $15. Wall Street Agency, 20 Broad St.

Instruction.

MEN WANTED.
EARN $25 TO $75 WEEKLY.
MECHANICAL DENTISTS DO IT.
Complete short course; easy payments.
START ANY TIME DAY OR NIGHT.
Taught by laboratory training; no books.
Graduates in demand because of our 24 years' experience and recognized ability.
PROF. BODEE is known as one of the Greatest Mechanical Dentists in America.
INVESTIGATE; be convinced by FACTS.
Visit, write, or tel. Van. 282 for Book 19.
It tells how to earn while learning.
BODEE Dental Trade School, 15 W. 44th St.
Supervision of University of N. Y.
Oldest—Largest—Most Reliable.

IN 3 MONTHS be a Mechanical Dentist. Earn a BIG income. GREAT demand for Mechanical Dentists. We teach you any time of day or evening. INDIVIDUALLY. Actual laboratory practice. No home or book study. See the school. Write for FREE booklet 51. DENTISTS' LABORATORIES SCHOOL. Tel. Bryant 2946. 25 West 45th St. FIRST licensed by State Board of Education.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Incorporated and Registered by the Board of Regents of the UNIVERSITY of the State of New York; individual instruction. Reservations must be made in advance.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

LEARN motion picture, studio, and commercial photography; earn $25 to $100 weekly; day, evening; easy terms. New York Institute of Photography, 141 West 36th.

FILING.—Instruction in day, evening, and correspondence courses; demand for graduates exceeds supply. N. Y. School of Filing, Singer Building.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED.
A leading exporter of Kobe, Japan, wants agents or correspondents for sale of general Japanese manufactures and products; references, Yokohama Specie Bank, Kobe, and Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Kobe. Write for terms and further particulars, also giving bankers' references, to H. YAMAMOTO, KOBE, JAPAN.

AGENTS who understand heating plants to sell a fuel-saving device guaranteed to save 20 per cent.; pays you large profit; we aid you in every way; no capital required, but must be financially responsible. Wolff Fuel Saver Co., Lytton Building, Chicago.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Highest cash price paid for furniture, carpets, antiques, gold, silver, and all kinds of merchandise. Miller & Alpert, 1,359 3d Av. Phone Lenox 2592.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Pressure continued abnormally high Monday over the eastern half of the country, with temperatures from 10 to 30 degrees below the seasonal average Monday night. It moderated considerably Monday in the upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, the Plains States, and throughout the Northwest.

Rain fell Sunday night in the Gulf States, and there were rains Sunday night or Monday in the Pacific Coast States and local snows in the north plateau and north Rocky Mountain regions. In all other parts of the country the weather was fair.

Indications are that the weather will be generally fair east of the Mississippi River during Tuesday and probably Wednesday.

Temperature will rise Tuesday throughout the East except in the Florida peninsula, and there will be a further rise Wednesday in the Atlantic and East Gulf States, the upper Ohio Valley, and lower lake region.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North Atlantic Coast will be fresh west, fair weather; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh northwest, becoming southwest by Wednesday, fair; South Atlantic Coast, fresh northeast, fair.

FORECASTS TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair, with slowly rising temperature Tuesday; Wednesday fair, warmer.

Western New York—Fair and warmer Tuesday; Wednesday partly cloudy and warmer.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M. taken from the therometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1916.	1917.		1916.	1917.
3 A. M.	28	6	4 P. M.	28	11
6 A. M.	26	4	6 P. M.	30	9
9 A. M.	28	6	9 P. M.	27	7
12 M.	26	10	11 P. M.	27	4

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 9; for the corresponding date last year it was 28; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 4; at 8 P. M. it was 6. Maximum temperature 15 degrees at 1:45 P. M.; minimum [illegible] degrees at 7:30 A. M. Humidity 53 per cent. at 8 A. M., 49 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.51 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.49 inches.

Fire Record

A. M.	Loss.
2:20—1,981 Amsterdam Av.; not given	Slight
4:25—641 E. 15 St.; Standard Packing Box Co.	Slight
4:55—22 West St.; Robert McKenzie	Slight
5:25—207 W. 97 St.; Frank Smith	$500
5:20—641 E. 15 St.; Standard Packing Box Co.	$100
6:35—17 W. 136 St.; Eleanor Bustwick	Slight
7:30—184 Park Row; Samuel Morrison	None
8:00—535 B'way; Adolph Heyman	Slight
8:20—414 E. 109 St.; Meyer Denker Co.	Slight
9:00—238 W. 21 St.; J. N. Wells	Not given
9:05—101 E. B'way; not given	Slight
9:20—86 Orchard St.; Isaac Magalx	Slight
10:55—317 8 Av.; not given	None
11:15—43 Forsyth St.; not given	Slight
11:40—28 Madison St.; Emma Fatili	Slight
P. M.	
12:30—627 9 Av.; Mary Hawkes	Slight
1:00—17 Vandewater St.; not given	None
2:40—74 W. 26 St.; Appelyear & Corbett	Slight
3:00—456 W. 29 St.; Thomas Nolan	Slight
3:55—3,004 Heath Av.; not given	Slight
4:10—185 Lenox Av.; Samuel Hirsch	Slight
4:20—Ft. W. 158 St.; Charles M. Rosenthal	Slight
5:40—6 Burling Slip; N. Y. Steam Heating Co.	Slight
6:15—1,380 Park Av.; Isidor Lieberman	Slight
7:30—3,768 Barnes Av.; P. Carrella	Slight
7:40—863 Park Av.; Edwin Morgan	Slight
7:55—304 W. 147 St.; John S. Baxter	Slight
8:35—501 E. 174 St.; N. Schneider	Slight
9:05—486 Lenox Av.; Isaac Engel	Slight
9:15—1,245 Park Av.; P. McStravick	Slight
9:30—419 W. 52 St.; Sarah Smith	Slight
10:15—3 Av. & 59 St.; (auto,) Bloomingdale Bros.	Slight
10:30—422 7 Av.; Hanover Lunch	Slight
10:40—465-467 Broome St.; Philip Florin	$500
10:45—253 W. 72 St.; Mary Cronin	Slight
11:05—461 Lenox Av.; Rose's Dairy Lunch	Slight
11:10—69 E. 4 St.; Joseph Rothman	Slight

The United Service.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Majs. W. A. Mitchell, M. C. Tyler, and U. S. Grant, 3d, Corps of Engrs., from duty in Southern Dept. and report to commanding General of that department for duty, to accompany troops to a point nearest Washington, D. C., upon completion of which they will proceed to this city, take station, and report to Chief of Engrs. for duty.

Lt. Col. E. M. Lewis, Inf., upon his muster out as Brig. Gen., Indiana National Guard, will return to his station at Springfield, Ill., and resume duties as Inspector-Instructor with National Guard in Illinois, reporting by letter to Chief of Militia Bureau for duty.

Capt. H. S. Johnson, cav., is relieved from further operation of orders of June 19 and detailed as Acting Judge Advocate of the general court-martial jurisdiction at the Pacific Branch of the U. S. Disciplinary Barracks, Alcatraz, Cal. He will remain on present duties in office of the Judge Advocate General of the army.

1st Lt. J. W. Turner, M. R. C., to active duty on account of an emergency, and will report to commanding officer, Ft. Riley, Kan., for duty, and by letter to commanding General, Central Dept.

Lt. Col. C. A. Varnum, retired, recruiting officer, from duty at Portland, Oregon, to Kansas City, Mo., and assume charge of the Kansas City recruiting district, relieving Capt. O. R. Cole, Inf., who will report to Lt. Col. Varnum for duty as his assistant.

Capt. W. R. Standiford, Inf., is relieved from detail as Major, Philippine Scouts, effective March 20. He will proceed from Manila after that date to the United States and upon arrival report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army for orders.

Major H. H. Baily, M. C., from temp. duty in Southern Dept., and from further station at the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, and assigned to duty with American Embassy in City of Mexico. He will report on Feb 13 to American Ambassador at San Antonio, Texas.

Orders of Jan. 31, announcing the acceptance of the resignation of Capt. E. M. Welles, Jr., M. C., revoked.

Capt. G. E. Goodrich, 30th Inf., is transferred to 22d Inf., and will join that regiment.

Capt. C. E. N. Howard, Q. M. C., is assigned to permanent station and duty at El Paso, Texas.

Major H. E. Ely, 7th Inf., is detailed as inspector instructor with National Guard in Indiana. He will proceed to Indianapolis, Ind., for station.

Orders of Feb. 5, relating to Majors A. F. Casad and L. B. Moody, Ord. Dept., suspended until further orders.

1st Lt. P. L. Harvie, M. R. C., from duty in Southern Dept., about Feb. 24, and report to Commanding General of that dept. for duty to accompany troops to a point nearest Washington, D. C., upon completion of which he will repair to this city and report about March 1 to Commandant Army Medical School for required course of instruction.

Capt. J. W. Everington, Inf., from duty with National Guard in South Dakota and detailed as Inspector-Instructor with National Guard in Nebraska. He will proceed to Lincoln for station.

Capt. R. H. Goldthwaite, M. C., is detailed as an additional member of the Board of Officers appointed in orders of Oct. 20.

Name of Maj. H. H. Pattison, 1st Cav., is placed on detached list, and name of Maj. A. Greig, Jr., C. A. C., removed, effective March 18. Maj. Greig is relieved from duty with Organized Militia.

1st Lt. R. B. Paddock, C. A. C., is detailed for service in Sig. Corps.

1st Lt. R. G. Kirkwood, 3d F. A., from further duty at Purdue Univ., Lafayette, Ind., effective on or before March 19, and upon expiration of any leave granted will join his regiment.

Name of Capt. E. Santschi, Jr., Inf., to Detached List, effective March 28, and name of Capt. S. W. Anding, Inf., removed, effective March 27.

Leaves: Capt. F. F. Black, 28th Inf., one month; 1st Lt. D. T. Greene, 21st Inf., one month, and Capt. O. R. Cole, Inf., two days.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

I wish to open markets in foreign countries and establish trade; am 37 and familiar with South and Central America; have been factory sales representative in Russia and Balkan States, and wish to connect with solid concern which needs responsible, energetic executive salesman. B 92 Times.

PHYSICIAN to share attractive waiting room-office, Central Park West, Ninety-first; maid service. J C 45 Times.

Wanted, financial men to help a new invention in automobile tire, to demonstrate and corporate by letter. Suss, 1,391 2d Av.

Business Notices.

PATENTS, trade-marks, copyrights; protect your ideas; four valuable books with list inventions wanted sent free. Phone Barclay 7394. Richard B. Owen, patent lawyer, 22d floor, Woolworth Bldg., or 165 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE

Big Bargains.—Slightly used desks, chairs, office furniture, filing cabinets, safes, typewriters, all makes adding machines, multigraphs, mimeographs, rugs; everything for the office bought, sold, exchanged. Nathan's, 452 Broadway.

Men's Credit Tailor.—Suits, raincoats, &c., $12; $1 down, $1 weekly. Hamilton-Martin Co., 171 Broadway, (enter 5 Cortlandt St.)

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
Nonvisible, 4 months, $5. Visibles, 3 months, $7. Initial payment applies if purchased.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC.
339 Broadway, at Worth St.
956 Broadway, at 23d St.
149 W. 42d St., at Times Sq.
50 Nassau St., at Maiden Lane.
TEL. 5408 FRANKLIN
10 Barclay St. Telephone 6353 Cortlandt.

ENTIRE EAST IN GRIP OF ZERO WEATHER

Thermometer at 3 Above Here on Coldest Day of the Winter.

40 BELOW AT SARATOGA

35 Fires in Brooklyn Due to the Cold—Rise in Temperature Expected Tomorrow.

The local low temperature record of the Winter was broken yesterday morning when the thermometer of the Weather Bureau at the Battery registered three degrees above zero at 7:30 o'clock.

Immediately preceding and following the low-record mark the weather showed more variable twists in temperature. At 6 o'clock it was four degrees above, five at 7 o clock, and, again, the thermometer had reached four degrees at 8 o'clock. It continued to rise until thirteen above at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, but the velocity of the wind advanced with the slight rise in temperature and there seemed but little difference to the shivering persons on the streets. At 11 o'clock last night the thermometer was again down to four degrees above zero.

These variable conditions were due to "fluctuating wind puffs," according to the Weather Bureau officials, although the velocity of the wind at any of the periods affecting the lowest temperature did not exceed twenty-five miles an hour.

The cold weather is expected to continue until tomorrow, with slight rises in temperature and northwest winds, changing to northeast, to be followed by milder and clear weather.

Navigation in the North River was impeded to some extent by ice, and there was delay and interrupted train connections between the New Jersey and Manhattan piers. Ferryboats had difficulty in entering the pier slips during the forenoon, due to the piles of ice swept by the winds from the Jersey side.

At Santa Clara, N. Y., in the Adirondacks, the temperature was reported to have dropped to 54 below zero, which made that the coldest recorded spot in the country. Key West, with 66 degrees above zero, was the warmest.

Thirty-five Fires Due to Cold.

The cold weather was responsible for thirty-five fires in Brooklyn, according to Marshal Thomas Brophy. From noon until midnight the firemen were kept on the run, and while the damage was small in most instances the men were thoroughly worn out.

The most serious blaze was in the three-story brick building at 552 Fifth Avenue, where the 5 and 10 cent store of Louis Germain, on the ground floor, and the pool room of William Schaeffer on the second floor were wiped out by flames. Thirty men who were in the pool room had to make a hurried escape. It was estimated that the damage was $10,000.

Another who attempted to keep his building warm and regretted it was Adolph Klein, who has a dry goods store at 584 Fifth Avenue. His overworked furnace started a fire which did $2,000 damage to his stock.

The Fire Department reported that most of the fires were caused by overheated furnaces, or by persons who were trying to thaw frozen water pipes. Four alarms were sent in for fires which were extinguished before the firemen arrived.

Timothy Courtney, 42 years old, employed on the New York City Farm Colony on Staten Island, was overcome by cold yesterday while walking to Port Richmond. He was found unconscious on the Fresh Kills Road by a motor cycle policeman, who carried him to St. Vincent's Hospital. His hands and feet were frozen.

Leonard Haskins, Captain of a barge at Bergen's shipyard at West Brighton, was sent to St. Vincent's Hospital, suffering from shock and exposure. He had been rescued from Staten Island Sound when he had slipped from the boarding plank of the barge.

Moderating Weather Soon.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The coldest weather of the Winter prevailed today in New York, Vermont, and the northern part of the Great Lakes region, but Weather Bureau officials said none of their stations had reported record-breaking temperatures. Over the eastern part of the country from the Plains States to the Atlantic Coast temperatures were from 15 to 30 degrees below the average for this time of the year. Moderating weather is coming from the northwest and temperatures will rise in a day or so.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 12.—Eighteen degree below zero was registered today at Pleasant Valley, seven miles east of Poughkeepsie. In the city 12 below was the lowest mark.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Feb. 12.—It was 40 degrees below zero in many places in this vicinity this morning.

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 12.—Last night was the coldest of the season throughout the Adirondacks. In Northfield the mercury stood at 36 below zero, at Mayfield 32 below, at points along the Adirondack Railroad from this city north the mercury was at from 20 to 36 below. Ice on the northern lakes is from 30 inches to 4 feet thick.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—The coldest weather of the Winter was reported by a number of points in New England today. Minimum temperatures during the night ranged from 24 degrees below zero to 6 above. In Boston the minimum was zero, as compared with 3 below on Feb. 8, when the lowest mark in three years was shown by official bureau figures.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 12.—The thermometer registered 10 degrees below zero here this forenoon. It was the coldest day since Feb. 10, 1883. With the record low mark came the lowest gas pressure and a shortage of coal that made the weather situation exceptionally serious.

OFFERS HOME RULE BILL.

Mills Proposes a Constitutional Amendment Affecting Cities.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—Home rule for every municipality in the State is the aim of a proposed Constitutional amendment which was presented tonight by Senator Ogden L. Mills. The amendment follows in a general way the lines of a proposal that came before the late Constitutional Convention, and went down to defeat with the rest of the revised Constitution when submitted to the voters. It provides that only general laws affecting cities shall be passed by the Legislature and forbidding the passing of any special act affecting the affairs or property of a city, or one or more counties, situated wholly within a city.

The amendment also empowers municipalities, through their local legislative bodies, to adopt and amend local laws, not inconsistent with the State Constitution or the general laws of the State.

EXPECT MAIL REVENUE VOTE

Increased Rates on Second-Class Matter Discussed in Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Several hours of debate today on the provision in the Post Office Appropriation bill to increase the rates on second-class mail, including newspapers and magazines, and to reduce to 1 cent the rate on drop letters, failed to bring the Senate to a vote on the motion of Senator Bryan to suspend the rule against legislation on an appropriation bill.

Suspension of the rules requires a two-thirds vote, but friends of the amendment expect to rally enough support to do it, their hope being based largely on the known desire of some Senators to have an opportunity to vote separately on the various changes proposed.

Senator Bryan, for the Post Office Committee, in advocating the amendment, said it cost the Government about $100,000,000 a year to haul second-class matter and that it received for the service about $11,000,000. He said the increase would mean only about $5,000,000 next year in added revenue from the newspapers and magazines, and insisted it was unfair that the Government continue to give what he called an "enormous subsidy" to the newspapers and magazines and not reduce the cost of letter postage, which now furnishes about three-fourths of the postal revenues.

Division of the amendment into two sections so that the Senate may vote separately on proposals to increase the rates on newspapers and magazines was proposed by Senator Stone. He said he believed it cost more to transport magazines than newspapers, proportionately.

Senator Hoke Smith declared his information showed that it did not cost the Government much, if any, more than 1 cent a pound to carry newspapers and that the cost of delivery and handling at the point of origin was practically nothing, compared with the cost of similar service for magazines.

Senator Oliver, a newspaper publisher, indicated he would not vote on the proposal, but said he thought the rates on second-class matter should be raised, though the present was not the most opportune time in view of the increased cost of news-print paper.

AROUSED AT GERMAN FLAG.

Jamaica Residents Resent Colors in Window of a Citizen.

Neighbors in the vicinity of 203 Chichester Avenue, Jamaica, the home of Charles Haas, gathered in front of the house yesterday morning when they discovered a German flag in one of the front windows. There was no sign of a companion American flag.

Haas and his wife were both away, but after a policeman was summoned Mrs. Haas returned. She denied the flag had been placed there by either herself or her husband, and blamed the children for putting it in the window without her knowledge.

"We are true-blue Americans," said Mrs. Haas after she had removed the flag and made an apology to her neighbors. "We meant no slight to the American flag."

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—Gold Phi Beta Kappa fob inscribed H. A. Watt, Cornell, 1906, on Feb. 9, between Washington Square North and corner 9th St. and 6th Av., on tube 9th St. to Hoboken, or on D., L. & W., Hoboken to Brick Church. Reward if returned to H. A. Watt, 34 Carleton St., East Orange, N. J.

LOST.—Saturday night, 7:30 o'clock, subway, 72d St. station or local between 50th and 72d Sts., "Titewad" bill fold containing large sum of money; liberal reward for return or information leading to recovery. Madam Stantone, Hotel Flanders, N. Y.

LOST—Southern Pacific Company stock certificate No. G64884 for 10 shares in the name "John D. Parker." Notice is hereby given to show cause why a duplicate should not be issued. John D. Parker, P. O. Drawer 1,825, Hartford, Conn.

LOST—Notebook diary, black leather, Sunday, between telephone booth, Caswell-Massey drug store, Broadway, at 31st, and Manhattan Club, 26th, at Madison Av. Reward return T. J. Hartung, 82 Nassau St.

LOST—On Friday morning, Feb. 9, 1917, vicinity Jack's restaurant, lady's handbag containing chamois bag and jewelry; liberal reward for return of same, or tickets; no questions. Murphy, 755 6th Av., N. Y.

LOST—Feb. 9, on 5th Av., between 63d and 64th Sts., or 65th St., between 5th and Madison Avs., a narrow platinum bracelet set with diamonds; suitable reward if returned. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

LOST—Friday night, lady's diamond ring, sapphire, with six diamonds, in taxicab, hired from the Crystal Room of Ritz-Carlton Hotel; liberal reward. L. E. Shaw, J. N. S. Brewster & Co., Inc., 55 Liberty St.

LOST—On Monday evening, Feb. 5, at the Cohan Theatre or at the Castle Inn, or in the subway, one dark brown Hudson seal muff; reward. Madison Square 1032, Room 1,614, 1,270 Broadway.

LOST—R. N. A. compass charm and fob, initials "A. E. H.;" liberal reward. A. E. Hurst, 435 W. 119th St. Telephone Morningside 8200.

LOST—On 5th Av., between 44th and 55th Sts., a watch fob, with gold baseball and football. Return to C. K. Rockwell, Lakewood, N. J. Finder will be rewarded.

LOST—Monday, 86th St., Riverside Drive, 72d St., or Central Park, to 5th Av., gold cuff button, diamond solitaire; liberal reward. B 89 Times.

LOST—Pocketbook, restaurant, Metropolitan Museum Art, Sunday; suitable reward. A. White, 220 Broadway.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

$10 REWARD for return Yorkshire terrier dog, lost Thursday, 5th Av., 59th St.; owner's name on green collar. Riddell, Plaza Hotel.

LOST—Boston terrier, female, Sunday midnight, 135th, 8th Av.; red sweater; $25 reward; no questions. Sullivan, 318 West 135th.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

"IT'S my turn first, this morning!" cries the little brother to the little sister in the bath-room, as they both reach for the tube of Kolynos dental cream. The very anticipation of its use is a pleasure.

This pretty picture is being reproduced morning after morning in thousands of bath-rooms.

Authorities agree that science knows very little, as yet, about the relation of mouth germs to a number of epidemic diseases, but they unite in the advice that your children keep their mouths, throats and nasal passages as free as possible from disease germs. By one of the pleasantest of their daily duties—the use of Kolynos dental cream and Liquid Kolynos—this precaution is accomplished; while 41,000 American dentists unite in recommending Kolynos for the teeth.

"IT CLEANS THE TEETH AND THE TOOTH-BRUSH, TOO"

Write today for a free sample tube of Kolynos Dental Cream to The Kolynos Co., New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.

Gas Heaters Are Necessities

COAL dealers expect another "sharp rise" in the price of domestic coal. They are quoted as saying that "New York City is face to face" with an anthracite coal shortage.

The mercury in the thermometer has been hovering around the zero mark.

Provide yourself to-day with a

GAS HEATER or A GAS STEAM RADIATOR

Either type will heat your Rooms, Office or Store at a minimum of expense for fuel. Gas Heaters are made in various designs, and we sell them for $1.50 and upward, including odorless tubing that can only be detached except through effort on your part. A Heater burns a trifling amount of Gas, but radiates its heat instantly.

The Gas Steam Radiators are made in various sizes, and may be connected with the steam service pipes in your building thus permitting you to generate steam by Gas or not, as suits your pleasure. Call at any Manhattan or Bronx Gas office to-day.

"The Right Way Is The Gas Way"

Consolidated Gas Company of New York

GEO. B. CORTELYOU, President

AMERICAN CHICLE COMPANY
Reg. U. S. Pat. Office
CHICLE

ADAMS
Black Jack
CHEWING GUM
FIVE TABLETS
GOOD FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

The Licorice Gum

Want a piece of Adams Black Jack, Mister Soldier Man?

Why sure, little Dear. We catch awful colds in camp, and a little piece of that good licorice gum'll do me heaps of good.

Thank you, Miss.

A number 8 hat may cover a mighty intellect or it may cover a plain case of big head.

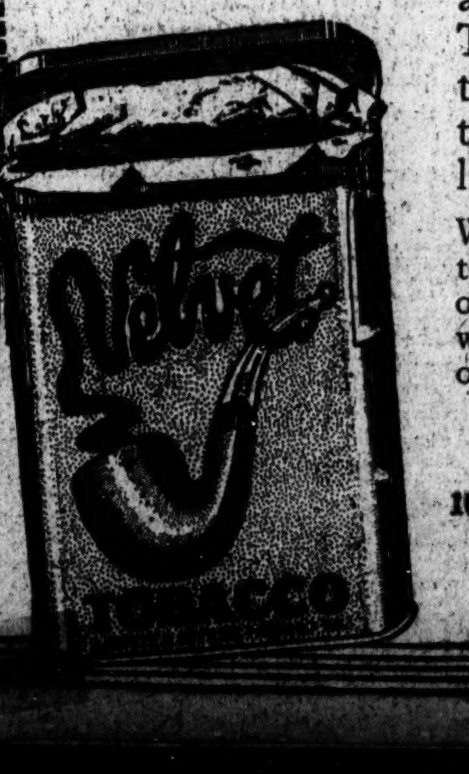
Velvet Joe

They're the same—yet different.
They're both hats-on-heads.

Don't judge by externals.

Several kinds of tobacco come in tins. VELVET tobacco is put up in tins. But that doesn't make it like other kinds.

The finest selected leaf from Kentucky's richest Burley fields is only the beginning of VELVET. Then a full two years' ageing in wooden hogsheads—a matter of large storage and investment expense. Then a careful manufacturing method employing the widest experience of life-long tobacco men.



What goes into the tin governs the pipe satisfaction that comes out of it. And we believe you will prefer VELVET to *any* other pipe tobacco at *any* price.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

10c Tins 5c Metal-lined Bags
One Pound Glass Humidors

COOK'S
Imperial
COOK'S

Extra Dry Champagne

A Toast to "Her"

To her purity in this epitome of purity
To her bright eyes in the glint in this glass
To her sweet smile in this product of smiling nature
To her fine soul in this essence of grape souls
To her firm loyalty in this loyal American Wine—
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